The Gentleman's magazine

John Nichols

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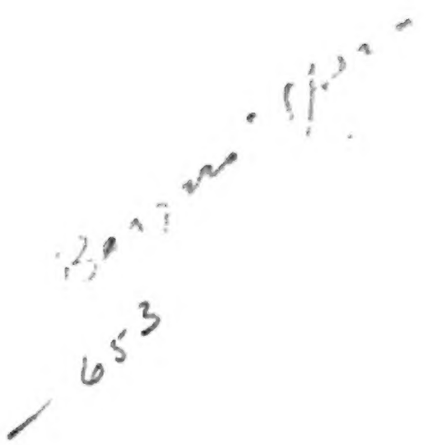

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THE

Gentleman's Magazine,

AND

Hiſtorical Chronicle.

VOLUME XLIII.

For the YEAR M.DCCLXXIII.

PRODESSE & DELECTARE

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

LONDON:

Printed at St. *John's Gate*, for D. HENRY, and ſold by F. NEWBERY, the Corner of St. *Paul's Church-Yard*, *Ludgate-Street*.

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To Mr. URBAN, on compleating the XLIII[d] Volume of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

PRAISE is, dear Urban, merit's due,
And juſtly may be claim'd by you;
Praiſe, like the ſun, inſpires the mind
And warms to deeds of nobleſt kind:
But, if that tribute we withhold
Learning grows dull, and genius cold;
Incens'd, each author drops his pen,
Sick of th' ingratitude of men.
O! may you never, then, have cauſe
To chide, for partial, ſlow applauſe;
Or ceaſe your labors to purſue,
With ev'ry ſocial good in view,
Whoſe ample Treaſury contains
Minerva's lore, and Clio's ſtrains;
By whoſe inſtructive page inform'd,
Our youth ſhall be with virtue warm'd;
Where, with her pureſt luſtre bright,
Religion ſheds her genuine light;
Where, with full tide, Invention pours
Her nobleſt arts and richeſt ſtores;
To whom Antiquity commends
Her cauſe, and ſacred relics ſends;
Where ev'ry age and ev'ry mind
May pleaſure and improvement find.
O! then, whatever be your fate,
Whether applauſe upon you wait,
Or tinſel trifles more engage
The notice of a vicious age,
Let not their want of taſte deter,
But, gen'rous ſtill, to praiſe prefer
The good of man, a glorious aim!
Above the recompence of fame,
Secure a nobler to inherit,
Your own heart's praiſe and conſciouſneſs of merit.

A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for JANUARY, 1773.

Jan. 1773	Wind.		Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	N N W	freſh	29 4	39	a bright day
2	Ditto		29 4½	39	ſmart froſt in the night with a little ſnow, bright
3	N	little	29 5	38	froſt little, a bright day
4	Ditto		29 9	38	ſmart froſt in the night, a very bright day
5	Ditto		30 1	36	ſharp froſt night and day
6	N to W	little	30 ¼	33	ſtrong froſt till evening, when it rained
7	W	ditto	30 1	36	a heavy, foggy, cold, churliſh day
8	W N W	ditto	30 ¼	37	ſmart froſt in the night, very bright day
9	S S W	freſh	29 9½	40	a heavy dull day, fine evening
10	Ditto		29 8	40	a very fine day for the ſeaſon
11	Ditto	ſtrong	29 8½	40	a heavy, dark, miſling day
12	Ditto		29 7½	45	ditto, very mild
13	Ditto		29 7	48	ditto
14	Ditto		29 5	49	a very dark, wet day
15	N W	ſtrong	29 5	45	a very bright fine day
16	S S E	ditto	29 5	45	a very heavy miſling day
17	N N E	ditto	29 1	44	a very black, wet day
18	S W	ſtormy	28 9	45	fine bright morning, wet afternoon
19	Ditto		29 3	45	a very dark wet day
20	S S W	ditto	29 5	50	very bright morning, fair day
21	Ditto	ſtrong	29 8	48	ditto
22	Ditto	freſh	29 7½	49	a very fine bright day
23	S W to N E	ditto	29 5	49	a dark, heavy, wet day
24	S W	ſtormy	29 5	49	a fine bright day
25	Ditto	ſtrong	29 5½	48	ditto
26	Ditto	freſh	29 6	51	bright and cloudy day at intervals
27	Ditto	ſtrong	29 5	51	a very fine day
28	S S W	ſtormy	29 3	48	bright froſty night, very wet day
29	N N W	freſh	29 9	45	very bright and clear, ſharp wind
30	N	ditto	29 8	43	ſmart froſt, bright day
31	Ditto		30	40	ditto night and day, thick hazey evening

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PREFACE.

WE have now compleated the XLIIId Volume of the GENTLEMAN's MAGAZINE; an increaſing Library, as it may be called, of Miſcellaneous Learning, to which the ableſt Writers of the Age are occaſional Contributors.

By purſuing invariably the original Plan of blending uſeful Knowledge with innocent Entertainment, the Editors have been enabled, by the Friends of Virtue, to ſtand the foremoſt among a Crowd of Competitors, and to maintain the Credit of their Work without flattering the Corruption of the Times, or adminiſtering to the Vices.

A curſory Recapitulation of a very ſmall Number of the Articles contained in the preſent Volume will mark the Superiority of this Collection over Works of the like Kind, calculated for Amuſement chiefly, or the odious Recital of infamous Amours.

In JANUARY Magazine, The Neceſſity of Subſcription to the 39 Articles, being Matter of Debate, that Subject is farther elucidated; the Authority of the Parliament of Paris in diſannulling the Marriage of a Proteſtant Lady with a Catholic Nobleman, becauſe ſolemnized by a Proteſtant Miniſter, is philoſophically conſidered; and the Queſtion diſcuſſed by Dr. Heberden, Whether the Notion of Damage received from wet Rooms and damp Beds is founded on Experience or Prejudice. Add to theſe, the Life of Helvetius; the Reception of Q. Elizabeth on viſiting the Univerſity of Cambridge; ſome curious Antiquities; &c.

In FEBRUARY, Dr. Percival's Account of the Orchis Root claims particular Attention; but more particularly a Paper on the high Price of Proviſions, in which the only Remedy ſeems clearly to be pointed out; the Latin Speech of Q. Eliz. to the Univerſity of Cambridge is a Subject of much Curioſity; the Diſcourſe of Sir Joſhua Reynolds to the Students of the Royal Society of Artiſts will be read with Pleaſure by every Lover of the fine Arts: and the Critical Remarks on Voltaire; the Diſſertation on the antient Manner of marking Lead; the Illuſtrations of Shakeſpear; the Account of a Roman Antiquity in Leiceſterſhire, are all Subjects of rational Entertainment; but what adds doubly to the Value of this Month's Magazine, are ſome juvenile Verſes of Lord Carliſle, never before printed.

In MARCH, Dr. Percival's Plan for eſtabliſhing more accurate Bills of Mortality; the dying Speech of Mr. Cluff; the Account of the celebrated Work of De Luc on the Barometer and Thermometer; the Compariſon of Epſom and Harrigate Waters; the Chriſtian's Univerſal Prayer; the Illuſtration of Jephtha's Sacrifice; the Tablet of the Family of Swift, in St. Andrew's Church, Canterbury; are Subjects, ſurely, that will for ever be pleaſing.

In APRIL, The Recipe for making a Philoſophical Tree is an ingenious Contrivance; but the Notes on the Editors of the Antichità d' Ercolano, conſiſting of ingenious Illuſtrations of an antient Painting, muſt ſtrike the Learned: the Publication of Caſes communicated to us by a benevolent Society at Amſterdam, who give Premiums for the Recovery of Perſons ſuppoſed to be drowned, has been attended with ſome good Effect within the Circle of our Correſpondence; and we have been complimented as the Inſtruments of ſaving one Life at leaſt, which otherwiſe muſt have been loſt to the Community, had not the Means of Recovery been ſeaſonably made known.

In MAY, The affecting Story of the Princeſs of Zell, founded on Truth, and varied only by ſhortening the Narration, will continue to draw Tears of Pity from the ſympathizing Reader, while the Prince who gave Birth to it is remembered in the Annals of Europe. The Character of Mr. Fothergill; the extraordinary Caſe of Mr. Blackburne, of Peterhouſe in Cambridge Univerſity; the Character of Sir Wm. Trelawney; the Addreſs to the Tythe Committee; General Burgoyne's Report of the Select Committee; and an original Letter of Sir Wm. Meredith on the Subject of Civil and Religious Liberty; are among the Articles of general Entertainment in the Month of May.

In JUNE, The Debates in Parliament on the Bill for the Relief of Proteſtant Diſſenters; the Anſwer to the Objections to the 39 Articles; the Scheme for ſaving the Lives and Goods of Perſons from Accidents by Fire; the Addreſs to the Members of the Aſſociation at the Feathers Tavern; are Articles generally intereſting and important: yet in this Magazine Articles of Curioſity are not wanting;

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wanting; ſuch as the Account of the Irruption of Solway-Moſs; the changing the Current of the River Severn; the Diſcovery of Diluvian Remains near Oxford; the Fall of Mountains near Pleurs; &c. &c.

In JULY, The Diſcovery of a Fragment of the 91ſt Book of Livy muſt be highly intereſting to all men of Letters, and the Tranſlation of that Fragment no leſs pleaſing to the Engliſh Reader; Mr. Ellis's Experiments, by which the pretended Diſcovery of Baron Monkhauſen, the celebrated German Naturaliſt, has been diſproved, do Honour to our Collection, tho', from partial Views, rejected in the Philoſophical Tranſactions. It were needleſs to mention other Articles, where the Dolphin's Voyage to the Southern Hemiſphere makes a Part of the Monthly Entertainment. The Reader will have Pleaſure in tracing the mere Outlines of that Voyage, and will be led to the Original for a particular Account.

In AUGUST, the Anecdotes of Learned Men, among whom Sherlock, Biſhop of Saliſbury, Madox, Biſhop of Worceſter, Potter, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, are particularly characteriſed, would alone recommend a Six-penny Book to the Notice of the Public; but the Rules for the Preſervation of Health, the Biſhop of St. Aſaph's excellent Diſcourſe on the late Treatment of the Americans, are Subjects of high Concernment, whether conſidered in a private or a national Senſe. In this Enumeration, however, an original Paper in Du Moulin's Hand-writing, and an Account of St. Blaiſe, ſhould not be forgotten.

In SEPTEMBER, The Detail of the Literary Diſcipline at Cambridge Univerſity by Dr. Jebb, with the Improvements propoſed, may ſerve as a Model for the Eſtabliſhment of new Seminaries of Learning, and as a Mode of Academical Education than which a better can hardly be deviſed; the Rules for the Reduction of a great Empire is a Specimen of ironical Writing, equally ſenſible and ſevere; and the Anecdotes of eminent Perſons have been read with Pleaſure, and wiſhed to be continued; a Poetical Chronology of the Kings of England, from an unknown Correſpondent, has occaſioned frequent Enquiries concerning the Author; and the Dialogue from the Greek of Poſidippus has been copied into ſeveral periodical Papers.

In OCTOBER, One Letter, ſaid to be found in K. William's Cabinet, and inſerted in Sir John Dalrymple's Memoirs, is proved to be ſpurious; an eaſy Method of making Salt-water freſh at Sea, Gov. Pownall's Efforts for reducing the Price of Bread, and the Effects of Elder in the Preſervation of Plants, are confeſſedly uſeful Articles, with which the Public in general ſhould be well acquainted; the Hiſtory of antient Caſtles from Groſe's Antiquities is a curious Article; and Lord Corke's Remarks on a celebrated Statue in the Florentine Gallery ſhould be read by every Engliſh Youth before he travels.

In NOVEMBER, Dr. Gregory Sharpe's Opinion of the Loſs of the ten Tribes of Iſrael; a curious Memorandum relative to Lord Clarendon; Dr. Burney's Account of the old Imperial Laureat Metaſtaſio; Dr. Prieſtley's Diſcovery of the medical Effects of fixed Air; and Mr. Groſe's Account of the Riſe and Progreſs of Monaſteries and monaſtic Affairs, are Articles equally inſtructive and entertaining; *but in reading the laſt Article in p. 565, the Paragraph beginning* HENRY II. &c. *ſhould be placed before that beginning* KING JOHN, &c. that Paragraph beginning with HENRY II. being tranſpoſed by a Miſtake in the Printing. In the ſame column, line 2. DELE *by his Succeſſor.*

In DECEMBER Magazine, an Original Letter from Calvin to Luther, with the Tranſlation; Memoirs of M. de Voltaire, collected chiefly from his Writings; an Epitome of Capt. Cook's Voyage round the World in the ſhip Endeavour; Obſervations on the Improvements and the Defects of the Metropolis; a Letter of a ſingular Kind, in conſequence of Seduction; Dying Expreſſions of Lord Lyttelton, &c. &c. are leading articles: but many others are no leſs important; Mr. Sharp's Defence of Rolling Carriages, againſt which much Oppoſition has been made, ſhould be read with Candour. There can be no Diſcovery in the Circle of Science of more general Uſe than that of improving the Roads; and, therefore, every Attempt, with a View to that deſired End, if founded on uncontroverted Principles, ſhould be allowed a Trial. If Practice confirms the Theory, Merit will prevail; if otherwiſe, the Loſs will fall upon the Projector.

We have only to thank our generous Correſpondents, and to requeſt the Continuance of their Favours.

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The *Gentleman's Magazine*:

London Gazette
Daily Advertiſer
PublicAdvertiſer
Public Ledger
Gazetteer
StJames'sChron
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd'sEvening,
Monday, *Wedneſday*, *Friday*.
Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Briſtol 3

St. JOHN's Gate.

York 2 paper
Dublin 2
Newcaſtle 2
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glaſgow
Ipſwich
Norwich
Exeter
Glouceſter
Saliſbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worceſter
Stamford
Nottingham
Cheſter
Mancheſter
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For JANUARY, 1773.

CONTAINING,

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

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HISTORICAL CHRONICLE. Liſts of Marriages, Deaths, Preferments, &c. —Average Prices of Corn —Meteorological Diary of the Weather, &c. &c.

With two curious Plates: 1. The Copy of an antient Painting found in the Ruins of Herculaneum. And, 2. The Deſcription of the Camelopardus and Chineſe Antelope, the one inhabiting the Foreſts of Æthiopia; the other the Plains of Chineſe Tartary.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at St. JOHN's GATE.

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AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Jan. 11, to Jan. 16, 1773.

	Wheat		Rye		Bar.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	6	6	4	0	3	6	2	3	3	9
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	6	11	0	0	3	8	2	6	4	5
Surry	7	0	0	0	3	10	2	5	4	8
Hertford	6	10	0	0	3	9	2	5	4	6
Bedford	6	8	4	11	3	7	2	3	4	9
Cambridge	6	5	3	11	3	7	2	2	4	3
Huntingdon	6	4	0	0	3	8	2	2	4	1
Northampton	6	3	4	2	3	8	1	11	4	9
Rutland	6	0	0	0	3	9	2	2	3	7
Leicester	6	5	4	9	3	9	1	11	4	6
Nottingham	5	10	4	2	3	4	2	1	4	5
Derby	6	3	0	0	3	4	2	2	4	2
Stafford	6	2	4	5	3	10	2	1	4	0
Shropshire	6	5	4	8	3	5	1	9	4	0
Hereford	6	0	0	0	3	9	1	11	4	9
Worcester	6	0	4	1	4	1	2	2	4	7
Warwick	6	11	0	0	4	1	2	8	5	7
Gloucester	6	9	0	0	3	7	2	4	4	14
Wiltshire	6	9	0	0	3	7	2	6	4	2
Berks	6	10	0	0	3	8	2	6	4	0
Oxford	6	10	0	0	3	9	2	6	4	1
Bucks	6	8	0	0	3	9	2	3	4	2
COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Essex	6	9	4	3	3	8	2	5	4	0
Suffolk	6	2	3	11	3	3	2	1	3	8
Norfolk	6	1	3	10	2	11	2	0	3	7
Lincoln	5	9	4	4	3	3	1	9	3	0
York	5	5	3	9	3	4	1	10	3	1
Durham	5	6	4	3	3	6	2	0	4	0
Northumberland	5	5	4	4	3	3	2	0	4	0
Cumberland	6	4	4	6	3	4	1	11	0	
Westmoreland	6	7	0	0	4	7	1	8	4	2
Lancashire	6	10	0	0	3	10	2	2	4	2
Cheshire	6	5	4	8	3	9	2	2	0	0
Monmouth	6	3	0	0	3	4	1	10	4	3
Somerset	6	10	0	0	3	11	2	0	4	5
Devon	6	2	0	0	3	1	1	6	0	0
Cornwall	5	11	0	0	2	11	1	7	0	0
Dorset	6	1	0	0	3	5	2	4	4	11
Hampshire	6	6	0	0	3	7	2	3	4	5
Sussex	6	3	0	0	3	8	2	5	4	3
Kent	6	7	0	0	3	8	2	5	4	2
WALES.										
North Wales	6	0	5	2	3	4	1	8	4	1
South Wales	5	6	4	7	3	1	1	5	0	0

1772	Wind.		Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	E N E	freſh	29 1½	35	ſleet, ſnow, or rain all day.
2	N W	freſh	29 1½	35	much ſnow and rain at times, ſome bright intervals.
3	Ditto		29 1½	35	ſmart froſt and bright morning, ſnow and rain.
4	Ditto		29 4	36	ſmart froſt night and day.
5	E N E	little	29 3	36	continued ſnow more or leſs all day.
6	N W	freſh	29 4	33	hard froſt night and day, very dry and bright.
7	S W	ditto	29 6	35	froſt gone, a good deal of miſling rain.
8	Ditto		29 7½	40	bright morning, miſling afternoon.
9	Ditto		29 7	42	a fair day and bright at times.
10	S S E	little	29 5	43	moiſt heavy day, ſmart rain in the evening.
11	S W	freſh	29 6½	43	a very fine bright day.
12	S	ditto	29 5	43	a very heavy, wet day.
13	Ditto		29 3½	44	a fair day, bright at times.
14	Ditto		29 3½	45	ſeveral ſhowers of rain, with bright intervals.
15	S	little	29 3	43	very dark and foggy, with ſome ſleet at times.
16	E	freſh	29 3	39	ſmart froſt in the night, ſome ſhowers in the day,
17	E N E	ditto	29 4	40	dry air, and ſometimes bright.
18	Ditto		29 3	42	a churliſh day, ſeveral ſhowers of hail.
19	N E	freſh	29 4	41	froſty air, day tolerably bright.
20	W N W	ditto	29 4	40	dull, heavy moiſt day.
21	Ditto		29 4	41	dry air and very bright at times.
22	E S E	freſh	29 4	40	a great deal of ſmall rain.
23	W	ditto	29 2	38	a ſmart froſty night and day, ſome ſnow about noon.
24	N E	freſh	29 2½	38	ſmart froſty, bright day.
25	S S E	ditto	29 2½	39	heavy morning, exceeding wet afternoon.
26	S W	ditto	29 1½	45	very wet night, ſeveral ſhowers in the day.
27	N E	ditto	29 2	46	foggy morning, very wet day.
28	S S W	ditto	29 1½	49	a fine pleaſant, warm day.
29	S S E	ditto	29 1½	50	an exceeding heavy wet day.

Bill of Mortality from Dec. 1. *to* Dec. 22.

Chriſtened.			Buried.		
Males	791	1609	Males	1304	2566
Females	818		Females	1262	

Whereof have died under two years old 761

Peck Loaf 23s. 8d.

Between					
2 and 5	187		50 and 60	268	
5 and 10	59		60 and 70	176	
10 and 20	116		70 and 80	160	
20 and 30	219		80 and 90	72	
30 and 40	255		90 and 100	13	
40 and 50	280				

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THE
Gentleman's Magazine;
For JANUARY, 1773.

MINUTES *of the* PROCEEDINGS *in* PARLIAMENT. *Continued from* Vol. XLII. p. 611.

Tueſday, December 8.

THE public and private bills under conſideration of the houſe were read, committed, and reported, according to their ſeveral ſtages, and the corn importation bill read the third time and paſſed; the houſe then went into a committee, of which Mr. Bateman was chairman, who read the report from the committee appointed to enquire into the preſent ſtate of the corn trade; and there being no debate, the houſe agreed to take the report under further conſideration the next morning and adjourned.

Wedneſday, Dec. 9. The report of the committee on the corn trade deferred. The houſe went into a committee of ſupply, Sir Charles Whitworth in the chair, when Lord Barrington preſented an eſtimate of the number of land forces to be employed for the ſervice of the year 1773, and of the expence of maintaining them. By this eſtimate it appeared, that there was at this time a force ſerving at St. Vincent's conſiſting of above four regiments. The motives for ſending ſo great a force to that iſland produced a debate.

Mr. *T. Town---d.* I do not wiſh to trouble the Houſe to-day; it may be improper; but I hope on ſome future day the Houſe will examine into the management of our troops in the Weſt Indies, and particularly into the nature of this extraordinary expedition, at this dangerous ſeaſon of the year to St. Vincent's. I am informed that ſome regiments have been ſent without tents or camp-equipage, to that iſland, and have been forced to ſleep in woods without covering, which is next to putting them to death in that inhoſpitable climate. Surely, *ſome regard* ſhould be ſhewn to the lives of our brave officers and ſoldiers, or who will ever ſerve in our armies.

Mr. *Trec---k.* What the hon. gentleman has juſt opened, deſerves, in my opinion, the moſt ſerious conſideration: I feel for the honour of the Britiſh nation while a ſcene of iniquity and cruelty is tranſacting at St. Vincent's on the poor Caribbs, the ancient inhabitants of the iſland, that diſgraces the Britiſh name. Regiment after regiment has been ſent to extirpate the laſt remains of that miſerable people. It is fit we ſhould know for what crime, or from what motives, ſo many of our beſt troops are ſacrificed in a cauſe ſo apparently unjuſt. I hope, Sir, this buſineſs will be ſeriouſly enquired into, as I think it materially affects the honour of the Britiſh nation.

Sir *R. Whit---th.* I have, Sir, received a letter from a gentleman employed in that ſervice, who informs me, that the Caribbs are in arms, and not to be ſubdued by an ordinary force; before we pretend to exterminate theſe people we ſhould examine our right to moleſt them. If they have done an injury, let us enquire into the provocation; let us proceed to redreſs their grievances before we puniſh, with total extirpation, their pretended offences. The portion of the iſland which they poſſeſs is their right by treaty, and it were the moſt flagrant injuſtice to attempt to diſpoſſeſs them of it.

Lord *N--th.* Though this is foreign to the buſineſs of the day, yet I am not at all ſorry the gentlemen have mentioned it. I ſhall at all times be ready to give this Houſe every information in my power with reſpect to the affair of St. Vincent's; but the buſineſs now before the Houſe is the eſtimates offered for your conſideration by the ſecretery of war of the neceſſary ſupplies.

Colonel

Colonel *Ba-é.* The worthy alderman, as an Engliſh merchant, is very juſtly alarmed for the honour of the Britiſh flag, and I think the enquiry cannot be more properly brought on than at preſent. We are told the Caribbs are in arms. Are they not in the right? they are in arms for the preſervation of their liberty, and every Engliſh heart muſt applaud them. Troops that have bravely fought, and bravely conquered, are ſent out unprovided to ſubdue them. One of the regiments employed on this unwarrantable ſervice I had the honour to ſerve in; it is miſerably reduced; though both the officers and ſoldiers in it have the firſt claim to preferment, they have been ſentenced to ſuffer the ſevereſt puniſhment, a puniſhment worſe than death (for death is nothing to a ſoldier), the loſs of their conſtitution. I knew, Sir, in that regiment as worthy an officer as ever wore a ſword. I knew him deſerving of preferment, and when the majority was vacant, recommended him to the Secretary at War and to the Commander in Chief; from the former I had little to expect; but to the Commander in Chief I pleaded his *merit*. He wanted *money*, and a junior officer was put over his head.

Lord B—gt—n.]—I wiſh, Sir, the gentleman over the way had been more explicit. I believe he alludes to the 32d regiment. I remember the circumſtance, and I cannot juſtify it. It was mentioned to the Commander in Chief, and I recollect that another officer purchaſed, but he was of the ſame regiment. As to the diſcouragement given to men of merit; men of merit muſt be employed abroad; it is employing them in ſervice that makes ſoldiers of merit, tho' ſoldiers of merit are not wanting at home. As to the ſeaſon of the year, Sir, the Secretary of State demanded aſſiſtance. I remonſtrated to him that it was an improper ſeaſon. The neceſſity of it, he ſaid, juſtified the meaſure. I muſt either comply, or reſign. I am certain cogent reaſons will be given to juſtify the expedition.

Lord B—e.] I am far from preſſing the Noble Lord too cloſely; but he ſays that the Secretary of State *demanded* aſſiſtance! Perhaps the Noble Lord is averſe upon thoſe occaſions to *negatives*; but I am told, that in the War-office no man is more capable of whiſpering in a *ſoft, complaiſant*, and *eaſy* manner, *No!* than his Lordſhip.—I wiſh he would now and then muſter up courage to ſay *No* like a man upon more important occaſions. But he acts only *miniſterially*; and he ſays, if he *refuſes*, he muſt reſign, and, diſagreeable as the *one* may be to his Lordſhip, the *other* is infinitely more ſo.

Lord B—ing—n.] If the Hon. Gentleman will recollect, I informed him that I *remonſtrated* to the Secretary of State, and that the reaſons alledged for the extraordinary meaſure were *neceſſity*. Thoſe reaſons, I am perſuaded, will be given in the Houſe on a future day. The Secretary of War is not in the Cabinet, and he receives his Majeſty's orders from the Secretary of State.

Mr. T. T—uſ—d.] Sir, I hope we ſhall know on ſome future day thoſe *cogent* reaſons which juſtify a cruel outrage againſt humanity.

W. a E—s.] I hear much, Sir, in this Houſe of humanity and tenderneſs for the Caribbs and ſoldiery, but not a word for the poor planters, who have quitted their country and friends, and at a great expence purchaſed plantations of the public. Thoſe people are entitled to protection alſo, and it is the duty of government to aſſiſt them with troops when their property is in danger.

Lord Geo. G——ne.] I am aſtoniſhed, Sir, to hear the Hon. Gentleman complain that the planters are not ſufficiently protected. Before this expedition, they had ſix battalions; and will any gentleman pretend to ſay, that ſix battalions are not garriſon enough for them? I have authority to aſſert, that the whole number of the Caribbs does not amount to 500 men; yet we are ſending regiment after regiment to be ſacrificed. The climate of that country, I am told, is ſo exceedingly bad, that, if our men are expoſed one night to the weather, they will periſh. Men are ſo ſcarce, from the continual drains of army and navy, and coloniza-tion, that I am aſſured we ſhall ſoon, unleſs ſome remedy is adopted, be in a miſerable ſituation. Beſides, what encouragement have men to enter into the ſervice? to live, pardon me, to ſtarve upon 6d. a day. Sir, at the famous Tyrone rebellion, in Ireland, when the Spaniards landed in that country, the ſoldiers had 6d. per day; and now, notwithſtanding the great difference in the two periods, and dearneſs of proviſions, they have no more. Indeed, Sir, 'tis aſtoniſhing how they live.

live.—I hope, as the Noble Lord aſſures us they can, that the Secretaries of State will furniſh us with thoſe *cogent* reaſons which ſhould render ſuch a ſlaughter of men, and waſte of public money, neceſſary in time of profound peace. Adjourned.

Thurſday, Dec. 10. The reſolutions of the Committee of Supply were agreed to, and were as follow: That 29,070 men, including 1512 invalids, be employed for land ſervice in 1773. That £ be granted to his Majeſty for maintaining the ſaid forces. That 396,935 l. be granted for garriſons in the Plantations, Minorca, Gibraltar, the Ceded iſlands, and Africa; 5503 l. for defraying the difference of pay between the Britiſh and Irish eſtabliſhments; 122,985 l. for penſioners of Chelſea College; and 37,954 l. for the office of ordnance, not provided for in 1772. And a bill was ordered in accordingly.

The order of the day was then read; and the Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee to enquire into the price of corn, and the high price of proviſions, Mr. Onſlow in the chair.

Mr. Free, a malt factor, called to the bar.

Mr. *Huſſey.* What are the prices of malt and barley? *A.* Malt is from 39s. 6d. to 41s. a quarter, and barley 28s. to 32s. 6d.

Mr. *H.* Are theſe extravagant prices owing to deficiency in quantity, or badneſs of quality? *A.* Chiefly to the latter.

Mr. *H.* What quantity do you think the diſtillers uſe? *A.* About 150,000 quarters.

Mr. *H.* What the brewers? *A.* About 500,000 quarters.

Mr. *H.* Supposing the diſtillery ſtopt, what difference would that make in the price of barley? *A.* About 4s. a quarter.

Mr. *H.* Do you remember the difference it made on the laſt prohibition? *A.* Not felt the firſt and ſecond year, but the third it fell 9 or 10s. a quarter.

Lord *North.* Do you recollect what crop we had in 1757, for that was the time the diſtillers were ſtopt? *A.* A very indifferent one.

Lord *N.* Do you recollect what crop we had the third year when it fell ſo much? *A.* A very fine one for all ſorts of grain.

Lord *N.* Don't you think the price fell in conſequence of that fine ſeaſon? *A.* I believe it did, my Lord.

Mr. Hankey, a malſter and malt-factor, ordered to the bar.

Mr. *Huſſey.* What may have been the average price of barley for ſome years paſt? *A.* From 29 to 32s. a quarter.

Mr. *H.* What is the cauſe of the preſent high price of barley? *A.* The crop has been indifferent in quality as well as quantity, and the farmers with hold a part of it from market.

Mr. *Gaſcoigne.* Is there not much damaged barley that will not malt? *A.* Very little in the counties of Hertford, Eſſex, and Cambridge.

Mr. *Huſſey.* What difference would ſtopping the diſtillery make in the price of barley, do you think? *A.* About 4s. a quarter.

Mr. Charles Smith ordered to the bar.

Mr. Prefcot examined him; but nothing material more than he gave in evidence on his firſt examination (See Vol. XLII. p. 607.) could be gathered from his ſtudied calculations. He perſiſted, however, that ſtopping the diſtillery would not lower the price of barley more than a ſhilling a quarter.

Mr. Scot was called to the bar.

Mr. *Prefcot.* What is your opinion of ſtopping the diſtillery? *A.* Either that the diſtillery muſt be ſtopt, or the brewery will ſtop of courſe.

Mr. *P.* What difference will ſtopping the diſtillery make in the price of barley? *A.* Four or five ſhillings a quarter.

Mr. *P.* Should the diſtillery be ſtopt, would not the farmers keep back their barley from market, unleſs they could ſell it at the preſent price? *A.* That would have but little effect.

Mr. *P.* Your reaſons for thinking ſo? *A.* Becauſe barley in the beſt ſeaſons is in a great meaſure unfit for malting after the firſt year; and, if brought to market the ſecond year, can only be ſold to the millers or the diſtillers.

Mr. *P.* Is there not a great deal of the preſent year's crop unfit for malting? *A.* Very little but what may be made uſe of in the brewery one way or other.

Mr. Combrune called to the bar.

Mr. *Cooper.* What effect do you think that ſtopping the diſtillery would have on the price of barley? *A.* Not a penny.

Mr. *Huſſey.* That is ſtrange indeed! You

You are a great calculator, Mr. Combrune. By what methods of calculation are you led to that opinion? *A.* We have rules drawn from experience that we are governed by. Suppoſe, for inſtance, the average price of barley in a plentiful year to be 15s. and the average produce 5 millions of quarters. In a failing year, if the produce is a tenth leſs, that is, only 4,500,000 quarters, it will make two tenths or 3s. a quarter difference in the price of barley: if the crop is two tenths deficient, or only 4 millions of quarters, it will make 4 tenths, or 6s. a quarter difference in the price: if the produce falls ſtill lower than that, it will for every tenth ſhort, make eight tenths difference in the price; ſo that if three millions of quarters only, inſtead of 5 millions of quarters are produced, the price of barley will then be 24s. a quarter more than the average price in a plentiful year, or 39s. a quarter, inſtead of 15s. And this rule of calculation will hold good whether the diſtillery be ſtopt or not.—Mr. Combrune's manner of calculation was not clearly underſtood, and a Member ſaid, ironically, that, as the Houſe was without a rule, he wiſhed Mr. Combrune's might be adopted.

Lord *North*. From the evidence that has been given by the witneſſes that have been examined, I hope the Houſe is ſatisfied of one fact; and that is, that they have offered nothing that can be depended upon. One gentleman tells you, that the difference will be four ſhillings, another five, another one, and the laſt tells you not a penny. All theſe accounts are mere conjectures, and uncertain in their very nature. Let us, Sir, be regulated by the experience of facts, and examine what effect the ſtoppage had in the year 1757. The diſtillers, at that time, conſumed double the quantity; and it appears that no material alteration enſued. If then, when the diſtillers uſed double the quantity, no benefit aroſe either to the brewer or the poor, I hope no gentleman can ſuppoſe the leaſt benefit can accrue from half. The revenue will ſuffer a very great loſs; no leſs than 300,000l. allowing the melaſſes to produce 250,000l. which is far from probable. Then, Sir, from theſe facts, which fully prove that no material advantage can poſſibly happen to the poor on the ſtopping the diſtillery, I move that it is the opinion of this Committee, that as the prohibition of diſtilling ſpirits from wheat, wheat flour, and meal, is continued, that a prohibition from barley would be prejudicial to the revenue, without benefiting the poor.

(*Mr. Onſlow read the motion.*)

Mr. Huſſey.—The noble Lord is certainly more clear in theſe matters than I am; but I wiſh he would withdraw his motion till after the holidays, as we ſhall by that time receive better information. The noble Lord, even by his own argument, will have a greater revenue than what the melaſſes will produce; for, if the diſtillery be ſtopped, the brewers will neceſſarily conſume more malt; and the calculation is, that the quarter of malt uſed by the diſtiller is rated at 3l. that of the brewer at 1l. per quarter: joined to this, ſuppoſe we allow for an additional quantity of hops. However, all this is upon ſuppoſition; but I heartily wiſh the noble Lord would not come to any reſolution as yet.

Lord North. It plainly appears, from the ſtate of the revenue at the laſt ſtop, that the brewers did not conſume more, at leaſt not of any conſequence, of malt. This motion does not at all interrupt or diſſolve the committee; but I think it neceſſary, after having examined witneſſes two different days, that the people ſhould know what reſolution we are come to, and that the brewers and diſtillers, who are at a ſtand, may know how to proceed. The motion read; and the Committee adjourned to Thurſday next.

Mr. Whitebread read four letters from the different counties of Northampton, Leiceſterſhire, Huntingdon, and Cambridgeſhire, informing him that the poor in thoſe counties, particularly in Leiceſterſhire, eat barley bread, and, what is worſe, bread made of wheat bran.

Friday, Dec. 11. The Houſe being met, and the Speaker in the chair, Mr. T. T-nſ-d roſe up and ſaid,

Sir, when I mentioned the extraordinary expedition againſt the unfortunate natives of St. Vincent the other day, I was told it was improper; but while the affair is yet freſh in our memories, I wiſh it may ſeriouſly be enquired into. I am far from wiſhing to lay the leaſt cenſure upon any part of adminiſtration, I only mean to have a general and *impartial* examination, that we may know why the poor Caribbs ALONE ſhould be of conſequence enough to engage the reſentment of the

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British government, and employ the attention of the miniſtry, when no notice is taken of the conduct of other powers towards us: I therefore move, Sir, that an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, that he may be graciouſly pleaſed to lay before this Houſe a copy, or copies, of ſuch papers, with copies of thoſe letters and repreſentations, from which it was thought expedient to ſend part of our troops on an expedition to St. Vincent's; as alſo a copy of thoſe orders tranſmitted by the Secretaries of State, and Secretary of War, to the officers on that ſervice.

L—d N—th. I do not riſe to oppoſe the motion. I have already promiſed that the neceſſary papers ſhall be laid before the Houſe; and that the expedition can, and will be juſtified. However, it is ſomewhat extraordinary, that the Hon. Gentleman, while he publicly aſſures us that he means to ſpeak only of *generals*, and boaſts of his *impartiality*, ſhould bring in adminiſtration in a parentheſis! Now, Sir, I am as earneſt for this enquiry as the Hon. Member can poſſibly be, and I hope he will have more impartiality ſhewn him than he has ſhewn us. I will not only prove the expediency of our conduct with reſpect to St. Vincent's, but explain to this Houſe why we have been inattentive to the troubles ſurrounding us.

The motion was agreed to without a diviſion.

The Houſe in a committee of ways and means, Sir Ch. Whitworth in the chair, reported, that it was the opinion of the committee, that a land-tax of three ſhillings in the pound be levied in that part of Great Britain called England and Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed, and alſo a proportionable tax in Scotland.

Col. J——ngs.—However ſingular I may be in my opinion, I cannot help conſidering this tax, at this time, as a moſt heavy, unjuſt, and oppreſſive tax. In time of war an extraordinary expence, I know, is incurred; and the continuation of the land-tax for two or three years after peace is concluded has always been thought ſufficient to diſcharge it. We have now had between eleven and twelve years *glorious* peace, yet the nation is to be burthened with an extraordinary tax. But, Sir, we may readily perceive for what purpoſes this money is extorted from us. It is, Sir, for the purpoſes of corruption! Men who have enjoyed lucrative and important offices, muſt not be diſmiſſed without penſions; others are ſolicited to ſucceed them, and gratuities are given for their *condeſcending* to do ſo. It is become the faſhion now for men not to quit, or accept of offices, without being penſioned or rewarded. In ſuch manner, Sir, is our public money diſpoſed of, and the whole nation is diſſatisfied with the manner. I am therefore againſt the ſupply of 3s. and think 2s. fully ſufficient.

Mr. Dowdeſwell made a motion, That leave be given to bring in a bill "for the relief of poor perſons in certain circumſtances and under certain reſtrictions." He was ſeconded by Sir George Saville. The motion was agreed to nem. con. and a bill ordered to be prepared and brought in accordingly.

(To be continued.)

VINDICATION *of the* REMARKS *on the* NAUTICAL ALMANAC.

Mr. URBAN,

IT ſeldom happens in any controverſy, that more than one paper on a ſide is worth the reading. If the diſputants underſtand the ſubject, all that can be ſaid to the purpoſe will ſoon be exhauſted; the reſt muſt be either repetition, idle declamation, or, what is too frequent, ſomething worſe. For this reaſon I deſire your permiſſion for a few lines only, and ſhall then leave the merits of the cauſe with your readers.

Your correſpondent O. M. gives an example in which the axis of viſion (or line of ſight) is directed to a point of the horizon, five degrees from the Sun's vertical; and obſerves, that, in this caſe, the contact of the ſolar image with the horizon will not be in the point beneath the Sun, but 2° 16′ from it.—True, but then this contact will not be made in the middle of the horizon glaſs, nor in the point of the horizon to which the ſight is directed; but in another, 2° 44′ diſtant from that point, contrary to the known rule for making this ſort of obſervations. Let but the obſerver (by moving the index about ſeven minutes further) make the image traverſe the middle of the horizon glaſs, and conſequently meet the horizon in the very point to which the ſight is directed; he will then ſee that the image will not touch, but *cut* the horizon in an angle of five degrees very nearly; from whence he ought

to

to conclude that his quadrant is wrong directed.

By the new rule the obſerver muſt keep the ſolar image *always* in the axis of viſion. According to the old rule, it is ſufficient that the image be in the axis of viſion when it meets the horizon. If this well known caution be ſtrictly obſerved, the ſolar image will cut the horizon, if the ſight be wrong directed, and touch it if right directed, the quadrant being turned round the axis of viſion. And thus *by trials* the right point may be found.

It was never ſaid, that "the new rule was falſe in theory," but only not reducible to practice." The editor of the Nautical Almanac himſelf ſays, "We are not capable of judging how to turn the quadrant about upon the elevated line going to the Sun as an axis;" and, therefore, directs us to combine two motions there mentioned, to anſwer the purpoſe of that ſimple one he *then* deemed impracticable. It has, indeed, been ſaid, that thoſe two motions would not anſwer the end propoſed; which ſeems to be now admitted: however, it is but juſtice to ſay likewiſe, that this inadvertency is a very trifle, not worth mentioning a ſecond time.

Notwithſtanding the high authority delegated to O. M. I fear the utility of the new method may yet be doubted. The queſtion is not what one or two dextrous aſtronomers can do, but whether this method can be brought into general uſe among ſeamen. If it can, the public is obliged to the ASTRONOMER ROYAL for the improvement; if it cannot, I hope we may ſtill uſe the old method with ſafety. I am, &c.

W. L.

MR. URBAN,

I AM much obliged to your correſpondent Mr. Row, for pointing out to me ſo many paſſages in the Monkiſh Hiſtorians, (See *December Magazine*, p. 573.) which prove the expreſſion *in honore*, as applied in the *Aſhburn Inſcription*, to be good *Monkiſh* Latin; though at the ſame time I am truly ſorry that he gave himſelf ſo much trouble, ſince I ſhould have taken his bare word on the occaſion: For the paſſages he has referred me to moſt aſſuredly never will "*be examined*" by *me*. I deſire to remain juſt as ignorant of the *Monkiſh* writers of *Latin*, as I am at this preſent inſtant!

I have acknowledgements to make to the ſame gentleman alſo for ſetting me right as to the *date* of the *inſcription*. "The date, therefore, (ſays he) is not the 8th of May, as your correſpondent who ſigns Q. in your Magazine of October conjectures, but the 24th of April."—Permit me here to obſerve, Mr. Urban, that had the uſual abbreviation for KAL. (or *kalends*) been *properly* printed at firſt, "your correſpondent Q." would have had no *room* for "*conjecture*;" ſince it requires, I preſume, no *great* ſhare of critical *acumen* to reſolve 8vo *Kalendas Maij* into the *24th of April*. A ſchool-boy of nine years old, even without the help of a dictionary, would have done it!

Mr. R. adds, that I am "greatly miſtaken" in another point—in ſuppoſing the words *in honore* ſhould be read *in honorem*: "for though ſuch a manner of ſpeaking is not common amongſt the Claſſics, (ſays he) yet it is very frequent in the Monkiſh writers of thoſe times."

I *ſuſpect*, however, that I am *not* "miſtaken," in conjecturing (what alone induced me to propoſe the alteration) *in honore*, in the *ſenſe under conſideration*, to be *no Latin at all*; for the authority of the *Monks*, quoted by Mr. R. is nothing to the purpoſe, all of them having written long after the Latin ceaſed to be a living language: and alſo that the miſtake will reſt with Mr. R. in imagining the expreſſion *in honore* ("*though not common*," as he remarks, yet) *ever* to have been known amongſt thoſe who can properly be called "*claſſic*" writers. Q.

*** Antiquarius on the Roman Inſcription in December Magazine; D. Y. on the high price of proviſions; and the Critique on Shakeſpeare came too late for this month's publication; the claim of M. Poiſſonier to the making ſea water potable at ſea, ſhall be communicated to the public as requeſted. The verſes from Maſons Yard, and thoſe from Oxford and Canterbury, are poſtponed for want of room; E. H's. paper on the conſtruction of bridges is much too long, and otherwiſe improper for the Gentleman's Magazine.

N. B. The Plate, of which a deſcription is given p. 25, ſhall be added extraordinary in February, as an accident prevented its appearance in this Magazine.

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N° I. of Curioſities found in the Ruins of HERCULANEUM.

Introduction *to a Series of Plates, repreſenting Curioſities found in the Ruins of* Herculaneum.

THE antiquities found in Herculaneum, after lying buried under the aſhes and lava of mount Veſuvius more than 1700 years, have for ſome time paſt furniſhed entertainment to the Virtuoſi of every country, where learning and the fine arts are valued or admired.

The ſpecimens, indeed, that were at firſt produced as the works of genius recovered from the ruins of that celebrated city, were not all genuine. Some artiſts, of ſmall repute at Rome, taking advantage of the eagerneſs with which every thing was purchaſed that bore the name of Herculaneum, employed their talents in IMITATIONS, with a view of enriching themſelves by impoſing upon travellers, and by ſupplying Europe with imaginary rarities, for which they found a very great demand.

This traffic was attended with ſo much the greater ſucceſs, as the prohibition, which his Neapolitan Majeſty laid on ſtrangers, not to copy the rarities that were ſhewn them, nor to purchaſe of the workmen any thing upon the ſpot, had rendered originals extremely ſcarce. And, as the ſame prohibition has operated ſo far to this day, as to confine the engravings of moſt of thoſe valuable remains of antiquity to the libraries of thoſe only to whom his Majeſty has been pleaſed to preſent them, the public in general will, it is hoped, ſhew proper regard, if to the Gentleman's Magazine they ſhould owe the exhibition of thoſe curioſities which have hitherto been ſo carefully concealed from their ſight.

The Abbé Winckelman has given a flattering deſcription of the paintings that have been found in Herculaneum, and other ſubterranean cities that have lately been diſcovered by the workmen in the progreſs of their ſearch. It has, therefore, been thought proper to begin our collection with a ſketch of the firſt picture mentioned by that celebrated antiquary in his letter to Count Bruhl.

Deſcription of Plate No. I.

The moſt antient manner of preſerving the memory of great and glorious actions ſeems to have been by ſymbolical repreſentations, in which ſome ſtriking figures were introduced, that manifeſtly characterized the ſtory. This, however, gave riſe to a variety of fabulous explanations, when nothing remained but tradition to aſſiſt the hiſtorian in his enquiries after truth.

To this we may, in a great meaſure, aſcribe the many incredible relations that are to be found interſperſed in the works of the graveſt hiſtorians of the middle ages. Perhaps there is not a more notable example in all antiquity to illuſtrate this obſervation, than that which is here exhibited. The ſtory of Theſeus killing the Minotaur is here evidently depicted. The Minotaur has the body of a man and the head of a bull. He lies vanquiſhed at the feet of Theſeus, who ſtands naked and unarmed with the youth and children of Athens preſſing to embrace his arms and legs. Some deity is faintly introduced above, armed with weapons of war, and ſhaded from ſight by a cloud, to ſignify the unſeen power by which he was aſſiſted in the execution of his enterprize.

The fiction is well known. The Minotaur is feigned to be a monſter begotten by a bull on Paſiphae, the wife of Minos, King of Crete, by the contrivance of Dædalus, the artificer, who formed the cow, in which ſhe was placed to ſatisfy her luſt. This monſter had ſeven of the Athenian youth delivered to him annually to be devoured; when Theſeus, the ſon of Ægæus, King of Athens, voluntarily offered to go himſelf among the victims, being reſolved either to kill the monſter, or periſh in the attempt. The monſter was intrenched in a labyrinth, into which whoever entered, never could find the way back. Theſeus, inſtructed by Ariadne, daughter of Minos, and preſented by her with a clue of thread, boldly entered the labyrinth, ſlew the Minotaur, and returned victorious. When he ſailed from Athens, he was ordered by Ægæus, if he ſucceeded, to hoiſt a certain ſignal on approaching the Athenian ſhore, to denote his ſafety; but Theſeus, forgetting the injunction of his aged parent, neglected the ſignal. The watchful father, ſeeing the ſhip, but miſſing the ſignal, threw himſelf from the rock on which he ſtood, and periſhed in the ocean. So far the fiction.

The hiſtorians, who report the fact, vary, as I have ſaid, in the relation. Plutarch, in his life of Theſeus, ſeems to inſinuate, that Paſiphae, the wife of Minos had committed adultery with Taurus, the King's miniſter, and that Dædalus, the artificer, found means to ſkreen him from vengeance. He

Queries respecting the XXXIX. Articles.

6. Whether any upright man, entering upon the office of a preacher of the Goſpel, can, conſiſtently with the important character of preacher of righteouſneſs and truth, ſubſcribe to human opinions as articles of *peace*, which may one day become reſtrictive of his open declaration of other opinions which he may come to think more true?

7. Whether, if a diligent enquirer after truth, having ſubſcribed articles as articles of *opinion*, while he was leſs able to judge, and coming afterwards to think thoſe articles inconſiſtent in ſome inſtances with Goſpel truth, is under any reſtraint of conſcience from preaching contrary to thoſe articles as far as, upon examination, he believes them to be repugnant to the Word of God?

8. Is not the preaching according to the Goſpel the firſt and fundamental duty of the preacher of the Goſpel?

9. Are the XXXIX. Articles in the Church of England ſubſcribed, by the Miniſters thereof, as articles of peace, or as articles of opinion?

10. Is the ſubſcribing to articles of peace conſiſtent with the undertaking to make known the truths of the Goſpel, unleſs it is previouſly demonſtrated that thoſe articles are ſtrictly and in plain ſenſe conſonant with the Goſpel?

11. In ſubſcribing the articles of the Church of England as articles of *opinion*, do we ſubſcribe ex animo to the ſenſe of the *compilers*, or to the ſenſe of the *commentators* upon, or to the ſenſe of the *impoſers* of, them.

12. What is the ſenſe of the compilers? does any one exactly know?

13. Did the compilers all agree in one and the ſame ſenſe?

14. Suppoſe they did, and this ſenſe could be exactly known, is their authority ſuperior to the authority of the goſpel?

15. If we may ſubſcribe to the ſenſe of the commentators, do all the commentators give the very ſame explanations of the ſame paſſages in the articles.

16. If not, whoſe ſenſe are we bound to follow?

17. If we may chooſe which we pleaſe, how will the end of ſubſcription be attained of *conſent* in *opinion*?

18. If we may ſubſcribe to the ſenſe of the impoſers, are theſe underſtood to be the biſhop? and are we to ſubſcribe to the ſenſe of every biſhop, or of one Arch-biſhop, or of all the bench together?

19. Are all the Biſhops agreed upon the ſenſe of the Articles?

20. Is it poſſible for any member, more or leſs, of the moſt ſedulous ſearchers after truth, to agree exactly in the ſame ſenſe of 39 propoſitions, aſſerting no matters of *fact*, but matters of *opinion*?

21. Is there then any poſſible way of coming at general conſent in opinion touching the 39 articles?

22. If the articles are neceſſary to the ſupport of true religion. Why do not the laity ſubſcribe them?

23. How many of thoſe who ſubſcribe, do with diligence examine them, and ſtudy their meaning?

24. How many preachers are there who make them the rule and groundwork of their preachings?

25. Do the moſt orthodox ſubſcribers, bend the meaning of the articles to the goſpel, or make the goſpel meaning, bend to the Articles?

26. Ought the Goſpel of Truth to veil any human expoſitions or ordinances?

27. Which may be eaſieſt underſtood, the Goſpel or the Articles?

Mr. URBAN,

AS the propriety of ſubſcription to articles of religion is at preſent a matter of debate in this nation, permit me to lay before the public, thro' the channel of your magazine, a few reflections on this ſubject.

It appears from the hiſtory of the Chriſtian church, given us in the *Acts of the Apoſtles*, that no adult perſon was received into her communion without a declaration of his hearty conſent to the leading doctrines delivered by the apoſtles, and firſt teachers of chriſtianity. *If thou believeſt with all thine heart*, ſaid Philip to the Eunuch, *thou mayeſt be baptized*, Acts viii. 37. Much leſs was any one admitted to the office of *Chriſtian paſtor*, without ſuch a proof, at leaſt, of his truly embracing the doctrines he was to deliver to others. Thus the apoſtolic injunction runs reſpecting ordination: *The things that thou haſt heard of me among many witneſſes, the ſame commit thou to faithful men, who ſhall be able to teach others alſo.* 2 Tim. ii. 2. And particular care was taken, that none ſhould be admited into the miniſtry, but thoſe who *held faſt the faithful word, as they had been taught, that they might be able by ſound doctrine to convince the gainſayers.* Titus i. 9. When

When the books of the New Teſtament were all collected, and joined to the ſcriptures of the Old Teſtament, this ſacred code contained the articles to which every candidate for the miniſtry was to *ſubſcribe*; that is, to teſtify his aſſent unto, in the ſtrongeſt manner, before he could be admitted to teach others.

So far is plain, and, I apprehend, agreeable to the ſentiments of all the profeſſors of Chriſtianity. But here it may be aſked, Why is not this ſimple apoſtolic method ſtill adhered to? Why are candidates for the miniſtry now required to ſubſcribe to human formularies, and that by thoſe who acknowledge the Bible to contain a perfect rule of faith and practice? The reaſon of ſuch conduct appears to me clearly deducible from the very principles upon which the objection is founded.

To make good my deduction, I ſhall only deſire this plain poſition to be granted: That words, being only the ſigns of our ideas, are nothing independent of their meaning. This being allowed, it will follow; that when aſſent is required to any form of words, it is to the meaning which thoſe words convey, and not to the words conſidered in themſelves. And, therefore, when we ſpeak of ſubſcribing to the holy ſcriptures, we mean (if we mean any thing) that ſuch ſubſcription ſhould be made, or aſſent teſtified, to the *doctrines* contained in the ſcriptures, or the *meaning* which the *words* of ſcripture were deſigned to convey.

While the ſenſe of ſcripture was fixed by the interpretation of thoſe inſpired perſons who were employed in writing it, the words of ſcripture conveyed the ſame ideas to all the ſincere members of the Chriſtian church: When any perſon, under theſe circumſtances, teſtified his aſſent to the *words* of ſcripture, it is plain, that he aſſented to their *true meaning*; and, in this caſe, any other *confeſſion of faith* than the ſacred text was unneceſſary.

But let us ſuppoſe, that while the doctrine of the Chriſtian church was uniform, and the whole body of miniſters held the words of ſcripture in their true ſenſe, that one ſhould have offered himſelf as a candidate for the miniſtry, to whom the words of ſcripture conveyed ideas different from thoſe they conveyed to the church; what muſt have been done in ſuch a caſe? The Chriſtian paſtors were bound to require ſubſcription to the ſcriptures, for this, we have ſeen, was enjoined as abſolutely neceſſary; but in the caſe now ſtated, a ſubſcription to the *words* of ſcripture would not have been a ſubſcription to the *ſcriptures themſelves*; becauſe the *words* did not convey to this candidate their *true meaning*: ſuch a perſon in ſubſcribing, it is evident, muſt either have teſtified his aſſent to ſomething which was not ſcripture, or to words without meaning, which is, in effect, to nothing. The Chriſtian paſtors, in this caſe, would have been under the neceſſity of *explaining* the ſcriptures to ſuch an one; that is, of conveying the meaning of ſcripture to him in their own words, and then of requiring his aſſent to the ſcripture thus explained, or to their own words uſed as explanatory, which amount to the ſame thing. And whenever the *words* of ſcripture convey different and oppoſite ideas, to the perſons whoſe duty it is to require ſubſcription, and to thoſe who are enjoined to ſubſcribe, one of theſe methods muſt be uſed, if the abſurdity of requiring ſubſcription to unmeaning words is to be avoided.

Now, that the profeſſors of chriſtianity are divided in their interpretation of the New Teſtament, it is the ſame thing (with regard to the matter of ſubſcription) as if there were more than one New Teſtament; and each party muſt require ſubſcription to their formulary, upon the ſame principle as ſubſcription was required to the words of the apoſtles only, whilſt the interpretation of thoſe words was uniform. To ſuppoſe the contrary, is to imagine that words are ſomething beſides the ſigns of our ideas; ſomething independent of the meaning they convey. If, then, it is the duty of any Chriſtian church to require ſubſcription to the Bible of thoſe who are candidates for the miniſtry; it is their duty to require this ſubſcription to the ſenſe in which they underſtand the Bible; for theſe are not properly two things with reſpect to any church, but are, in effect, the ſame.

Thus the neceſſity of *human formularies* may be deduced from the plaineſt principles of chriſtianity and common ſenſe; and he muſt not have thoroughly conſidered this matter who eſteems them as impoſitions upon the conſciences of mankind, when they are deſigned

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ſigned merely to interpret the Chriſtian's only rule of faith, the Bible.

Before I conclude theſe obſervations, give me leave to make a remark or two upon the petitions preſented to Parliament the laſt ſeſſion, for relief from ſubſcription to the 39 articles. That from the clergy of the eſtabliſhment being founded upon this principle, that all human formularies are an uſurpation of the authority of Chriſt, and conſequently unlawful, had its foundation in a miſtake. The defence of this principle, publiſhed in their *propoſals*, is full of ambiguity; for in that paper theſe two different poſitions are continually confounded, 1. That it belongs to the right of private judgment for every one to determine for himſelf what is the meaning of ſcripture; or, in other words, of what church he will be a member: which no true Proteſtant will deny. 2. That no church can require of her miniſters a ſubſcription to any human formulary, or confeſſion of faith; which is the ſame thing as to ſay, that no church can require a teſtimony of aſſent to the doctrines contained in the ſcriptures; and this is manifeſtly falſe.

The public papers inform us, that the petitioning clergy are now attempting to obtain an *alteration* of the articles and liturgy of the church. I cannot ſay that I wiſh them ſucceſs (I mean with reſpect to any *conſiderable* alteration), becauſe I believe the preſent eſtabliſhed doctrines of the church to be agreeable to the true meaning of the holy ſcriptures; yet truth obliges me to acknowledge, that ſuch a deſign is not clogged with the abſurdities which attended the late attempt to deſtroy *all ſubſcription* but to the *words* of ſcripture. I am, Sir,

An impartial Member of the Church of England.

Mr. Urban,

I Hope to be able, by your means, to communicate to many the knowledge of a fine exiſting character; and my view herein is to promote virtue, and excite imitation in your readers, according to their ſeveral powers and ſituations; and not to bring incenſe only to the perſon of the lady, whom I do not at all know, nor have ever ſeen; but, on reading this character, I have made enquiries into the truth of facts, and am reaſonably aſſured, that, though this character be in a dedication, yet that it is ſtrictly true. It was written by the Rev. Philip Skelton, ſince deceaſed, in the year 1770, and is prefixed to an edition of his works, in five volumes, printed at Dublin for the benefit of the Magdalen Aſylum. I have ſeen only the firſt volume, *Deiſm Revealed*, in eight dialogues.

" Theſe volumes . . . ſhall tell the reader, that " Lady Arbella Denny was a *real Chriſtian*, than which invention and adulation can ſay no more on quarries of marble or mines of braſs; that, deſcended from anceſtors enobled ſix hundred years ago, left a widow and childleſs, when young, with a very large income, ſhe adhered to her ſtate of viduity, in order to a more free application of herſelf, her time, and fortune, ſolely to works of piety and charity; that, while ſhe ſupported herſelf with a dignity becoming her high rank and family, her houſe, by a regular courſe of devotion, of reading and converſation on religious ſubjects, was turned into an houſe of God, where his praiſes were ſung, not only with vocal and inſtrumental muſic, but with the muſic of the heart; that her devotions were not leſs warm than her converſation was rational, eaſy, chearful, and entertaining; for religion in her was the moſt diſtant thing in the world from dryneſs and inſipidity; that, when ſhe read the ſcriptures, their ſenſe and ſpirit broke forth with a luſtre not perceptible in the beſt commentaries; that from thus making religion habitual, domeſtic and lovely to all who partook theſe exerciſes with her, ſhe went out into the world, with the ardour of a Saint, to the relief of her Maker's image, in all its variety of diſtreſs, and ſearched it out in that obſcurity wherewith poverty and a culpable modeſty had concealed it; that, at the Foundling-hoſpital particularly, ſhe put a ſtop to barbarity and murder, ſaved the lives of thouſands, and ſent them out from thence into ſociety, duly inſtructed in the principles of religion, and trained to uſeful induſtry; that ſhe formed a Magdalen-hoſpital in Dublin; and, in a ſhort ſpace of time for ſuch an undertaking, by labours, which ſcarcely the ſtrongeſt man could have ſupported, brought it to a conſiderable degree of maturity, and lived to ſee the miſerable victims of vice and wickedneſs reclaimed, and, from inſtruments of the great deceiver, turned into happy examples of virtue, to encourage the converſion and hopes of other tranſgreſſors; that

ſhe

ſhe rather applied for, than ſolicited, the contributions, neceſſary to theſe expenſive works; ſo high ran the veneration, paid to her uncommon underſtanding and goodneſs by the King, the Queen, and all ranks of people, who, with one voice, called her to the ſuperintendance of theſe charities, each of them, as conducted by her wiſdom and continual attention, ſufficient to do honour, not to a ſingle perſon only, but to a whole nation.

"For my veracity, in every thing I have ſaid, a populous city and nation, not excepting the hard-hearted, the uncharitable, and the envious, ſhall be vouchers. I can ſafely challenge the worſt of human beings to aſſign one inſtance, wherein her ladyſhip, on any call of trouble, diſtreſs, or diſſention among her acquaintances, hath not done her utmoſt to adminiſter relief or procure redreſs; let the malicious ſay, if they can, that her attempts of this kind, whether proſperous or unſucceſsful, were not conducted with a juſt mixture of warmth and prudence, with an hand equally powerful and lenient. Let them prove to us, that in few other places but the Foundling-hoſpital, ſhe hath adopted the child, which its own father had diſcarded, and the mother, who bore it, had abandoned. Again, I challenge the ſeducer of women to ſay, whether her charity to the unhappy object of his criminal deſires, hath not infinitely exceeded all the tranſports of fondneſs, by him pretended, in his too ſucceſsful attempts to corrupt. I ſhould be glad, as one inquiſitive after curioſities, to hear her character from that monſter, in his moment of thought, if he ever thinks, who having ſeduced a poor young creature, and then turned her out to infamy, proſtitution, and a broken heart, ſees this creature taken out of the ſink, in which he plunged her, waſhed, fed, cloathed, ſheltered againſt the ſeverities of a harſh climate, and of a yet harſher world; and by all theſe means, with every inducement to repentance and virtue, led upward by her ladyſhip to pardon and peace with God. Could he ſee, in their full light, his art of ſeduction, and Lady Arbella's of reformation, employed on the ſame pitiable object, how would he ſtand aſtoniſhed at this lady as at an angel of light, and at himſelf as one of darkneſs! If truth itſelf can force, as here it muſt, in the baſeſt breaſt, a very high degree of veneration for goodneſs ſo nobly exerted, what ſentiments for that goodneſs muſt it excite in minds like hers?

. . . . "I beg pardon for this intruſion, whereby I hope to do more good among the wealthy, who have it in their power to emulate the virtues, and ſhare the glory of a life ſpent like yours, than by the moſt elaborate diſcourſes on piety and charity. Could they be made ſenſible how great your happineſs is even here, and how firmly founded your hopes are of infinitely greater hereafter, they would ſurely, at leaſt ſome of them, go over from the paths of folly, diſſipation, diſappointment (I might ſay worſe), to yours, where true pleaſure and peace are taſted at every ſtep."

. . . . "The cold reader will ſay, I have exceeded, and the warm one will be as apt to think I have fallen ſhort, on the ſubject of this addreſs; but I inſiſt I have adhered ſcrupulouſly to the truth," &c. &c.

Thus far this wonderful Dedication.

All your readers, Mr. Urban, have not the ſame talents or means of doing as much good as this lady; but the love of our Lord towards their ſouls, by dying on the croſs for their ſins, as well as for the ſins of this lady, merits at their hands an equal return of good-will to honour their profeſſion of Chriſtianity by every poſſible means in their power; and much more is poſſible than cold hearts are aware of: let the heart but be reaſonably warmed by the ineſtimable love of our Lord ſhewn towards us, and many things will prove to be poſſible which we do not imagine to be ſo. If any of your readers have been ſo unhappy to be ſeducers of poor young women, let him haſten to repent, and try to reſtore the fallen, if not in his own perſon, by procuring ſome worthy other perſon to take that bleſſed charge in hand. I ſuppoſe all of your readers, who conſider, or can weigh things in their proper balance, will acknowledge, that a life of piety and charity is even now infinitely more delightful than all the tinſel ſhew of titles, equipages, luxury, diſſipation, and noiſe, which the madneſs of mankind makes them be amuſed by.

May mankind chuſe true wiſdom!

I am, Sir,

Your humble ſervant,

Jan. 16, 1773. J. H.

P. S. I am informed, that the Rev. Mr. Skelton was a moſt virtuous man, and his writings ſhew him to be a very ſenſible one. I wiſh they were more known.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

I LATELY took a journey into the country to viſit an old friend of my father's, who is a grocer in a country town at ſome diſtance from London. While I was there, the Mayor gave a public entertainment, according to annual cuſtom; to which he invited ſeveral of the neighbouring gentlemen and ladies, the members of the corporation with their wives, ſons, and daughters, and the principal inhabitants of the town, of both ſexes. And as I was at my friend's houſe, who was one of the corporation, the Mayor ſent me an invitation alſo.

When the day was come, I found his wife and three daughters were dreſſed out in the moſt genteel and faſhionable manner, and at a conſiderable expence; for as ſhe was a woman of ſpirit, ſhe was determined that none of the other ſhopkeepers wives and daughters ſhould excel her and hers, either in the goodneſs of their cloaths, or in the moſt faſhionable taſte; and to that purpoſe had conſulted a great milliner at Weſtminſter. I alſo learned that they had been for ſome hours that day, under the hands of a Frizeur, who had curled their hair, and raiſed their heads above a foot high, which reſembled in ſome degree the caps of of the grenadiers.

When they were dreſſed, their finery brought on another expence, as is often the caſe: For tho' it was a fine day, and the hall was not 300 yards from the houſe; my friend's wife obſerved, that it was moſt prudent to go in a poſt-chaiſe, leaſt the wind or their walking ſhould diſcompoſe their cloaths or their hair; and accordingly a poſt-chaiſe carried them at twice. I walked on before, & with my hat under my arm I handed the mother out of the chaiſe, and led her to the upper end of the hall, where ſhe took her ſeat, as being the wife of one of the Aldermen. The young ladies placed themſelves at ſome diſtance, and I ſeated myſelf oppoſite to them. Soon after the Mayor and Corporation entered the hall in their formalities, and the muſic immediately began to play

We had two courſes, which conſiſted of veniſon, fiſh, and game in plenty, beſides a great number of other things of all ſorts, well dreſſed, and placed in great form and order; and afterwards a large deſert of fine fruit, jellies, ſyllabubs, &c. with wine and beer in abundance. There were near a hundred perſons preſent, and the ladies were dreſſed out as fine as they could be, ſome with high grenadier heads, ſome with other caps of various ſorts and ſizes, and ſome in their hair without any caps at all. They made a gay and ſplendid appearance; and the muſic, victuals, and good liquor, made every one chearful, and in good humour. In the evening there was dancing, and a cold collation, ſet out in the moſt polite and genteel manner; and a room with card tables for ſuch as choſe to play.

I ſtaid at my friend's a week after, and every day, (when his wife and daughters were preſent) the time was ſpent in repeated obſervations on the tranſactions of that day, the ladies dreſſes, the magnificence and profuſion of the feaſt, &c. But one of them, Miſs Jenny, (who pretended to a ſuperior knowledge in theſe matters) remarked, that there was not a juſt choice made in placing ſome of the diſhes, particularly that a gooſe was placed next to ſome ducks, and the like; and ſhe hinted to us, that if ſhe ſhould ever be Mayoreſs, ſhe would ſuffer no ſuch abſurdities and indiſcretions; that ſhe would have a greater ſhow of plate, the ſauces ſhould be richer, and many other things altered for the better.

In ſhort, I found their heads ſo filled with dreſs and ſhow, with pride and vanity, that, though I had intended at firſt to have propoſed a marriage with one of them, I relinquiſhed my deſign, being fully perſuaded, that, though I had a good trade, which brought me in above 300 pounds a year, yet I could never be happy with a wife, whoſe taſte and deſires were ſo much above both our fortunes, and whoſe heart was ſet upon ſhow, high life, and pleaſure, which ſhe could not gratify without ruining herſelf and me.

When I returned home to London, I could not but reflect upon the conſequences of public aſſemblies, balls, concerts and entertainments. I don't mean with regard to the great expence of them to the Mayor, tho' I am ſure that many of the Corporation cannot ſpend ſo much money in one day, without ſenſibly feeling it.

But my chief deſign is to conſider the natural effects of them on the minds

minds of the wives and daughters of the tradeſmen and ſhopkeepers of the town, as the greateſt part of the aſſembly conſiſted of ſuch; for daily experience ſhews us, that moſt women are ſtruck with dreſs and ſhow, are admirers and promoters of elegance, politeneſs, and magnificence, and have a ſtrong taſte for gaiety and pleaſure.

By going to theſe public diverſions, young women of ſmall fortunes acquire ſuch a reliſh for fine things, that a plain and neat dreſs, a houſe only decently and uſefully furniſhed, and a plain and ſimple diet, will not ſatisfy them; but when they marry, they muſt have nice and polite diſhes at their tables, muſt always drink foreign wines at their meals, their houſes muſt be furniſhed with ſome degree of elegance and taſte, and the milleners ſhops muſt be frequently viſited, that they may be acquainted with the neweſt faſhions, and conſequently alter their own dreſs as often as a new mode comes in. I have ſaid nothing here of that pernicious ſpirit of gaming, which now prevails in every houſe that has the leaſt pretence to politeneſs.

Theſe extravagancies were formerly confined to courts, and the houſes of the rich and the nobles: but ſince trade and commerce have brought great riches into ſeveral cities, they have infected the citizens; and now they are ſpread into the country towns; nay, I am told, that they begin to make their appearance in ſome villages, where they have introduced private aſſemblies for cards and genteel ſuppers.

What muſt be the end of this immoderate love of pleaſure, dreſs, and ſhow, of this great increaſe of luxury, of this idleneſs and univerſal diſſipation, of this ſpirit of continual rambling and gadding abroad in idle viſits and trifling converſations, which now ſo generally prevail among the young women of ſmall fortunes, who are early initiated in them, and are bred up from their childhood in theſe polite manners?—what, I ſay, can they end in, but poverty and unhappineſs?—This is one great cauſe of ſo many perſons breaking; for the prices of even the neceſſaries of life are nearly doubled in many places within the ſpace of 30 years, and what was then reckoned to be a handſome proviſion, is now but a ſcanty maintenance: and therefore, temperance, moderation, and frugality, are the virtues that ought to be univerſally recommended to the youth of both ſexes among us.

London, Jan. 2, 1773. J. N.

Mr. Urban,

IN a tour, which I lately made towards the North, I heard that part of an old pillar was lately dug up near the town of Leiceſter, on which was the following inſcription:

IMR CAES DIV TRAIAN PARTH F. DI TRAIAN HADRIAN. AVG. POT M. COS. I. H VA. RATÆS.

CXXIII.

This valuable Roman inſcription, I fear, is very imperfect. The letters IMR, I believe, were never uſed on coins or ſtones for Imperator, but IMP. I ſhould be glad, therefore, to ſee a more correct copy, together with a drawing of the ſtone, in order to ſupply the preſent defects of the copy before me. Let us attempt a ſmall variation. "Imperatori Cæſari Divo Trajano Parthio, Filio *Nervæ*, Trojanus Hadrianus Auguſtus, Pontifex maximus, Conſul primus, viam Rates" *(fecit.)* CXXIII.

To the Emperor Cæſar, the Deified Trojan, the Parthian, the (adopted) Son of the Deified *Nerva*, Trajan Hadrian Auguſtus, the high Prieſt, in his firſt Conſulſhip, made this road to Leiceſter.

Still, I think, the Monogram VA is of very doubtful meaning, as it may not only ſignify Via, but alſo Victoria, &c. &c. Ratæ is the Latin, or rather the Greek word (Ῥάλαι) for Leiceſter, as uſed by Antonine and Ptolomy: Ratby, in the neighbourhood of that town, ſeems ſtill to retain ſomething of the old name to this day.

The Roman figures CXXIII. may refer to Trajan's victory over the Dacians, which occaſioned him to exhibit to the people all manner of games, ſhows, &c. for 123 days. Vid. Memoirs de Literal. tom. II. p. 94, a la Haye, 1719. Yours, &c.

J. Stafford.

In the account of church-organs in December Magazine, page 563, at the bottom, inſtead of *his nephews Gerard and Bernard*, read *Gerard and Chriſtian*. Father Smith's name is ſaid to be *Bernard*.

Deſcription

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The Giraffe or Camelopardalus

The Chinese Antelope

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Deſcription of the GIRAFFE, *or* CAMELOPARDUS; *and the* CHINESE ANTELOPE. *(See the Plate.)*

The GIRAFFE, *or* CAMELOPARDUS.

THIS ſtrange animal is found in the foreſts of *Æthiopia* and other interior parts of *Africa*; and is ſo ſingular in its conſtruction, that its exiſtence might be doubted, had not the ſtuffed ſkins been ſent over to *Europe*. It is very timid, but not ſwift. It lives by brouzing; for, by reaſon of the enormous length of its fore legs, it cannot graze without ſtraddling, or dividing them to a great diſtance. It kneels like a camel when it deſigns to lie down, and is very mild. It is a ſcarce animal, even in the country it inhabits.

It was known by the *Romans*, for it was exhibited at *Rome* by *Cæſar* in the *Circæan* games: but they were acquainted with it long before; for it appears among the figures of eaſtern animals in the famous Præneſtine pavement made by the direction of *Sylla*.

The height, from the top of the head to the ſoles of the fore feet, is 17 feet; from the top of the rump to the bottom of the hind feet only nine; the neck is ſeven feet long, and from the withers to the loins ſix. The horns are ſix inches long, covered with hair, and truncated and tufted; on the forehead is a ſmall tubercle, alſo covered with hair: the head like thoſe of a ſtag; the ears large, tail long and tufted; the colour of the whole animal a dirty white, marked with large broad ruſt-colourrd ſpots.

This animal has been deſcribed by *Linnæus*, under the title of *Cervus Camelopardalis*; by *M. de Ruffon* under the name of *La Gireffe*; and by Mr. *Pennant*, in his *Synopſis* of Quadrupeds, by the ſame title.

The CHINESE ANTELOPE.

THESE animals inhabit the vaſt plains of Chineſe Tartary, and keep in flocks of hundreds: they are the objects of the chace of the great men of the country. They are alſo killed by means of croſs-bows laid in the graſs, which diſcharge themſelves on being touched, which makes traveling in ſuch places very unſafe. The *Tartars* eat the fleſh, and ſell the horns to the *Chineſe*; and alſo cloath themſelves with the ſkins.

Theſe animals are of the ſize of a roebuck, of the ſame colour, and have the ſame actions. Their horns are ſlender, bend a little in the middle, and turn forwards towards the ends, which are black.

MR. URBAN, *Dec.* 12, 1772.

THE incloſed remarkable Epitaph on an altar-tomb in the church-yard at Brighthelmſton, may not be unworthy a place in your Repoſitory. You will print the lines as here divided, and obſerve the exact ſpelling. D. H.

Capt. Nicholas Tetterſell, thro' whoſe prudence, valour, and loyalty, C. II. K. of England, and after he had eſcaped the ſword of his mercileſs rebells and his forſes had received a fatal overthrow at Worceſter Sept. 3, 1651, was faithfully preſerved and conveyed into France, departed this life 26 day of July 1674.

Within this marble monument doth lye
Approved faith, honour and loyalty
In this cold clay he has now ta'ne up his ſtation
At once preſerved the church, the crown and nation
When Charles the Great was nothing but a breath
This valiant ſoul ſtept between him and death
Uſerpers threats nor tyrant rebels froun
Cou'd not affright his duty to the crown
Which glouriouſe act of his for church and ſtate
Eight Princeſs in one day did gratulate
Profeſſing all to him in debt to be
As all the world are to his memory
Since earth coud not reward his worth have given
He now receives it from the King of Heaven
In this ſame cheſt one jewell more you have
The partner of his virtiouſe bed and grave.

Suſannah his wife who deceaſed the 4 day of May 1672 To whoſe p'ouſe memory and his own honour Nicholas their only ſon and juſt inheritor of his father's virtues has payed in this monument 1676

Here alſo layes intered the body of Capt. Nicholas Tetterſel his ſon who departed this life the 4th of the calends of October 1701 in the 57th year of his age.

GENT. MAG. *Jan.* 1773.

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Mr. URBAN,

I SHOULD ſooner have gratified the curioſity of your ingenious correſpondent J. L. from D——, in Kent, (Mag. for Aug. 1771.) in relation to the formation of boys taws, had I not waited for inſtructions from a friend in Holland; who is equally curious to know and communicate any thing that may be uſeful to the lovers and encouragers of mechanic arts. His words are—"I have made enquiry about the making marbles—I find they are chips of ſtone, which are put into an iron mill that goes in water. There are ſeveral partitions, with raſps within, cut ſloatways, not with teeth, ſo turn conſtantly round with great ſwiftneſs; the friction againſt the raſps makes them round, and, as they are formed, they fall out of different holes that ſize or chance throws them into."—They are brought from Nuremberg (with the beſt toys, commonly known in England by the name of Dutch toys) to Rotterdam down the Rhine; and are from thence diſperſed over Europe.

I entertained the ſame notion with J. L. and thought the taws were reduced by friction in a barrel or tub, turned ſwiftly round in water; but the raſps muſt be much more expeditious, when turned horizontally; and produce their effect much in the ſame manner as pearl barley is made round.

If your correſpondent J. L. be a lover of extraneous foſſils, he may be furniſhed with almoſt all the variety this nation produces, by directing a letter to J. Platt, Oxford; which will be duly regarded.

Jan. 11, 1773.

Mr. URBAN,

BEING in company ſome years ago, where *funeral inſcriptions* became the ſubject of converſation, a learned friend of mine (ſince deceaſed) repeated one, though imperfectly, which pleaſed me much. The hiſtory he gave of it was, that there lived a Diſſenting Miniſter of the name of Fletcher, (but *when* or *where* he could not recollect) a man of great probity of heart, of moſt exemplary manners and ſweetneſs of temper. In the ſame place lived alſo a Clergyman (whoſe name he did not remember) a man of great learning, and of a ſimilar diſpoſition. Theſe two lived in the utmoſt harmony and mutual eſteem. Mr. Fletcher died, and in low circumſtances; his friend begged permiſſion to defray the expences of his funeral, buried him in his own church, and erected a monument to his memory, with an inſcription, of which the following is all that my friend could remember. Imperfect as it is, I will beg the favour of you, Sir, to inſert it in your next Magazine, with this hiſtory of it, in hopes that ſome of your numerous readers may be induced to ſupply the deficiencies of this narrative, and to give us the whole of the inſcription, by which they will much oblige the public, and particularly

Your conſtant reader ſince Jan. 1731.

Memoriæ ſacrum
EDMUNDI FLETCHER,
Quem a Ritibus externis alienum, &c.
Morum vero ſuavitate, &c.
. . . . . .
. . . . . .
Ac omnium virtutum conſortio cognatiſſimum
Vivum deſideravit filium,
Et Materno Luctu amplexa eſt
mortuum
Eccleſia Anglicana.

Mr. URBAN,

AS in your Magazine for November laſt you have, at p. 511, again retailed to the public *Voltaire*'s moſt diſingenuous and falſe account of the deſign of Dean *Swift*'s celebrated *Tale of a Tub*, give me leave to refer you and your numerous readers to your volume for 1768: where, at p. 516, a correſpondent has communicated an unanſwerable vindication of our inimitable countryman from the groundleſs imputations of the free-thinking tribe; whoſe ignorance is, as in this inſtance, generally equal to their malevolence.

Having now my pen in my hand, I cannot lay it by, till I have ſubmitted a cogent paſſage from *Chillingworth* to the cool and diſpaſſionate conſideration of J. R. who, at p. 474 of your October Magazine, ſeems ſo much *obliged* to me "for endeavouring to ſet him right as to *Archbiſhop Laud*." My endeavours have proved ineffectual. The ſame arguments do not ſtrike him at Cambridge, which fully convinced me at Oxford, that *Laud* is intirely blameleſs with regard to the offenſive title of the pſalm referred to; with which he had indiſputably not the leaſt concern. However, let the learned *Chillingworth* addreſs this ſolemn diſputant in the following expreſſive terms:

"Perhaps

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" Perhaps you will ſay, you intended not to deliver here a poſitive and meaſured truth, and which you expected to be called to account for; but only a high and tragical expreſſion of your juſt deteſtation of the wicked doctrine againſt which you write: If you mean ſo, I let it paſs; only I am to advertiſe the leſs wary reader, that paſſionate expreſſions and vehement aſſeverations are no arguments, unleſs it be of the weakneſs of the cauſe that is defended by them, or the man that defends it: and to remember you of what Boethius ſays of ſome ſuch things as theſe—*Nubila mens eſt, hæc ubi regnant.*" Page 9. edit. London, 1727, folio.

I have now done with J. R. who has hitherto ſhewn himſelf intitled to theſe words for his motto: " *Non perſuadebis, etiamſi perſuaſeris.*" Recommending them therefore to him for that purpoſe, I remain

Your conſtant reader,

Oxford, Jan. 12, 1772. VINDEX.

P. S. An ingenious correſpondent of yours at page 561 of your Miſcellany for December ſeems not to know of a very long and circumſtantial epitaph upon Dr. John Worthington, drawn up by his ſon, and publiſhed by Mr. Hearne in the ſecond volume of *Tho. Caii Vindiciæ Antiq. Acad. Oxon.* at p. 680, 681, 682. If you will republiſh it, you will undoubtedly oblige many of your readers; as it is not to be met with in any other work, and as this work by Mr. Hearne is in but few hands.—[*This ſhall be complied with.*

Mr. URBAN,

YOU are aware, without doubt, of the diſpute there has been amongſt the learned about the *Leviathan* deſcribed in the xliſt. chapter of the book of *Job*, and mentioned in the civth *Pſalm*; ſome fixing upon one of God's creatures for the animal intended by the ſacred writers, and ſome upon another. Dr. *Thomas Shaw* may be deemed the moſt literate of all our Engliſh travellers, in reſpect of the Encyclopœdia, or learning in all its branches and extent; and as he viſited the Eaſtern parts of the world, and has touched upon this ſubject in his book, and particularly in his Diſſertation on the *Moſaic* pavement at *Præneſte*, (ſee his Supplement p. 86) one would expect ſomething deciſive upon this controverted point from him. He is of opinion, that the *Leviathan* is no other than the *Crocodile*, ' which (*theſe are his words*) from the ſcaly quality ' and hardneſs of its coat, or (in the ' ſcripture phraſe, *Job.* 41, 17.) *whoſe ſcales ſo ſtick together, that they cannot be ſundred*, is in no danger (v. 7.) ' *of having his ſkin filled with barbed irons, or his head with fiſh ſpears.* ' The *Crocodile* is of too great weight ' and magnitude likewiſe (v. 1.) *to be drawn out of the river*, as fiſh ' uſually are, *with a hook.* The *Crocodile*, then, from theſe appoſite characteriſtics, may be well taken for ' the *Leviathan*, as it is deſcribed ' above in the book of *Job*.' This conjecture of the Doctor's is not new, for you may find it in *Calmet*'s Dictionary, as likewiſe in other writers; and I much queſtion, though our able traveller has thought proper to adopt and revive it, whether it be the true interpretation. The *Crocodile* is a river animal entirely, and is never found in the ſea; at this time he is not found in the lower or northern parts of the *Nile*, but in upper *Egypt* only. And yet the Royal *Pſalmiſt* ſays expreſsly,

civ. 24. The earth is full of thy riches;

25. So is the *great and wide ſea* alſo; wherein are things creeping innumerable, both ſmall and great beaſts.

26. There go the *ſhips*, and there is that *Leviathan*, whom thou haſt made to take his paſtime therein.

Where the *Leviathan* is plainly made to be an inhabitant of the *great and wide ſea*, of the ſame ocean that is navigated by *ſhips*. We are obliged, therefore, to ſuppoſe it to have been ſome large *ſea fiſh*, of which there were ſeveral ſorts in the eaſtern part of the *Mediterranean*, not unknown to the ancients, who have accordingly given them various names, which need not be here mentioned. And it is not of any conſequence, whether we can now appropriate the name to the particular and identical fiſh, or not. However, that the *Leviathan* cannot be the *Crocodile* appears to me moſt certain.

I am, Sir, yours,

T. Row.

Mr. URBAN,

THE only account I can give your correſpondent W. W. concerning Hurſtmonceux houſe is, that it was the property of Gregory Fiennes, Lord Dacre, of the South, as appears by inquiſition taken after his death, 36 Eliz. By the marriage of his ſiſter and

and heireſs, Magaret Fiennes, Lady Dacre of the South, in her own right, with Samſon Lennard, Eſq. it came to the Lennards, Lords Dacre of the South.

Your account of Lord Lichfield's family, Sept. Mag. p. 440, is erroneous; that nobleman left no ſurviving brother, but was ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his uncle, Robert Lee, Eſq. now fourth Earl of Lichfield, on whoſe deceaſe, without iſſue, that title will become extinct.

Your account of the Stamford family is deficient: the late Earl and Counteſs left another ſon, the Hon. Booth Grey. See Dec. Mag. p. 599.

Your correſpondent *Matius* is miſtaken in ſaying, p. 552, that the Biſhoprick of Lichfield was erected ſoon after the year 606, no Biſhop being fixed there till 680. No Biſhoprick was ever erected at Coventry, only the Biſhop of Lichfield fixed his reſidence in a monaſtery there.

Mr. URBAN,

ON reading the plan for relieving the Eaſt India Company from the preſent temporary diſtreſs, &c. I obſerve your Correſpondent mentions ſeveral markets in Europe, but takes no notice of any in America. Were tea lower in England than elſewhere, it would be the Americans intereſt to buy it here; and, in that caſe, the conſumption would be immenſe. I have been told, that one province only has imported 800 whole cheſts in a year; but ſince the Britiſh Parliament have thought proper to make it pay 3d. per pound duty on its being landed there, it has given ſo great an encouragement to ſmuggling, that but very little has been imported from England; and, as they have ſuch a vaſt extent of coaſt, it is impoſſible to prevent that illicit trade when there happens to be much difference in the price. I would therefore adviſe, if the Parliament ſhould adopt the plan, the taking off the 3d. per pound on importation there, and allow the ſame drawback on exportation as is allowed on exportation to other markets, that the American merchants may lay in Engliſh tea at a lower rate than they can buy it in Holland, and then the India Company will wholly ſupply them. If the experiment were tried, I am perſuaded the quantity that would be ſhipped would ſurprize the Company, and bring very large remittances to England that now go to Holland. E. A.

Mr. URBAN,

AS you judiciouſly preſerve the ſuperiority of your Magazine, by confining it principally to ſubjects of uſeful or curious learning, it may, perhaps, be not inconſiſtent with your plan to receive occaſional obſervations on new publications. I therefore, ſend you the following remarks which have occurred to me on reading a late pamphlet, entitled, *An Enquiry into the ſcripture meaning of the word Satan.* The ingenious author conjectures, that the idea of fallen angelic ſpirits is not founded on the authority of the ſacred writings, and propoſes to examine accurately every paſſage in which the word Satan, or its ſynonimous terms, occur. He has at preſent proceeded no farther than the Old Teſtament: but, previous to his enquiry, has offered an explanation of the paſſages in St. Peter and St. Jude, on which the doctrine of fallen angels is principally built; and endeavours to prove, as well from a literal tranſlation of the original, as from the general connection of the paſſages, that they refer not to angelic ſpirits, but to the meſſengers who brought an evil report of the promiſed land, and periſhed with their brethren in the wilderneſs, in conſequence of their unbelief. The principal difficulty in the epiſtle of Peter appears to me to ariſe from the phraſe σειραῖς ζόφου ταρταρώσας Pe. ii. Chap. ii. v. 4. This the author tranſlates, *having tartarized them with chains of darkneſs*, and underſtands by it that theſe offending meſſengers were judicially blinded. The word ταρταρόω occurs no where in the New Teſtament, except in this place. I believe it is not to be found in the Septuagint, nor, as far as I can at preſent recollect, in any profane writer. Scapula refers to Plutarch for ταρταρίζω, and explains it in a neutral ſenſe, *tartareo frigore tremo*; agreeably to which explanation, ταρταρόω may ſignify the infliction of ſuch an infernal terror. It is, however, extremely remarkable, that this expreſſion of Peter correſponds exactly with the heathen idea of Tartarus, as it is given us by Lucian. In his treatiſe περὶ Ἀστρολογίας, where he is giving an allegorical turn to ſeveral parts of the heathen mythology, he ſays ἔμμεν ἐνδὲ τὸν Κόκυτον ὁ ζεὺς ἰδησιν, ἠδὲ ΕΙΣ ΤΑΡΤΑΡΟΝ ΕΡΡΙΨΕΝ, ἐνδὲ τα ἄλλα ξυμπαλο, ἐκέσα ἄιθρωποι νομίζουσιν. Here ἰδησιν anſwers to σειραῖς, and may not εἰς Τάρταρον ἔρριψεν be conſidered as ſynonimous

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nonimous with ταρταρώσας, agreeably to our Engliſh verſion? His deſcription of Tartarus, in his treatiſe περὶ Πένθους, is equally ſtriking: Ὁ μὲν δὴ πολὺς ὅμιλος, οὓς ἰδιώτας οἱ σοφοὶ καλοῦσιν, Ὁμήρου κ. τ. λ. πεινῶμεν τοῦτον τὸν ὑπὸ τὴν γῆν βαθὺν ἄδην ὑπειληφασιμένων δὲ, καὶ πλούτωνα τοῦτον εἶναι, καὶ ΖΟΦΕΡΟΝ, καὶ αἰνίλων βασιλεύειν δὲ τὸν χαυμαλοῦ ἀδελφὸν τοῦ Διὸς, Πέρσεφόνα — κεκλαυσῶσθαι μὲν γὰρ αὐτὸν ἄρχοντων ἀποθανόντων· καλαδίξαμενον δὲ αὐτὸν, καὶ παραλαβόντα κατέχειν ΔΕΣΜΟΙΣ ἈΦΥΚΤΟΙΣ, εἰδὸν τὸν παράπαν τὴν ἀνόδου ὑφιέμενον.

How is this reſemblance between the inſpired and Pagan writer to be accounted for? *Lucian* was ridiculing the religious ſyſtem of his countrymen, and undoubtedly gives a juſt repreſentation of the opinions of the common people. *He*, therefore, could not poſſibly borrow his ideas on this ſubject from the Chriſtians. *Peter* was born a Jew, and had not been converſant with the learning of the Gentiles; *he* cannot, therefore, be expected to allude to their mythology: or, if he had been acquainted with it, we cannot imagine that, as an inſpired writer, he would countenance the ſuggeſtion of idolaters by adopting their ideas. Upon the whole does not the phraſeology of Peter, when compared with that of Lucian, ſeem to countenance a local hell, into which theſe ἀγγέλοι, whether Jewiſh meſſengers, or apoſtate ſpirits, are caſt?

The order, likewiſe, in which the facts are placed by this apoſtle, ſeems to indicate, that the fall of theſe ἀγγέλοι is an event prior to the deluge and the deſtruction of Sodom, which are both placed in their true chronological order. This, however, it muſt be confeſſed, is not deciſive; though it may leave the mind in ſome ſuſpence, while we confine ourſelves to the epiſtle of Peter. But if we turn to the epiſtle of Jude, we ſhall, if I miſtake not, find abundant reaſon to embrace the opinion which is defended in the eſſay; for we cannot avoid conſidering the latter as an illuſtration of the former. The author of the inquiry juſtly obſerves, that the one is a prophecy, the other a declaration of its fulfilment. The apoſtle Jude wrote his epiſtle, when theſe ungodly men or falſe teachers, as they are ſtiled by Peter, had ariſen in the church; he, therefore, warns his fellow Chriſtians againſt them, and, to make a deeper impreſſion on their minds, directs their attention to the epiſtle of Peter, with which they were, probably, well acquainted, and aſſures them that the things were then accompliſhed which that apoſtle ſaid ſhould come. For this purpoſe, he makes uſe of the ſame terms in the deſcription of their characters, adopts the ſame alluſions to the Jewiſh hiſtory, and in ſeveral places tranſcribes ſo exactly, that a ſuperficial reader muſt be convinced, that the epiſtle of Peter was before him when he wrote his admonition to his brethren in the faith. Now, the deſign of the apoſtle Jude led him to add a circumſtance which clearly indicates in in what ſenſe he underſtood the ἀγγέλους of Peter. He falls, indeed, into the ſame chronological irregularity; but then, as he intended to warn thoſe who were in danger of being deceived, as well as to point ont the deceivers, he firſt mentions the deſtruction which the Iſraelites had drawn upon themſelves in the wilderneſs by their unbelief. After this introduction, it would, ſurely, be highly abſurd to break off abruptly, and talk of certain angelic ſpirits, who kept not their firſt eſtate, and are reſerved in chains unto a future judgment: But, if we underſtand the paſſage as referring to the meſſengers who brought up an evil report of the promiſed land, and thereby occaſioned a general diſobedience, the connection is clear, and the application ſtriking. This would have been more evident, if the author of the eſſay had obſerved, that there is no article before either κρίσιν or μεγάλης ἡμέρας in the 6th verſe, and that it ſhould not be rendered, as in our common and even his new verſion, *the* judgment of *the* great day, but *a* judgment of *a* great day. And in the eaſtern mode of expreſſion, a judgment of a great day is nothing more than a great judgment. It appears, therefore, on a compariſon of the two apoſtles, that the interpretation in the Enquiry is probably right; and yet the ſimilarity between the phraſeology of James and Lucian is worthy of attention.

Ipſwich. W. W.

Reception of Queen ELIZABETH *at* Cambridge, *in the Year* 1564.

Continued from p. 627. Vol. XLII.

TUESDAY, Aug. 8. Ordinary lectures, diſputations, and frequenting of the ſame, were done as the day before. In the afternoon, when all things

things were prepared, as before, for the diſputation in divinity and law, her Majeſty, for other conſiderations, deferred the ſame 'till the next day.

This day the Lords of the Council did ſit in the ſouth-veſtry, called Dr. Argentyn's chapel, then called the council-chamber.

At night, about the accuſtomed hour, and in the ſame manner, her Highneſs came to the play, called *Ezekias*, in Engliſh; which was played by King's-College, and the charges thereof by them borne; and then her Majeſty went to her reſt.

This day alſo order was taken that her Majeſty ſhould remain here one day longer than at the firſt it was appointed; for her jeſtis were to depart upon the Wedneſday: and a ſaying was, "if proviſion of beer and ale "could have been made, her Grace "would have remained 'till Friday," her Highneſs was ſo well pleaſed with all things.

Wedneſday, Aug. 9. After the ordinary lectures and diſputations were done, about 6 o'clock in the morning, the Queen's Majeſty took her progreſs about to the colleges, riding in ſtate royal; all the Lords and Gentlemen riding before her Grace, and all the ladies following on horſeback. The Beadles waited upon her Highneſs, and in the ſame manner and order as on Sunday before.

The Mayor that day came not abroad, which was noted of divers, and thought ſome part of his duty.

From her palace ſhe went firſt to Clare-hall, where the maſter, Dr. Edward Leeds, waited with his company, and received her Majeſty with an oration.

Then entered her Grace into King's College, where the Provoſt, Dr. Philip Baker, ſtood, with the whole houſehold, and cauſed an oration to be made unto her Highneſs, and then gave unto her a fair book covered with red velvet, containing all ſuch verſes as his company had made of her Grace's coming. There was alſo compiled, in the ſame book, an account of the founder of the ſaid College (Henry VI.), benefactors, and the names of all ſuch perſons as were of any worthy memory, who had been brought up in that college: which book received, with a mild countenance, and delivered to one of her footmen.

Here is to be noted, that, before her Majeſty came to town, by advertiſement of Mr. Secretary, order was taken for making of two books, to be exhibited to her Grace. In the one ſhould be written, in the Roman hand, all the verſes both of Greek and Latin, Hebrew, Chaldee, and Engliſh, which were made of her coming, and otherways ſet up in divers places of the town, as is mentioned before; and that every College ſhould be placed by itſelf in that book. In the other ſhould be copied and digeſted the founders and benefactors of every College: the names of every company at this preſent time, and their degrees: and the names of all thoſe who had been brought up in the ſame, who had come to ſome great eſtimation in the world, or been in any high function, as biſhops, ambaſſadors, or any ſpecial or entire ſervant of the Prince.

Theſe books were accordingly made, and fairly bound, ſeverally; and delivered to Mr. Secretary, who delivered the ſame unto her Highneſs. And, riding about to the Colleges, Mr. Chancellor carried the books in his hands, and, at every College, peruſed the ſame.

From King's College, her Majeſty rode into Trinity-Hall, and from thence to Gunvill and Caius College; and, in both places, was received with an oration.

From thence ſhe departed to Trinity College; and riding, as in a lane, in the midſt of her company, came almoſt to the eaſt gate, where the Maſter, Mr. Robert Beaumont ſtood, and cauſed an oration in Greek to be made unto her Highneſs.

Then ſhe went into St. John's College, and, riding into the hall, had there an oration.

From thence ſhe rode to Chriſt's College, leaving Jeſus College, becauſe it ſtood far out of the way; and in her journey next morning ſhe minded to ſee Magdalen College. At Chriſt's College was made an oration before her Majeſty in Greek verſes, for the which ſhe rendered thanks in Greek. And the Maſter, Dr. Edward Hawford, (then alſo Vice-Chancellor) preſented unto her a pair of gloves, in remembrance of her grandame, the lady Margaret, Counteſs of Richmond and Derby, foundreſs of that College and St. John's *.

* Emanuel and Sydney colleges were not then founded. The former of theſe was

From thence her Grace, by the Market-hill and Butchery, came to Benet College. And, becauſe the time was paſſed, ſhe would hear no oration. But the Maſter, Dr. John Porie, gave her a pair of gloves, and certain boxes of comfits.

From thence ſhe went into Pembroke-hall, and Peter-houſe, and in both places heard an oration; and at Peter-houſe, ſhe much commended the ſon of Sir Walter Mildmay †, who, being a child, made a very neat and trim oration, and pronounced it very aptly and diſtinctly.

From thence her Majeſty come home by Queen's College, and St. Catherine's-hall, only peruſing the houſes, becauſe it was almoſt one o'clock. And ſo returning to her lodging, as her Grace rode through the ſtreet, ſhe talked very much with ſome ſcholars in Latin, and at her alighting off her horſe, with Latin diſmiſſed them.

At 3 o'clock the univerſity bell rang to the diſputations in divinity, unto the which her Majeſty came, as before. And, at her entrance, Mr. Halton, who defended the cauſes, exhibited thirteen copies of his concluſions, made in verſes: whereof one was delivered unto her Highneſs by Mr. Secretary. The others were given to the Noblemen by the beadle.

The concluſions were, i. *Major eſt authoritas ſcripturæ quam eccleſiæ.* ii. *Civilis magiſtratus habet authoritatem in rebus eccleſiaſticis.* Five of the eldeſt Doctors were appointed to oppugn the firſt queſtion; and the reſt, the ſecond.

In the diſputations it fortuned, that, for lack of time, and through haſte to the ſecond queſtion, Mr. Dr. Baker, Provoſt of King's, and Mr. Dr. Francis Newton ‡, were pretermitted; and Mr. Dr. John Stokes, Preſident of Queen's College, ſenior of the laſt five, ready to diſpute of the ſecond. But my Lord Chamberlain remembered the Queen of Dr. Newton; whereupon he was commanded to diſpute briefly; and afterwards put in mind by my Lord Roberts, that Mr. Dr. Baker was yet left behind in that cauſe to reply; ſhe willed him to diſpute alſo, alledging in open audience, "That he was her hoſt, and ſhe feared to lack her lodging, if ſhe ſhould chance to come again hereafter, if he ſhould be diſappointed *." And ſo he diſputed.

After him diſputed two Doctors of the ſecond concluſion. And ſo becauſe the time was paſſed (for it was after ſeven o'clock), the other Doctors were ſtayed. And then the Lord Biſhop of Ely (Dr. Cox), ſitting in his Biſhop's weed, between Mr. Secretary and the Vice Chancellor, with a ſolemn oration determined the concluſions. For the night coming on clean took away the diſputation of the lawyers, which were but two, beſide the determiner.

The queſtions ready to be maintained by her reader, Maſter Clarke, of Clare-Hall, were, i. *Privatus quilibet, ut munus publicum jubeat, cogi poteſt.* ii. *Mutuans pecuniam, ludenti aleæ non poteſt repetere.*

At the end thereof the Lords, and eſpecially the Duke of Norfolk and the Lord Robert, kneeling down, "humbly deſired her Majeſty to "ſpeak ſomewhat to the Univerſity, and in Latin." Her Highneſs at the firſt refuſed, ſaying, "that, if "ſhe might ſpeak her mind in Engliſh, ſhe would not ſtick at the matter." But underſtanding by Mr. Secretary, "that nothing might be "ſaid openly to the Univerſity in Engliſh ‡," ſhe required him the rather "to ſpeak, becauſe he was Chancellor, "and the Chancellor is the Queen's "mouth." Whereunto he anſwered, "that he was Chancellor of the Univerſity, and not hers." Then the Biſhop of Ely, kneeling, ſaid, "that "three words of her mouth were "enough." So, being moved on every ſide, ſhe complied, and made a very ſenſible ſpeech; in which, among other things, ſhe raiſed the expectations of the Univerſity, with reſpect to ſome royal foundation, which, however, ſhe never thought fit to gratify.

At this ſpeech of the Queen's, the auditors,

was founded in the year 1584, by Sir Walter Mildmay, Chancellor and Under-Treaſurer of the Exchequer; and the latter in 1598, by Frances Sidney, Counteſs of Suſſex.

† Anthony, who inherited his father's eſtated at Apethorp, in Northamptonſhire. His only daughter married Francis Fane, Earl of Weſtmorland.

* Inſtalled Dean of Wincheſter, 21 May 1565. Le Neve.

† Dr. Baker was deprived for Popery, 22 Feb. 1569, and fled beyond ſea. Ditto.

‡ Times are much altered, ſince the late Chancellor, the D. of Newcaſtle, always addreſſed the Univerſity in Engliſh.

auditors, being all marvelouſly aſtoniſhed, and inwardly reviſing and revolving the ſenſe of it, they preſently ſpoke forth in open voice, *Vivat Regina!* But the Queen's Majeſty ſaid on the other ſide, in reſpect of her oration, *Taceat Regina!* and wiſhed all they that heard her oration had drank of the flood Lethe. And ſo her Majeſty chearfully departed to her lodging.

Great preparations and charges, as before in the other plays, were employed and ſpent about the tragedy of Sophocles, called *Ajax Flagelliſer* in Latin, to be this night played before her. But her highneſs, as it were tired with going about to the colleges, and with hearing of diſputations, and overwatched with former plays (for it was very late nightly before ſhe came to them, as alſo departed from them), and furthermore minding early in the morning to depart from Cambridge, and ride to a dinner unto a houſe of the Biſhop of Ely at Stanton, from thence to her bed at Hinchinbrook *(b)*, a houſe of Sir Henry Cromwell's (*c*), in Huntingdonſhire, above twelve miles from Cambridge), could not, as otherwiſe no doubt ſhe would (with like patience and chearfulneſs, as ſhe was preſent at the other) hear the ſaid tragedy, to the great ſorrow, not only of the players, but of the whole univerſity.

Upon Thurſday, Aug. 10, early in the morning, was called a congregation, againſt eight o'clock; in the which divers Lords of the Garter, and other Noblemen, were made Maſters of Arts; who gently accepted the offer of the univerſity, and were admitted, and promiſed their fidelity to the univerſity in the chamber of preſence, viz. Thomas Howard (1), Duke of Norfolk; Thomas Ratcliff, Earl of Suſſex; Ambroſe Dudley (2), Earl of Harwich; Edward Vere, Earl of Oxford; Edward Manners, Earl of Rutland; Lord Robert Dudley (High Steward); Edward Clinton, Lord Clinton; Henry Carey (3); Lord Hunſdon; William Howard (4), Lord Effingham (Lord Chamberlain); Sir William Cecil, Knt. (Chancellor); Sir Francis Knollys, Knt. John Aſhley, Richard Bertie (5), Thomas Heneage, Edward Cooke, and William Cook, Eſqrs. Mr. William Latimer (6), Clerk of her Majeſty's Cloſet, Doctor in Divinity.

The Queen's Highneſs, about nine o'clock, haſted to horſeback; and at the porch of her lodging met her the Provoſt (Dr. Baker) and certain of his company, where Mr. Thomas Preſton (7), M. A. Fellow of King's College (whom before in all his doings in the univerſity the Queen well liked), made a very goodly oration; taking their leave, and bidding her Majeſty farewel: with whom ſhe was then ſo well pleaſed, that ſhe made him, and openly called him, *her Scholar*: and, in token thereof, offered him her hand to kiſs; and ſo took her leave and departed.

At this time Mr. Clark, of Clare-Hall, her Majeſty's Reader in Law, exhibited to her his oration (of the verity of the queſtions written before) in writing; and certain reaſons againſt them: which he did, becauſe the ſhortneſs of the time would neither ſuffer him to ſpeak his mind of the queſtions, neither his adverſaries to repel them, nor the determiner to judge of the truth, becauſe no man muſt be judge of his own cauſes.

Paſſing by King's College by the ſchools, Dr. Andrew Perne, and divers others of the univerſity, kneeled, and wiſhed her Grace, in Latin, a proſperous and ſafe progreſs. To whom ſhe mildly anſwered again with a loud voice, *Valete, omnes!*

(*b*) Now the ſeat of the Earl of Sandwich.

(*c*) Grandfather to Oliver Cromwell.

(1) Beheaded on Tower-hill, 2d June, 15 Eliz. for endeavouring to marry Mary Q. of Scots.

(2) Eldeſt ſurviving ſon of John Duke of Northumberland, and elder brother to Lord Robert Dudley.

(3) Firſt Couſin to Q. Elizabeth.

(4) Son of Thomas the ſecond Duke of Norfolk.

(5) Father to Lord Willoughby, of Ereſby, and Anceſtor of the preſent D. of Ancaſter and E. of Abingdon.

(6) Dean of Peterborough (in 1560), and Archdeacon of Weſtminſter.

(7) Afterwards LL.D. and Maſter of Trinity Hall. He acted ſo admirably well in the tragedy of Dido, and did ſo genteely and gracefully diſpute before the Queen, that ſhe gave him 20l. per ann. for ſo doing. *Ath. Wood.* Preſton's antagoniſt in theſe diſputations was the famous Thomas Cartwright, of Trinity College. Cartwright had dealt moſt with the Muſes, Preſton with the Graces. Cartwright diſputed like a great, Preſton like a genteel ſcholar. And the Queen, upon parity of defects, always preferred proper.

The

The mayor on horſeback, and bearing his mace, with all the aldermen, tarried for her Majeſty againſt the weſt end of St. Mary's church, and ſo waited upon her to the far end of Howſe-Cauſey. And coming by Magdalen College, the maſter (Rogeh Kelke), and the company of the ſame, were ready to receive her Grace with an oration. But her Highneſs excuſed her ſtaying to hear the ſame, by reaſon of the heat of the day and the preſs of the people, and therefore required the paper of the oration; which being exhibited, ſhe departed; and was, by all mens prayers, committed to the grace and tuition of Almighty God, who ever bleſs her! Amen!

The Duke of Norfolk accompanied her Majeſty out of the town; and then, returning, entered Magdalen College, and gave much money in the ſame, promiſing 40l. by year till they had builded the quadrant of their college; and further promiſed, "that he would "endue them with land for the in-"creaſe of their number and ſtudies."

DESCRIPTION of the HUSBANDRY PLATE.

THE figures repreſented in this Plate are very ſimple, but very uſeful inventions in huſbandry.

Fig. I. is a Yoke ſo contrived as to ſhut in and draw out, in order to accommodate the harrows to all ſorts of ridges, and the cattle to the furrows, ſo as never to trample the earth on the ridges.

Fig. II. is a Cutting-Roller, the Spikey Roller having been tried and found ineffectual in ſtiff clays.

It is the uſual length; about ſix feet eight inches; the central cylinder, on which the cutting-wheels roll, is about ſix inches, and the diameter of the cutting wheels 20 inches; their cutting edges are of caſt iron. The trough is about 10 inches deep, and 20 over. It is to be loaded when neceſſary.

Fig. III. is an ingenious contrivance for faſtening gates. The rod *(a)*, being drawn from the poſt, raiſes *(b)*, and lets out *(c)*, the iron peg faſtened to the gate.

Theſe were the improvements which Mr. Young, in his tour through the Eaſt of England, found on the farm of Mr. Turner, of Bignor Park, in Suſſex; and there he was aſſured, that in ſtiff clay, hollow draining is of no manner of uſe, and was ſhewn a field ſo drained, 12 years ago, at the expence of 30l. with the drain well cut and filled with ſtones, and yet the land to this day as wet as ever; a circumſtance that may ſave gentlemen much unneceſſary expence. No drains but open drains, kept well cleanſed, will be of ſervice on ſuch kind of land; for water, in a few years, will ſtand even over the hollow drains.

N. B. We have been requeſted to make a collection of ſuch improved inſtruments of huſbandry as have been tried and found preferable to thoſe in common uſe; and we requeſt thoſe public-ſpirited gentlemen, who may have made trial of ſuch, to ſend us deſcriptions of them.—This here exhibited is taken from the 3d vol. of Mr. Young's Tour to the Eaſtern parts of England.

Philoſophical Reflections on the Law-ſuit of Mademoiſelle Camp *; *with ſome Verſes on the Maſſacre of St.* Bartholomew. *By* M. De Voltaire. *(His laſt publication printed at* Geneva.

THE law commands, the magiſtrate pronounces; the public, whoſe decree is uſeleſs in the execution of laws, but irrevocable at the tribunal of natural equity, determines in the laſt reſort. The voice of the public is heard by the lateſt poſterity.

This ſupreme judge, though without power, of whoſe ſuffrage all tribunals, in general, are ambitious, has ſanctified the arret of the new Parliament of Paris, paſſed between the Viſcount de Bombelles and Mademoiſelle Camp. The public is ſenſible that, as a ſevere law forbids a Catholic in France to be married to a Proteſtant by the Miniſtry of one of the pretended reformed, the marriage muſt be declared void: But at the ſame time the integrity of the wife has been rewarded by a civil reparation, and by a ſum of money proportioned to the circumſtances of the huſband; if, however, a little money can ſupply the place of an eſtabliſhment in ſociety.

* This Proteſtant lady having been married, by a Proteſtant Miniſter, to a gentleman whom ſhe ſuppoſed to be of the ſame religion, but who proved to be a Catholic, the marriage was annulled by the laws of France, and the Parliament of Paris, on an appeal, paſſed the arret here mentioned.

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The judges have ſettled an annuity on the daughter ſprung from this unhappy marriage. They have even taken care to recommend her to the King, as being entitled to his favour by the virtues of her mother. Thus they have fulfilled all the duties of legiſlation and humanity.

Nothing more remains for the nation to deſire but the ſeeing an end of that fatal ſeparation which has deprived the country of between ſeven and eight hundred thouſand uſeful citizens, and which involves a hundred thouſand families more in a conſtant uncertainty of their fate, in the anxiety of bringing into the world children, whoſe property may be always conteſted, and whoſe birth is deemed a crime. This fatality, deſtructive of the population, the peace, and welfare of the ſtate, formerly thought neceſſary, has blindly deſolated France for above a hundred years.

The religious wars and aſſaſſinations under Francis II. Charles IX. Henry III. Henry IV. and Lewis XIII. were the motives which determined Lewis XIV. to the ſeverities which he exerciſed at a time when thoſe civil wars were no longer dreaded; he puniſhed the peaceable deſcendants for the faults of their turbulent anceſtors.

We have at length perceived that the too ſtrong medicine given to the grand children for the diſeaſe of their grandſires, could not cure them. They have perſiſted in their worſhip; but if we could not open their eyes to our ſublime truths, we have cured their hearts; it muſt be owned, that they were good citizens and faithful ſubjects, at the time of the revocation of the edict of Nantz.

If, during a contagion, all communication with an infected province is prohibited, it is cruel to continue the prohibition when the calamity has totally ceaſed.

Let us hope that in time the wiſdom of the Miniſtry will find ſome expedient to reconcile what is due to the eſtabliſhed religion and to the memory of Lewis XIV. with what is due to Nature and the public welfare.

This expedient ſeems already, in ſome degree, pointed out by the practice which it obtained in Alſace. The Lutherans have there enjoyed, without interruption, all the rights of citizens, ever ſince the King has been in poſſeſſion of that fine province. Their marriages are allowed to be lawful, they ſhare the municipal offices with the Catholics. The univerſity of Straſbourg belongs to them entirely. Even the Calviniſts are in poſſeſſion there of four churches*. Theſe three religions live in peace, as they do in the empire.

Experience therefore has happily proved, that ſeveral religions may ſubſiſt together without any diſturbance, juſt as ſeveral manufactures, jealous of each other, may proſper in the ſame city, when a wiſe adminiſtration confines each within its proper bounds. Emulation enlivens, and diſcord does not ruin them. This appears in Germany, Ruſſia, England, Holland, and Switzerland.

The only obſtacle which could deſtroy in Alſace that ſpirit of charity which ought to prevail among all men would be perhaps the old law which prohibits the Catholicks and Proteſtants, whether Lutherans or Calviniſts, from uniting together in the bonds of marriage. As St. Paul has ſaid that *the believing wife would convert the unbelieving huſband*, this converſion could not operate in any country more eaſily than in France, where the fair ſex has ſo much ſway, where the pleaſures, the diverſions, the brilliant entertainments, are ſhared by the eſtabliſhed religion, where the favours of the prince, often ſollicited by the women, are abundantly heaped on all who are ſuſceptible of them.

This proſcription of marriages between Catholics and Proteſtants is a law againſt love; it ſeems diſclaimed by nature; it forms two notions where we ought to ſee only one. All that has been ſaid on ſo intereſting and delicate a ſubject ſhall not be here repeated. A hundred volumes are not equal to one arret of council. Let us expect from the prudence and goodneſs of our kings what will never be obtained by theological arguments.

Let us hope for our divided brethren a political toleration, which our maſters well know how to recommend with the religion of which they are the protectors.

Answer

To Mr. Abbé de Caveyrac.

Let us only take care not to ſay with Mr. Abbé de Caveyrac, "that *tole-*

* This is not true: The Calviniſts have only one church there, and that without the city, and the Lutherans have ſeven within it.

ration

*ration has produced in England no fruits but ſuch as are fatal, that only one of them remained to ripen, that they are now gathering it, and that is the contempt of all nations**." Our king has thrice triumphed over the Engliſh, at Fontenoy, Liege, Lauſelt, yet he has always eſteemed them.

We do not ſee them deſpiſed in Aſia, Africa, America, and Europe, except by Mr. Abbé de Caveyrac. He ſays that "the tranſaction of St. Bartholomew (which happened exactly a hundred years ago) was *only an affair of proſcription*†." What an affair, juſt heaven! how aſtoniſhing that it ſhould be ſtyled *an affair* of proſcription, like an affair of finances, a family-affair, an affair of accommodation! Is a proſcription, then, ſo ſlight a matter? and does a falſe zeal for religion paſs for nothing in this dreadful *affair*? Has it not been proved, that many perſons, who had offers of pardon if they would change their religion, were maſſacred on their refuſal? Does not the reſpectable Thuanus ſay expreſsly, (book lvii.) that "the news of the maſſacres was received with inexpreſſible joy at Rome; that Pope Gregory XIII. attended by all the Cardinals, went, on the 6th of September, to return thanks to God in the church of St. Mark; that on the Monday following he cauſed a ſolemn maſs to be ſung at the Minerva; that the guns were fired, and illuminations made; that he walked in proceſſion, on the 8th of September, to the church of St. Lewis, and placed on the door of that church a writing, in which Charles IX. thanked the Pope for his good advice, which had been followed," &c.

Is this a ſufficient confutation of Mr. Abbé de Caveyrac, or muſt we be forced to repeat what we could wiſh to bury in eternal oblivion?

How can he ſay that "that *affair* was only the effect of a ſudden reſolution," when the Jeſuit Daniel owns that Charles IX. ſaid, *Have I not played my part well?* How can he thus give the lye to all the memoirs of that time?

Why will he ſtill obſtinately perſiſt in endeavouring to perſuade us that ever ſince the year 1680, the emigration of our countrymen has only been moderate and almoſt imperceptible? Does he think to heal our wounds by denying them, and by contradicting thoſe who have ſeen ſome whole towns built by the refugees? Can it be ſaid that *not fifty French families are ſettled at Geneva*, while one fourth part of the city at leaſt conſiſts of French; and beſides, of what French? Of the moſt uſeful citizens; among whom there are ſome who have fortunes of two or three millions. Our loſſes and our misfortunes ſhould neither be exaggerated nor diminiſhed, but it is allowable to expoſe our wounds to the eyes of a government which can heal them.

Laſtly, Why does he repeat, in his late publication, that "the king of Pruſſia is miſtaken in aſſerting that above 20,000 French took ſhelter in his dominions?" Why ſay, that I am the author of the *Memoirs of Brandebourg*, when it is certain that that monarch is the only hiſtorian of his country, as well as its legiſlator and hero? Mr. Abbé de Caveyrac is undoubtedly miſtaken in ſaying* that *I have given that hiſtory of Brandebourg to ſeveral perſons as a work of mine, and that I have ſold it to more than one bookſeller as my property.*

Truth and honour oblige me to declare that there is not one perſon in Europe to whom I have ever lent or given, much leſs ſold, the *Hiſtory of Brandebourg*, and that, from the day when that hiſtory firſt appeared to the preſent, I have never ſold a ſingle manuſcript to any bookſeller. If M. de Caveyrac were better acquainted with the life I lead, he would not load me with ſuch imputations. In ſhort, why does he introduce, in this queſtion, my nephew, the counſellor of the parliament?

Theſe reflections are very foreign to the marriage of Mademoiſelle Camp, and to the determination of her lawſuit. But I thought I ought not to loſe this opportunity of defending myſelf againſt the charges of Mr. Abbé de Caveyrac from whom I requeſt not only indulgence for the Proteſtants, but alſo for myſelf, who have been obliged to confute his opinions.

Pour le 24 AUGUSTE *ou Aouſt*, 1772.

Tu reviens aprés deux cents ans,
Jour affreux, jour fatal au monde,

* P. 362, of *An apology for the revocation of the edict of Nantes and for St. Bartholomew.*

† P. 1, of his Diſſertation on St. Bartholomew.

* P. 43, of his ſecond letter.

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Que l' abîme éternel du tems
Te couvre de ſa nuit profonde!
Tombe à jamais enjeveli
Dans le grand fleuve de l' oubli
Séjour de notre antique hiſtoire.
Mortels à ſouffrir condamnés,
Ce n'eſt que des jours fortunés
Qu'il faut conſerver la mémoire.

C'eſt après le Triumvirat
Que Rome devint floriſſante:
Un poltron tyran de l'état
L'embellit de la main Sanglante:
C'eſt après les proſcriptions
Que les enfans des Scipions
Se croyaient heureux ſoûs Octave:
Tranquille et ſoumis à ſa loi;
On vit danſer le peuple Roi,
En portant des Chaines d'eſclave.

Virgile, Horace, Pollion,
Couronnés de myrthe et de lière,
Sur la cendre de Cicéron
Chantaient les baiſers de Glicère.
Ils chantaient dans les mêmes lieux
Où tombèrent cent Demi-Dieux
Sous des aſſaſſins mercenaires.
Et les familles des proſcrits
Raſſemblaient les jeux et les ris
Entre les tombeaux de leurs peres.

Bellone a dévaſté nos champs
Par tous les fléaux de la guerre.
Cérès, par ſes dons renaiſſans,
A bientôt conſolé la terre.
L'enfer engloutit dans ſes flames
Les déplorables habitans
De Lisbonne aux flames livrée:
Abandonna-t-on ſon ſéjour? . . .
On y revint, on fit l'amour,
Et la perte fut réparée.

Tout mortel a verſé des pleurs,
Chaque ſiècle a connu les crimes;
Ce monde eſt un amas d'horreurs,
De coupables et de victimes.
Des maux paſſés le ſouvenir
Et les terreurs d'avènir
Seraient un poids inſupportable;
Dieu prit pitié du genre humain:
Il le créa frivole et vain,
Pour le rendre moins miſérable.

Extracts from the Elogium of M. Helvetius, *Author of* L'Eſprit.

"THOUGH M. Helvetius * was ſprung from one of the principal families in Holland, and deſcended from a father, whoſe fortune, credit, and reputation were ſo many credentials for his appearing in the world with all poſſible advantages, it was long before he ſhewed a diſpoſition to improve them. Educated at firſt in the houſe of his father, under the eye of an intelligent maſter, and afterwards placed in the college of Lewis the Great, he was never either the firſt or the laſt of his claſs. Some colds in his head, to which he was ſubject, rendered him almoſt ſtupid, and, in the courſe of his firſt ſtudies, his mind ſeemed only to expand itſelf by the particular pleaſure which he took in reading Quintus Curtius. Thus this philoſopher, the friend of peace and of mankind, contracted, perhaps, from the life of Alexander, that love of glory, which giving his mind a new bias, and a turn for ſtudy, urged him at length to write againſt deſpotic monarchs or conquerors.

"When he had attained that age, in which the moral man being ſcarce completed begins to enjoy a dangerous liberty, M. Helvetius found an obſtacle to his progreſs in his own accompliſhments: a moſt graceful figure, a genteel air, an uncommon ſtrength of conſtitution, rendered him equally fit for all exerciſes and all diverſions. The former excited his emulation, the others were the reward of it. But he ſoon found, that if the happineſs of pleaſing is frequently the effect of external accompliſhments, that of cap-

* He was born in 1715; M. Helvetius, his grandfather, was phyſician to the allied army in thoſe long wars which employed the end of the laſt century, and the beginning of this. He there acquired the higheſt reputation, and as a juſt reward for his zeal and talents, the States General had a medal ſtruck in honour of him. M. Helvetius, his father, went into France when he was a young man. It was not long before he was there known and diſtinguiſhed, and he was ſoon employed, not only in the army as a phyſician, but alſo in many ſecret negociations. He deſerved the confidence of the Duke Regent, both as Regent and Duke. In a diſorder with which the preſent King was attacked, his advice prevailed, and the life of that Prince was preſerved. He was at that time phyſician in ordinary. He was afterwards firſt phyſician to the Queen, was honoured by that Princeſs with the moſt unreſerved confidence, and enjoying a fortune ſuperior to his ambition, he employed the greateſt part of it in relieving the poor, to whom he paid continual attention. In this habitual practice of benevolence he found a more ſalutary preſervative than thoſe whoſe ſecrets he had learned from his art: in fact, he grew old at court, maintaining his probity untainted, and being always ſuperior to intrigues, of which he was never the victim nor the inſtrument.

tivating,

tivating, of fixing hearts, is peculiarly annexed to the endowments of the mind. He was ſenſible that perſonal ſucceſs is frail like the form, and that the competition which it produces, is often dangerous and ſometimes humiliating. Indulging theſe reflections he was walking alone in one of our public gardens, when he perceived, in the midſt of a circle of young and amiable women, a moſt extravagant figure, a perfect contraſt. This was M. de Maupertius, who, dreſſed with all the groteſque and affected ſingularity which he added to his natural originality, ſeemed the ſole object of their care and attention. This ſight, which would only have been ridiculous to an ordinary man, gave riſe to a profound meditation in the mind of M. Helvetius; he ſilently interrogated the paſſions of his heart, and then he learned, for the firſt time, what they required of his genius. Their voice had always been too imperious for him to reſiſt it. Immediately dancing, tennis, and all his other exerciſes, loſt all their value in his eyes; ſtudy, ſolitary, ſilent ſtudy, ſucceeded to their place; and as this whimſical geometrician, on whom nature ſeemed to have beſtowed no favours but genius, was inceſſantly preſent to his thoughts, his firſt efforts were turned towards mathematics; a ſcience always uſeful, whatever progreſs is made in it, becauſe it poſſeſſes the peculiar merit of habituating the mind to application and combination, without which the genius remains barren, and cannot even exiſt. The expectation of M. Helvetius was not diſappointed; but his firſt ſucceſs having introduced him to the world in a new light, the Temple of the Muſes was ſpeedily opened to him. Its Apollo was M. de Voltaire, and his worſhip ſtill ſubſiſts there, though his oracle, like that of Dodona, has taken refuge in ſequeſtered foreſts, and is no longer indulged but to a long pilgrimage.

"Who could ſee M. de Voltaire, without ardently deſiring to be a poet? That is juſt the ſame as ſaying, *Aut inſanit homo, aut verſus facit*; or rather, *& inſanit homo, & verſus facit.* Succeſs attended the efforts of the young practitioner; and while his competitors made verſes, he was already a poet; witneſs his Epiſtles *on Happineſs*, which he then began; witneſs M. de Voltaire himſelf, who, on doing juſtice to his lively and copious imagination, has frequently added, that no one had ſuch a talent as M. Helvetius for compoſing didactic or philoſophical poetry; a talent very rare, and which includes many more.

"A new purſuit however excited his ardour, and animated him ſtill more and more. The taſte of ſocieties, nations, and ages themſelves, is determined by imperceptible cauſes; and while, embarked in vain controverſies, we think we are rowing in a ſtormy ocean, we are only ſailing on a vaſt river, of which ſome by vigorous rowing outſtrip the current, while others ineffectually endeavour to ſtem it. There ſome cruel pirates commit devaſtations; there whole fleets prepare for battle; but the victors and the vanquiſhed are equally drawn towards that pacific ocean, where doubt and truth have eſtabliſhed their dominion. It was then the time, when philoſophy, having paſſed from England into France, began to make her influence perceived there; a long peace, a gentle and moderate government, allowed men time to think and write: and as it is the character of our nation to advance only by ſtarts, and to know no bounds in her progreſs, *l'Eſprit des Loix* appeared on a ſudden in the midſt of her, not like a tranſient meteor, but like a bright and beneficent ſtar, which riſing above our horizon, muſt ſoon enlighten all nations. We ſhall not be ſurpriſed to hear that its immortal author was the intimate friend of M. Helvetius, and perhaps this teſtimony would be a ſufficient elogium. But, whilſt the Preſident de Monteſquieu, the victim of a dangerous reputation, and immerſed in the chaos of contradictions, was defending himſelf alike from panegyric and ſatire, M. Helvetius deeply ſtudied his work, and it was not long before he perceived that its only fault was its not containing the firſt ideas of the things which were compriſed in it. He was of opinion, that before legiſlations were examined and compared with one another, man himſelf ſhould be ſtudied, and the ſtructure of laws, to which he muſt be ſubject, ſhould be founded on his own nature. Such was the deſign of the book *De l'Eſprit*, which, though ſubſequent to *l'Eſprit des Loix* in the order of time, immediately precedes it in the order of ideas.

"From that time, totally engroſſed by the grandeur of his plan and the uſefulneſs of his labour, M. Helvetius

vetius ſacrificed every thing to that noble undertaking. His firſt wiſhes for a ſatisfaction more engaging and more flattering than the vain pleaſures of his youth, had been deſervedly gratified: the happieſt and moſt ſuitable choice, by fixing all his deſires, had determined him to domeſtic life *; the eſtates which he had acquired, offered him all the leiſure of the country; ſome lovely children grew up under his eyes, and enlivened his retirement, from which he was with reluctance drawn in winter to mix again in the ſociety of the learned, where he gathered, and in his turn diffuſed, inſtruction. Ten whole years of ſuch a perfect calm were employed in the compoſition of a work, with which he was, if I may ſo ſay, beatified. In the ardour which inflamed him, the ſacrifice of a place of Farmer-General was no loſs to his diſintereſted ſoul: and in the diſgrace which ſome *opinions* brought upon him, that of a place at court was no greater loſs to him. Contented with eſcaping the perſecution of thoſe bodies who knew no bounds, he bent under the hand of government, which ſtrikes and ſupports, which puniſhes and protects; and retiring to his eſtates, he gave his enemies two years to forget an animoſity which he forgot in a day."

After analyſing with great preciſion this celebrated work, of which in a few years there have been fifty editions, and tranſlations in all the languages of Europe, the author concludes his elogium as follows:

"His countenance was no leſs ſerene, when, retired in the country, he ſaw at his table his tenants, the rectors, the curates of his pariſhes, who came to collect his numerous alms; than, when, repairing to the capital, he aſſembled in his houſe the moſt illuſtrious in all ranks that France or foreign countries could offer. Indeed, his diſpoſition to pleaſe and his methods of pleaſing were always the ſame; it was the nobleneſs of his ſoul and the ſimplicity of his heart. There was only one of his friends whom he ever ſtudied to pleaſe by particular attention; that was M. de Marivaux; the reaſon of it was very ſimple; he had given him an annuity of 3000 livres, and that gentleman, otherwiſe reſpectable, could not help being conſtrained in his company, through an exceſs of ſincerity, to which M. Helvetius thought he ought to pay more deference than any other man. The reciprocal and conſtant friendſhip, which was the cauſe and not the conſequence of this generoſity, did no leſs honour to the accepter than to the giver; for all who knew thoſe two friends, are ſenſible, that if the unequal diviſion of their fortunes had been reverſed, their connection would have been juſt the ſame, and that the parts were caſt by chance alone.

"But while I find myſelf ſo naturally led to ſpeak of his beneficence, I am ſuddenly checked by an awful conſideration; I am afraid of expoſing myſelf to the moſt reſpectable of all criticiſms; I am afraid of ſeeing, not rigorous judges condemn my ſtyle and my ſentiments, but families bathed in tears leaving their cottages, or deſcending from the garrets, to which M. Helvetius ſent them their ſubſiſtence: they will come and produce me a thouſand proofs of his endearing goodneſs, of his tender generoſity; they will reproach me, no doubt, for paſſing over in ſilence many actions worthy of remembrance and immortality: *his bounty*, they will ſay, *has preſerved our lives*; *the tears which he ſhed over us made us love him*. . . . Ah! if I were to anſwer them, that this father of the wretched was long the object of perſecution and calumny; that ſometimes he muſt even have envied the quiet which accompanied their miſery. . . But, no; let us rather far remove from our readers this fatal picture, and ſuffer them to bewail the great, without making them deteſt humanity. As for us, whom a too tender ſenſibility has blinded to our own ſtrength; for us, who perhaps are culpable, at this moment, for thinking, like him, that, to expreſs juſtly, it is ſufficient to feel exquiſitely, let us content ourſelves with having ſcattered on his tomb the flowers which he has allowed us to gather. An abler hand is ready to form a garland worthy of him. Alas! among ſo many diſtinguiſhed men attached to him whom we lament, what can juſtify our preſumption, but an eternal attachment to his memory, and to the deſirable objects of his love." [M. Helvetius died at Paris in December, 1771, aged 56.]

* He married, in 1751, Mademoiſelle de Ligneville. That name is well known to be one of the moſt ancient and illuſtrious in Lorraine; but it may be ſuppoſed that this conſideration had not the leaſt influence on the choice of M. Helvetius, which certainly was not ſuggeſted by vanity.

1. CONSCIENCE. *A* POETICAL ESSAY; *by* William Gibton, M. A. *of* Pembroke Hall, Cambridge.

THIS is the poem which obtained the annual prize that was left by the will of Mr. Seaton for the beſt poem on ſuch ſubject as ſhould be given out by the Vice Chancellor, the Maſter of Clare Hall, and the Greek profeſſor for the time being.

The author ſuppoſes conſcience to be an inſtinctive power, implanted in man at his creation, by which, before his reaſon could determine, he diſtinguiſhed moral right and wrong, approving the one, and condemning the other, and in conſequence of ſuch neceſſary approbation and condemnation was biaſſed to rectitude: yet he ſuppoſes a principle ſo neceſſary to the well being of human ſociety to have been in great meaſure withdrawn, at leaſt as a monitor before ſociety could be formed, in conſequence of Adam's tranſgreſſion.

He ſuppoſes, too, that in conſequence of an act ſo likely to do miſchief, great miſchief has been done; and that the crimes which have ſince diffuſed guilt and miſery among mankind have ariſen from the monitory impulſes of natural conſcience having been leſs forcible in Adam's poſterity than they were in Adam.

A philoſophical examination of theſe principles is not here to be expected; but this author may ſurely be aſked, what right he has to ſuppoſe that the crimes which have been committed ſince the fall, are the effect of an enfeebled conſcience, when conſcience in its original ſtrength was not ſufficient to prevent the firſt? The temptations to immediate pleaſure which ariſe contrary to moral obligation in civil ſociety, are manifeſtly ſtronger than any by which Adam was induced to break a poſitive command.

The author is alſo of opinion, that conſcience, though her force to warn and to deter is leſs, is ſtill inveſted with her original power to puniſh: but this opinion it will certainly be very difficult to reconcile with our ideas of perfection in moral government: puniſhment in itſelf is an evil, becauſe it is miſery; it can be good only relatively, and it is not certainly conſonant to our ideas either of wiſdom or goodneſs, that a principle by which crimes would be prevented, ſhould be converted into a principle by which they ſhould be puniſhed after they have incurred guilt, and produced miſery. That the author's opinions are fairly repreſented will appear from the following extracts: ſpeaking of the firſt offence, he ſays,

" There periſh'd innocence, an injury there
Conſcience ſuſtain'd of dire event to man!
Weaken'd ſhe roſe, and *feebler* from her fall
With feebler efforts from the human heart
Repell'd inſurgent vice, till by degrees
Her voice was ſcarcely heard."———
Yet dread, ye guilty! dread the coming hour,
When like a lion, with his noontide ſleep
Refreſh'd, and ruſhing furious from his lair,
Conſcience ſhall rouſe her; when no more content
Silent to ſit within, or whiſper low
Her dictates, through the ſoul her ſtern rebukes
Loud ſhe ſhall thunder terrible and fierce."

The author proceeds to paint the remorſe and anguiſh which puniſh the violations of conſcience, in ſtrong colours, and with a ſkilful hand. Conſcience, in our apoſtrophe, is addreſſed thus:

" Yes! as the Plund'rer with his Prey returns,
The ewe-lamb raviſh'd from the poor man's breaſt,
The orphan's portion, and the widow's mite,
Thou on the way ſhalt meet him—meet him then,
When leaſt expected, and when welcome leaſt——
From thy upbraidings to convivial crowds,
To dulcet meaſures, and enliv'ning draughts
Of gen'rous nectar 'tis in vain he flies;
Still ſhalt thou haunt him at the genial board,
Still like the night-bird ſcream amid the ſong,
And daſh thy bitt'reſt poiſons in his bowl.
Nor ſhalt thou fail when darkneſs o'er the world
Draws her dun robe; and not a ſound is heard,
Save of the beating ſhow'r or hollow guſt
That groans around the roof, then paſſing ſinks,
And groans again anon; or the due beat
Of ſome ſlow-ſweeping pendulum, which marks
The momentary march of Death on man;
Nor ſhalt thou fail with ſudden flaſh to fling
The ruffian's curtains back——appall'd he ſtarts,
And glares upon the gloom; till as the Moon
Gleams through the ſilver crevice of a cloud,
A thouſand haggard forms, at Fancy's call,
Riſe round his bed, and ſweep along the floor,
And ſhew their yawning wounds, and yell their wrongs.

But

" But chiefly then, when Sickneſs plants her thorns
Beneath his pillow, and in toſſings wild
From ſide to ſide he ſeeks repoſe in vain;
When the World's boaſted pleaſures to his view (tir'd Soul
Grow leſs, and leſs, and leſs, and the
Forth peering from her crumbling cottage ſpies
Another ſhore of being after death,
Then chiefly ſhalt thou ſpring to due revenge; (crime;
Arm'd with the mem'ry of each practis'd
Or ev'n in thought projected, then alarm
The ſlumb'ring legions of Remorſe, urge on (foul.
Deſpair's full hand, and harrow up his

" THEN, too, to vengeance horrible arous'd, (ſtand
And clad in tenfold fierceneſs ſhalt thou
Beſide the Atheiſt's bed; by his who oft
With wit profane, and poignant blaſphemy,
And ſpecious ſhow of argument hath ſcoff'd
Each awful truth, and ridicul'd his God.—
Not the pale Trav'ller on the fleeting ſands
Of Araby, who marks the ſullen ſhades
Of night deſcend and hears the whirlwind howl,
And all the famiſh'd foreſt roar around,
Feels what he feels; no nor Prometheus' ſelf,
Raving and ſhiv'ring on the frotty ridge
Of Caucaſus, as fabling bards have ſung,
While vengeful Furies ſhake their ſcorpion whips
Shrieking aloud, and gory Vultures tear
His bleeding entrails, growing to be torn."

It is pity that the author did not throw in an epithet by which it ſhould appear, that his atheiſt

" Was ſtill a ſad good chriſtian at his heart:"

For certainly error is not guilt upon philoſophical principles; and if we can ſuppoſe a man ſincere who profeſſes atheiſm, we cannot ſuppoſe him ſubject to the reproaches of conſcience. X.

2. MEDICAL TRANSACTIONS, *publiſhed by the College of Phyſicians, in* London, *continued from* p. 479. Vol. LXII.

Art. XXV. *(by miſtake called* XXIII.) *Queries, by Dr.* W. Heberden.

Query I. IS the fizey covering of the blood of any uſe in directing the method of cure?

This query is followed by ſeveral very judicious remarks, tending to ſhew, that this covering is not of any uſe in directing the cure; and they are concluded by the following paragraph: " The more we know of the human body, the more reaſon we find to believe, that the ſeat of diſeaſes is not to be ſought for in the blood, to the ſenſible qualities of which they ſeem to have little relation; and, though it be ſuppoſed to hold in all maladies, yet, in reality, it is in but very few that the blood, and, I might add, the urine, affords a practitioner much information."

Q. II. Are the dangerous ſymptoms, which attend what is called the incarcerated hernia, occaſioned by any preternatural and extraordinary ſtructure of the tendinous opening in external oblique muſcles?

This query, like the former, the Doctor determines in the negative, with apparently good reaſon.

Q. III. In England, few make any doubt of the great damage attending wet rooms, and damp cloaths or beds; is this opinion founded upon experience, or is it a prejudice which has been ſuffered to grow up and get ſtrength, merely for want of being examined?

Dr. Heberden ſeems to be of opinion, that the notion of damage received from wet rooms, and damp cloaths and beds, is a prejudice unſupported by facts; and, in ſupport of this opinion, makes ſeveral remarks, to the following effect:

The air is often as fully ſaturated with moiſture, as it could be by vapours riſing from a chamber covered with water. The air from rivers and the ſea is alſo probably copiouſly repleniſhed with vapours, yet theſe vapours are not known or pretended to produce any ill effect: on the contrary, the moſt celebrated of the ancient phyſicians recommended the banks of a running ſtream for the ſituation of a houſe, as more healthy than any other; and modern phyſicians ſend patients to the ſea ſide, merely for the benefit of the ſea air.

Venice, where all the houſes, as it were, ſtand in water, is not obſerved to be leſs healthy than London.

Perſons who are much diſpoſed to ſweat lie many hours every night, for months, in bed cloaths, which are impregnated with a moiſture that is probably leſs wholeſome than that which would have been left in ſheets half dried after waſhing, yet they receive no injury, except the evacuation is too copious.

Children, and perſons troubled with the ſtone, conſtantly wet their beds with urine, yet do not appear to ſuffer in their health.

It

It is common, in certain diſorders, to go to bed with the legs or arms wrapped in linen cloths, thoroughly ſoaked in Malvern water, ſo that the ſheets will, in many places, be as wet as they can be, yet neither theſe patients, nor their bed-fellows, receive any harm from a continuance of this practice for many months; yet Malvern water has no peculiarity but being purer than any other known in England.

The greateſt valetudinarians do not ſcruple to ſprinkle lavender water upon their ſheets, and yet, when the ſpirit is flown off, there is left what is as truly water, as if it had been taken from the river.

Is it the coldneſs of wet linen which is feared? how, then, are ſhirts and ſheets, colder than any unfrozen water, *ſafely* worn and lain in, by many perſons, who, during a hard froſt, never warm either? Does the danger lie in the dampneſs? how happens it, then, that a warm or cold bath, and long continued fomentations, can be uſed with impunity? Is it the cold and dampneſs together? how happens it, then, that the thick, cold, and long-continued fogs, in the north-weſt of England, produce no ill effects upon thoſe who live in them?

The writer of this epitome does not pretend to anſwer theſe queries; but he takes the liberty to ſubjoin the following:

Is there any ſuch diſorder as a cold?

If there is, and it is not produced by cold or damp ſeparately, nor by cold and damp together, how is it produced?

Are not fevers of various kinds the effects of the diſorder called a cold? Is not a cough one of the effects which it ſeldom fails to produce? and, does not a cough, in young perſons, very frequently bring on inflammations of the lungs, from irritation, with ulceration, and death, from a true phthiſis?

Have not thoſe, who, after wearing damp linen, and ſleeping upon a damp bed, have always been ſeized with a ſore throat, a flux at the noſe, feveriſh ſymptoms, or, at length, a tormenting cough, which has laſted many weeks, perhaps ſome months, as good reaſon to ſuppoſe, that the damp linen produced the diſorder, as the phyſicians have, when they ſee an intermitting fever diſappear, after the patient has taken the bark, to conclude that the bark was the cauſe of the cure.

Q. IV. It has been the practice of phyſicians, to take away blood from the arm, or foot, in order to ſtop violent hæmorrhages from ſome other parts which do not admit of a topical application: If it be intended, by this practice, to weaken the power of the heart, and to give the lips, or ends, of the broken blood-veſſel a chance of collapſing, or of being plugged up, by means of a more languid circulation, would not all this be as likely to happen, after the patient had been equally weakened, by loſing the ſame quantity of blood from the original rupture; and, in the mean time, might he not ſtand a chance of its ſtopping ſpontaneouſly, before he was reduced to that degree of weakneſs?

Theſe queries the Doctor anſwers in the affirmative, with apparently good reaſons; for which the reader is referred to the book. X.

3. *An Argument in the Caſe of* James Sommerſett, *a Negro, lately determined in the Court of King's Bench, wherein is attempted to be demonſtrated the preſent unlawfulneſs of domeſtic Slavery in* England. *By Mr.* Hargrave, *one of the Counſel for the Negro.*

THE caſe of Sommerſett was this: On the 3d of Dec. 1771, affidavits were made that James Sommerſett, a negro, was confined in irons on board a ſhip called the Ann and Mary, John Knowles commander, lying in the Thames, and bound for Jamaica: and Lord Mansfield, on an application ſupported by theſe affidavits, allowed a writ of *habeas corpus*, directed to Mr. Knowles, and requiring him to return the body of Sommerſett before his lordſhip, with the cauſe of detainer.

Mr. Knowles on the 9th of Dec. produced the body of Sommerſett before Lord Mansfield, and returned for cauſe of detainer, that Sommerſett was the negro ſlave of Charles Steuart, Eſq; who had delivered Sommerſett into Mr. Knowles's cuſtody, in order to carry him to Jamaica, and there ſell him as a ſlave. Affidavits were alſo made by Mr. Steuart and two other gentlemen, to prove that Mr. Steuart had purchaſed Sommerſett as a ſlave in Virginia, and had afterwards brought him into England, where he left his maſter's ſervice; and that his refuſing to return, was the occaſion of his being carried on board Mr. Knowles's ſhip.

Lord

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Lord Mansfield chuſing to refer the determination to the Court of King's-Bench, Sommerſett, with ſureties, was bound in a recognizance for his appearance there on the 2d day of the next Hillary term; and his lordſhip allowed till that day for ſettling the form of the return to the *habeas corpus*. Accordingly on that day Sommerſett appeared in the Court of King's-Bench.

After the reading of the return, Mr. Serjeant Davy, one of the counſel for Sommerſett the negro, deſired time to prepare his argument againſt it; and on account of the importance of the caſe, the court poſtponed hearing the objections againſt the return, till the 7th of Feb. and the recognizance for the negro's appearance was continued accordingly. On that day Mr. Serjeant Davy, and Mr. Serjeant Glynn argued againſt the return, and the farther argument was poſtponed till Eaſter term; when Mr. Mansfield, Mr. Alleyne, and Mr. Hargrave, were alſo heard on the ſame ſide. Afterwards Mr. Wallace and Mr. Dunning argued in ſupport of the return, and Mr. Serjeant Davy was heard in reply to them. The determination of the court was ſuſpended till the following Trinity term; and then the court was unanimouſly of opinion againſt the return, and ordered that Sommerſett ſhould be diſcharged.

It does not appear by the pamphlet whether the court diſallowed Mr. Steuart's right in the perſon of Sommerſett, or merely his authority to enforce that right by the impriſonment of Sommerſett, and tranſporting him out of the kingdom; for as this author obſerves, the court's opinion in favour of the negro on either of theſe points, entitle him to a diſcharge out of cuſtody.

This author endeavours to prove, that the laws of England, having diſcarded the old ſlavery, will not admit of a new. His firſt argument is drawn from the manner of making title to a villein, and he ſhews that Sommerſett was not under any of the predicaments which were neceſſary to villeinage; he was not a villein by preſcription, that is, by the villeinage of his anceſtors from time immemorial, nor by his own confeſſion in a court of record. He next endeavours to ſhew that the law of England excludes ſlavery not commencing in England. The law, he ſays, will not allow a man to enſlave himſelf by contract, ſo as to give the maſter a power of alienating him. The author cites many caſes in favour of his client, and ſays that it was particularly the opinion of the late lord Northington, "that, as ſoon as a man puts foot upon Engliſh ground, he is free; that a negro may maintain an action againſt his maſter for ill uſage, and have a *habeas corpus* if reſtrained of his liberty." A long ſeries of reaſoning in points of law can entertain but few readers, eſpecially as this argument is only in confirmation of what the court allowed to be law, and not as an aſſertion of violated privileges; we muſt therefore refer ſuch of our readers as wiſh to be acquainted with the reaſons on which the determination of the court was probably founded to the pamphlet itſelf.

X.

4. A POETICAL EPISTLE *on* ENGLISH POETS, *chiefly thoſe who have written in Blank Verſe, addreſſed to* Chriſtopher Auſtrey, *Eſq;*

OF this piece we ſhall inſert the firſt paragraph, rather than any other, as a ſpecimen, becauſe it will afford an opportunity of correcting a miſtaken opinion that has long been echoed from one wit to another, and implicitly received by thoſe who have had no opportunity of knowing better.

"No, not in rhime. I hate that *iron chain*, which cramps
Forg'd by the hand of ſome *rude Goth*
The *faireſt feather* in the Muſe's wing,
And *pins* her to the ground. Shall the quick thought, (verſes
That darts from world to world, and tra-
The realms of time, and ſpace, all fancy-free,
Check'd in his rapid courſe, obey the call
Of ſome barbarian, who by ſound enſlav'd,
And deaf to manly melody, proclaims,
"No farther ſhalt thou go"? Pent in his cage, (bars;
The impriſon'd eagle ſits, and beats his
His eye is rais'd to heaven. Tho' many a moon
Has ſeen him pine in ſad captivity, (bear
Still to the thunderer's throne he longs to
The bolt of vengeance; ſtill he thirſts to dip
His daring pinions in the fount of light."

We cannot think that an *iron* chain, *cramping* a *fair feather*, and *pinning* the Muſe to the *ground*, are congruous, much leſs elegant images. Forging a Chain to cramp a feather, is too much like charging a culverin to kill a moth; and ſurely, a chain is not an inſtrument by which what it ſecures or reſtrains can be ſaid to be

beginning: Neither can we think that quick thought, under the ſimilitude of an eagle, can with propriety be repreſented as impatient to bear the bolt of vengeance to the throne of Jove.

Rhime, however, whether it is, or is not, injurious to Poetry, is neither of Monkiſh nor Gothic origin. The Arabians, and other Orientaliſts, who may be conſidered as the fathers of Poetry, wrote in rhime, before there was a Monk in the world, and nothing is more certain, than that a very conſiderable part of the beſt Engliſh compoſitions which have been call'd Poems, from which rhime has been excluded, have preſented no other Characteriſtic of verſes. A very great proportion of the Paradiſe Loſt is mere proſe, printed in lines of ten ſyllables, and, if read with a juſt regard to emphaſis and punctuation, has no more melody than if meaſure had not been intended. This Epiſtle is full of ſuch imagery as decorates the beſt poetry, and ſo it might have been, if it had been deſtitute of meaſure, but then it would not have been poetry; nor is it without paſſages, where, though meaſure was intended, it never would have been found by the niceſt ear, if only ten ſyllables had not been printed in a line. Let the reader judge of the following: "Let rhime ſupply the majeſty of nobler ſentiment, which ill might ſuit the peaſant: Gay felt this, and mark'd the manners of the Britiſh hind, and uncouth dialect." It muſt however be acknowledged that whether rhime is, or is not of advantage to our verſe, is a queſtion of *Taſte*; and therefore cannot be decided by arguments. Let the favourers of blank verſe, however, take care, that their meaſure is not, referred wholly to the Art of the printer, and forbear to reproach thoſe who take the other ſide of the queſtion, as having formed their taſte upon Gothic barbariſm, and Monkiſh ignorance. X.

5. POEMS *by the* Earl *of* Carliſle.

THIS little collection, contains only four ſhort pieces: An Ode on the Death of Mr *Grey*; Two Inſcriptions for the Monument of a favorite Spaniel, and a Tranſlation from *Dante*, Canto xxxiii. We have ſelected one of the inſcriptions for the Tomb of the Spaniel, as a ſpecimen of his Lordſhip's poetical abilities. We might have given our readers more entertainment by tranſcribing the Ode to the memory of *Grey*, or the tranſlation of *Dante*, but either of theſe would have been too great a proportion of the whole.

"Whoe'er thou art whom chance ſhall hither lead, (tread;
O'er the green turf with friendly caution
For in the boſom of this beechen ſhade
A lovely Favourite's bones in peace are laid.
She aſks no pity, your compaſſion ſpare,
Soon your own woes may want the guſhing tear.
Happy her life! She ne'er affliction knew,
Lov'd by her Miſtreſs, to that Miſtreſs true.
And, if Pythagoras hath truly taught,
That future joy by former merit's bought,
She may, perhaps, chang'd to the ſnowy dove,
Sleep in the boſom of the Queen of love;
Or haply may her beauteous form retain,
To ſcour with Dian's Nymphs the verdant plain. (given
But to her ſoul ſhould PERFECT bliſs be
For virtues paſt, ſhe aſks no other Heaven,
Than here again midſt flowery fields to rove,
And here again to ſhare her Miſtreſs' love."

X.

ABSTRACT *of the* MINUTES *of the* SELECT COMMITTEE, *&c.*

Wedneſday, May 13.

EVIDENCE and Armenian petition cloſed.

Mr. Bolts produced nine purwannahs * from Sujah Dowla to himſelf, relating to ſalt petre, and directed to nine different gomaſtahs.

General Smith was aſked his opinion of the general order for recalling gomaſtahs. His anſwer: He thought it abſolutely neceſſary to recal them.

He was aſked if Captain Harper was one of thoſe who ſhared the profits of his [the General's] trade †. He ſaid, Captain Harper was one to whom the diſtribution was made.

Lord Clive, having recollected an omiſſion in his evidence of the 4th of May, deſired to add the following words: After this ‡ two treaties were concluded, one between the Engliſh Eaſt India Company and the Dutch Eaſt India Company, wherein the Dutch acknowledged themſelves the

* Supplement to Vol. XLII. p. 619.

† See ibid.

‡ That is, after the Dutch were defeated at Calcutta. (See Vol. XLII.)

aggreſſors,

aggreſſors, and agreed to pay the company all the expences of that war. "We reſtored to them, he ſaid, all their ſhips, together with all their treaſure and effects on board, amounting, by computation, to almoſt half a million ſterling."—He was aſked if the Dutch *did* pay thoſe expences? He *doubted* it.

Thurſday, May 14. Colonel Monro was deſired to give an account of the tranſactions at Bengal while he was commander in chief there; which he did very circumſtantially from April 1764, till the 6th of January 1765, the time he left the army, and met Major Carnac on his way to take the command. In his narrative, he ſaid, that being requeſted by Mr. Vanſittart to come round from Bombay to join the army at Patna, and to take the command, he found the army, Europeans as well as Seapoys, mutinous, deſerting to the enemy, threatening to carry off their officers, demanding an augmentation of their pay, and diſobedient to all orders; 400 of the Europeans had gone off in a body to join the enemy before his arrival; he determined therefore to conquer this mutinous diſpoſition before he would attempt to conquer the enemy, and accordingly marched with a detachment of Europeans, with 4 field pieces, to Chipera. The very day or the day after he arrived, a whole battalion of Seapoys deſerted. He ordered a detachment from the army to purſue them: this detachment came up with them in the night, ſurpriſed them faſt aſleep, and brought them back priſoners. The officer who commanded the detachment, ſent an expreſs, acquainting him with the hour he ſhould, with his priſoners, be at Chipera, and he was there ready to receive them with the troops under arms. Upon their arrival he ordered their officers to pick him out 50 men of the worſt characters among them; they did ſo; then 24 of the worſt of the 50. This being done, he ordered a field court-martial of their own black officers, and, after repreſenting to them the heinouſneſs of the crime, ordered them to bring their ſentence. They found them guilty DEATH, and left the manner of it to him. He ordered 4 of the 24 to be tied to the guns, and the artillery officer to prepare to blow them away. Four grenadiers contended for the poſt of honour in this horrible execution, and were indulged; the 4 battalion men were untied, and the 4 grenadiers blown away firſt: upon which the officers of the battalion repreſented to him that the Seapoys would not ſuffer any more of the men to be blown away. He then ordered the artillery officers to load the 4 field pieces with grape ſhot, drew up the Europeans with the guns in their intervals, and ſent back the officers with orders to place themſelves at the heads of the battalions, to order their men to ground their arms, and if one of them attempted to move, he would fire upon, and treat them as enemies. They did ground their arms, and did not attempt to take them up again. Sixteen more were blown away, and 4 reſerved to be blown away at another cantonment, where there had been a deſertion ſome time before, which being executed accordingly, an end was put to mutiny and deſertion.

General Monro proceeded to relate the ſteps that led to the battle of Buxar, in which Sujah Dowla was defeated; and, had it not been for a piece of generalſhip in piercing a bridge of boats, over which the greateſt part of his army had paſſed a rivulet, about 2 miles from the field of battle, the colonel ſaid he would either have taken or drowned his whole army in the Carnaſſa, and come up with his treaſure and jewels, together with Coſſim Ali Khan's jewels, which he was informed amounted to between two and three millions. Two thouſand of the rear of the Nabob's army, who had not been able to paſs, were either drowned or ſtuck in the mud; and about 2000 were killed in battle; rice and water were given to the wounded, which was all the aſſiſtance they had.

He was aſked, if he was not offered a jaghire by the king; he ſaid, he was in poſſeſſion of a jaghire of 12,500 l. a year; but was perſuaded by Mr. Spencer to give it up. When he waited upon the Nabob at Muxadabad for that purpoſe, he was ill. The colonel told him he had got a jaghire from the king, but as he was ſoon to leave the country he would make a preſent of it to him. The Nabob ſmiled, and ſaid, *that* was a piece of generoſity he was little accuſtomed to, but that he ſhould be no ſufferer by it, and begged the acceptance of 2 lack of rupees, which, he ſaid, ſhould be at Calcutta about the time the colonel could arrive there. A few days after his arrival, he received a letter from the Nabob's ſon, with an account

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account of the death of his father, and deſiring his intereſt to ſucceed him, telling him at the ſame time, that he knew the whole tranſaction of the jaghire, and the promiſes his father had made, and aſſuring him that he would make them good. In this ſituation, he ſaid, he left his jaghire and his lacks. He added, "I have never received any part of the two lack, nor any preſent from the Eaſt India Company." He acknowledged the receipt, however, of 10,000l. ſterling from Bulwantſing, for refuſing to remove him from the zemindary of the country; but, beſides that, not a ſhilling more than the cuſtomary preſents to all commanding officers at taking leave. Adjourned.

Friday, May 15. General Carnac was aſked, if he was in Bengal at the time of the revolution which placed Coſſim Ally Khan on the Muſnud? His anſwer was, that he paſſed by the Naboh's palace while Colonel Caillaud and his troops were there in the very act of making the revolution, and yet every thing was ſo quiet that he had not the leaſt ſuſpicion of the matter. He was aſked to ſtate the circumſtances relating to Ramnarrain *. He ſaid, his firſt orders were to protect Ramnarrain; but next to deliver him up. He abſolutely refuſed to obey the laſt order, and reſigned his commiſſion.

Sir Eyre Coote was interrogated as to the circumſtances relative to Ramnarrain. He ſaid, he had orders from the Governor and Council at Calcutta to protect him; but afterwards he was ordered by the Select Committee at Calcutta to withdraw his protection from Ramnarrain; which accordingly he did, and the man was murdered. Adjourned.

Monday, May 18. Charles Manningham, Eſq; was interrogated as to the origin of the troubles between the Company and Surajah Dowla, who beſieged and took Calcutta? His anſwer was, that he thought it not in the power of any man to aſſign reaſons for the origin of thoſe troubles. Surajah Dowla had always the character of a raſh, vicious young man; and it was ſuppoſed, that he was tempted to quarrel with the Engliſh from an idea that Calcutta would afford much greater plunder than he afterwards found it did.

He was aſked, if no demand was made to deliver up Kiſſindas? He ſaid, he had heard there was. Whether the Nabob aſſigned any reaſons for attacking Calcutta? None to his knowledge. Adjourned.

* This man was a collector of the revenues, was rich, and therefore was an object of envy to the Nabobs; they wanted a pretence to cut him off to poſſeſs themſelves of his wealth.

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ODE.

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ODE *for the* NEW YEAR 1773.

Written by W. WHITEHEAD, *Eſq.*

Performed before their Majeſties.

WRAPT in the ſtole of ſable grain,
With ſtorms and tempeſts in his train,
Which howl the naked woods among,
Winter claims the ſolemn ſong.
Hark! 'tis Nature's laſt farewel,
Ev'ry blaſt is Nature's knell!

Yet, ſhall glooms oppreſs the mind,
So oft by ſage experience taught
To feel its preſent views confin'd,
And to the future point th' aſpiring thought?
All that fades again ſhall live,
Nature dies but to revive.

Yon Sun, who ſails in Southern ſkies,
And faintly gilds th' horizon's bound,
Shall Northward ſtill, and Northward riſe,
With beams of warmth, and ſplendor crown'd;
Shall wake the ſlumbering, buried grain,
From the cold earth's relenting breaſt,
And Britain's Iſle ſhall bloom again,
In all its wonted verdure dreſt:

Britain, to whom kind Heav'n's indulgent care
Has fix'd in temperate climes its ſtated goal,
Far from the burning zone's inclement air,
Far from th' eternal froſts which bind the pole.
Here dowy Spring exerts his genial powers,
Here Summer glows ſalubrious, not ſevere;
Here copious Autumn ſpreads his golden ſtores,
And Winter ſtrengthens the returning year.

O with each bleſſing may it riſe,
Which Heaven can give, or mortals bear!
May each wing'd moment, as it flies,
Improve a joy, or eaſe a care:
'Till Britain's grateful heart, aſtoniſh'd, bends
To that Almighty power, from whom all good deſcends.

An ODE *on Her* MAJESTY'*s Birth Day.*

Performed at the Caſtle of Dublin, *on Monday the* 18*th of January*, 1773.

Full Chorus.

COME, thou ever-ſmiling power,
Goddeſs of the feſtive hour,
Heav'n-born mirth! and bring along
The tuneful harp, the loyal ſong;
Hibernia's Viceroy leads the train,
Harcourt commands the grateful ſtrain;
Each willing mind with joy obeys,
And to the beſt of Queens the tribute pays.

Song.

A form where awful honor ſhines!
Where ſenſe and ſweetneſs move!
And angel innocence refines
The ſentiment of love!

Recitative.

While Time brings mortal beauties to decay,
Fair Virtue gives what Time can't ſteal away.

Song.

Thoſe are the whole of beauty's theme;
Without whoſe vital aid
Unfiniſhed all the features ſeem,
And all the colours fade.

Recitative.

Such bliſs for Britain's King doth Heav'n decree;
(To us is given celeſtial liberty)
A train of Kings their mutual love ſupplies;
A glorious ſcene to Albion's raviſh'd eyes!

Song.

What clouds foe'er without are ſeen,
Oh, may they never enter in!
But virtue's pow'rs can ſafely bind,
And well proteſt the ſpotleſs mind.

Recitative.

See Britain's King and Britain's Queen,
Quit the throng'd palace (ſplendid ſcene),
To ſeek the calm and ſweet receſs,
Where dwells that cherub, Happineſs!

Song.

There, in the evening's ſolemn hour,
Adore that great Almight Pow'r,
Who takes ſuch virtues to his care!
And Angels guard the Royal Pair.

Recitative.

Religion now freſh beams her chearing, ray,
Since our lov'd Monarch gladly owns her ſway;
At this example Vice, aſtoniſhed, falls,
Deteſted exile from thoſe happy walls.

Full Chorus.

Come, thou ever ſmiling power,
Goddeſs of the feſtive hour,
Heaven-born mirth! and bring along
The tuneful harp, the loyal ſong;
Each willing mind with joy obeys,
And to the beſt of QUEENS the tribute pays.

EPITAPH *on General* WOLFE.

O PASS not on—'tis Virtue bids thee ſtay;
Her high commands, ſay, who ſhall diſobey?
No common tomb calls for attention here:
Heroic Virtue claims the manly tear.
Sacred to WOLFE this ſtone—which BRITONS raiſe,
But mean not this the record of his praiſe;
Th' hiſtoric page demands the honour'd name,
That Truth's own bards ſhall conſecrate to fame.
There view the great, the gen'rous, and the good—
The Chriſtian Hero's life ebb out in blood!—
Behold the Victor Angel gild the ſcene!
Midſt weeping warriors ſhew his charge ſerene.
High to the throne immortal ſpeed his way!
And found his Triumph in the realms of day!

H——, Jan. 23, 1773. R. B.

A ROUNDELAY.

Written from the AUTHOR *to his* MISTRESS.

YOU I love, my deareſt life,
More than Georgy loves his wife,
More than Miniſters to rule,
More than North to play the fool,
More than Nabobs love to rob,
More than Pitt to catch the mob,
More than Camden loves grimace,
More than Barrington his place,
More than Clive his black jaguere,
More than Bute the Royal ear,
More than Patriots love their price,
More than Fox loves cards and dice,
More than Cits the Court to ſpite,
More than Townſhend not to fight,
More than Colebroke heaps of pelf,
More than Elliot loves himſelf,
More than Aldermen their gut,
More than Hillſborough to ſtrut,
More than Cullies love a jilt,
More than Grotvenor horns well gilt,
More than Dartmouth loves field-preachers,
More than Huntingdon her teachers,
More than Carliſle thoſe who cheat him,
More than Long Tom thoſe treat him,
More than Pomfret a lead mine,
More than Weymouth play and wine,
More than Fools at wits to nibble,
More than Walpole loves to ſcribble,
More than Lyttelton to write,
More than Black-legg'd March to bite,
More than Country Squires their dogs,
More than Mawbey loves his hogs,
More than Demi-reps a ſpark,
More than Martin a ſure mark,
More than Grafton loves his pimps,
Or the Devil loves his imps,
More than Tories love the Stuarts,
More than ſtaunch Whigs love all true hearts.
Thus, my fair, I love you more
Than ever man lov'd maid before.

A PERSIAN TALE.

AN humble Derviſe liv'd of yore,
No treaſures he poſſeſs'd;
Yet was his mind with Wiſdom's ſtore,
And Heav'n's protection bleſs'd.

Full fourſcore well-ſpent, holy years,
A Pilgrim's life he led;
Serenely gay the Saint appears;
For Angels gave him bread.

His copious locks, like feather'd ſnow,
The peace of God beſpeak;
His eyes with warmth celeſtial glow,
With healthful red his cheek.

At *Mecca* he had often been,
And every holy place;
The bleſs'd *Elias* oft had ſeen,
Corporeal *, face to face.

It happen'd once, at *Bairam*'s feaſt*,
To fair *Spahoun* † he came;
A *Raja* retain'd him for his gueſt,
In honour of his fame.

The pious Pilgrim bleſs'd the board,
With coſtly viands crown'd,
Regardleſs of the ſplendid hoard,
That glitter'd all around.

A pot of ſweetmeats near him ſtood,
On this he caſt an eye,
Seem'd quite forgetful of his food,
And drown'd in revery.

But guſhing tears, at length, betray'd
The anguiſh of his breaſt;
And heavy ſighs their paſſage made,
That ſhew'd an heart oppreſs'd.

O! ſons of pomp, and vanity,
The prudent Sage began,
In this ſmall veſſel you may ſee
The hiſtory of man.

This pot an emblem true conveys,
Of earth, and all its joys;
And ſhews the thouſand various ways,
How man himſelf deſtroys.—

Behold the buſy, anxious flies,
That hover round theſe ſweets;
See! how, like us, each inſect vies,
Till each his ruin meets.

Some on the borders gently tread,
And ſip with cautious touch;
While others eagerly are led
To plunge, and take too much.

The firſt, from danger ſoon are freed,
By no ſtrong tye detain'd;
The ſecond, juſtly are decreed
The death their raſhneſs gain'd.

Hence, mortals, wiſely learn to ſhun
Falſe pleaſure's fatal cup:
Drink lightly, or you'll be undone,
Engulph'd, and ſwallow'd up.

You, like the one, who gently taſte
When *Aziel* ‡ calls aloud,
To bleſs'd abodes, with joy ſhall haſte,
And quit the giddy crowd:

But, if, by paſſions blindly led,
That no true medium know,
With quick deſtruction on your head,
You'll ſink to endleſs woe.

---

* The Mahometans believe that *Elias* never died; but was tranſlated alive into Heaven.

* A yearly feſtival of the Mahometans, beginning on the day of the New Moon, in April.

† Iſpahan, ſo called by the Perſians; a title of honour in Perſia, ſomething ſimilar to our Dukes.

‡ *Aziel*, the Angel of Death.

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Hiſtorical Chronicle, *Jan.* 1773.

Extract of a letter from Baron de Stackelberg, the Ruſſian Miniſter at Warſaw, dated the 8-19th of Dec. 1772, to Prince Gallitzin, the Ruſſian Miniſter at the Hague.

"THE Miniſtry of Poland having delivered to me an anſwer to our laſt Declaration, I have the honour to ſend you a copy of it, and to acquaint you at the ſame time, that the time for holding the Grand Council of the Senate previous to the Diet, is fixed for the 8th of February next. I am, &c."

"In conſequence of the uniform Declarations delivered the 4th inſtant by the Miniſters Plenipotentiary from the Courts of Peterſbourgh, Vienna, and Berlin, to be underſigned, we have orders to ſignify to the ſaid Miniſters, that the King being informed by the Declarations of the ſaid Courts, of their deſire relative to the Convocation of the Diet, and at the ſame time being appriſed of the inconveniences which might ariſe from delay, is inclined to comply with their deſire, not only to avoid aggravating the calamities of Poland, but in hopes likewiſe that ſuch a mark of reſpect may influence the generoſity of the three Powers, and diſpoſe them to terminate theſe calamities as expeditiouſly, and as much for the advantage of the Republick as poſſible.

"Accordingly his Majeſty has iſſued circular Letters for the Convocation of the Grand Council of the Senate; which is a ſtep indiſpenſably previous to the meeting of the Dyet, which is fixed for the 8th of February, 1773, and is as ſoon as the Senatorswho live at a diſtance can have notice ſo as to attend the ſame. Done at Warſaw, Dec. 14, 1772.

Signed

Andrew Staniſlaus Madziewſki, Biſhop of Poſnania, and Great Chancellor of Poland.

Prince Czartoriſki, Grand Chancellor of Lithuania.

John de Borch, Chancellor of the Kingdom."

"A pamphlet lately appeared in Holland, Intituled, 'Obſervations on the Declarations of the Courts of Vienna, Peterſburgh, and Berlin, concerning the partition of Poland; in which the Author has taken ſuch liberties with the character of the King of Pruſſia, that his Miniſter has obtained a ſuppreſſion of the ſale of his work."

The diſturbances which have lately happened at ſome of the Portugueſe ſettlements on the coaſt of Africa, particularly at Arzerri, Mogador, and Arebo, are now entirely ſettled, through the bravery and conduct of the Portugeſe Commander at Benin, who, with about 700 Europeans (moſt of them irregulars) and about 800 friendly Negroes, gave battle to an army of between 30 and 40,000 Negroes, under the command of the King of Whidah, a Negro Prince, and obtained a compleat victory; ſince which peace has been effectually re-eſtabliſhed."

The ſhips and troops intended to quell the diſturbances that prevail in the Spaniſh ſettlements in South America, are already ſailed under the Command of Don *Juan Antonio del Caſtro*, from whoſe proweſs the Spaniſh Miniſtry have formed very ſanguine hopes of ſucceſs.

Dec. 23

The poſt boy riding the mail from Elgin to Fochabers in Scotland, was ſtopped, the mail carried off, and rifled of notes to a conſiderable amount.

Dec. 26

The Earl of *Errol* had the misfortune to loſe the fingers of his left hand, by the burſting of his gun, as he was ſhooting in a coppice near his houſe in Scotland; two gentlemen that accompanyed him, narrowly eſcaped, being killed by the ſplinters that flew round them.

By authentic advices from Peterſburgh, of this day's date, the Neva ſtill continues open, a circumſtance that has not happened before ſince the year 1717.

Letters from Holland mention, that there is ſuch a ſcarcity of proviſions in ſeveral parts of that Province, that the States have offered a conſiderable bounty over and above the market price, to be paid to ſuch perſons as will ſupply them with live cattle, wheat, rye, &c. It is further added, that a great number of poor die daily for want of the common neceſſaries of life.

In ſome of the Provinces of Sweden, the ſcarcity is ſo great, that the poor people have pounded bran and the bark of trees together, and made the ſame into bread.

Advices are lately received from the Eaſt Indies, that the French ſquadron in thoſe parts conſiſt of eleven ſail of the line (ſix of them lately from Europe) and five frigates, and three ſloops.

The preſent diſtreſs of the Eaſt India Company, cannot be deemed ſurpriſing to thoſe who conſider one moment the cauſes which have contributed to haſten their ruin; let us, ſays a Correſpondent, attend to the following fact.—Our Colonies ſent annually to England 600,cool. for the ſingle article of tea; but when it became a queſtion whether they ſhould be ſlaves under that importation, or freemen importing it from a foreign market, the tea remained in the Company's warehouſes, and the 600 cool went to Holland and Denmark. That non-importation or loſs of market has now continued for five years it makes three millions difference in their caſh account—is the true cauſe of the great quantity now on hand—is an immenſe loſs to the revenue,

to

to the merchant, to the ſtate, and has operated very conſiderably towards producing the preſent ſcarcity of money, and univerſal ſtagnation to all buſineſs. This is not all;—the ſame motives which prevented our Coloniſts from conſuming the Company's tea, alſo prevented the purchaſe of many other valuable articles—'tis difficult to aſcertain the amount, but it is very conſiderable, and makes a monſtrous difference in the ſtate of their affairs. In ſhort, it has been the principle cauſe of their approaching diſſolution.

By a work of the Abbe de Expelly, lately publiſhed at Paris, and preſented by the Author, in perſon to the French King, it appears, that from the year 1691, to the year 1700. inclufively, France contained 35,127 pariſhes in which, within the above period, by an exact and complete abſtract, taken from the public regiſters, there were 7,679,083 births, 1,807,891 marriages, and 6,784,724 deaths, --From 1754 to 1763, inclufively, being a like period of nine years, and in the ſame 35,127 pariſhes, there have been 8,522,110 births, 1,890,472 marriages, and 6,564,694 deaths; and within the latter period, that is, from 1754 to 1763, in the 42,105 pariſhes in the kingdom of France, in which thoſe of Lorrain and Barre are comprized, 8,661,381 births, 4,663,822 being boys, and 3,997,560 girls; 1,922,163, marriages, and 6,664,161 deaths, 3,460, 241 being men and boys, and 3,203,920 women and girls.

Dec. 29.

At the cloſe of the ballot at the India-houſe on the queſtion, that the dividend for the laſt half year ſhall be at three per cent. the numbers were, for the queſtion, 231; againſt it, 12.

Dec. 30th.

A fire broke out in the Hotel Dieu at Paris, in that part of the houſe where they melt the tallow. The flames ſpread with ſuch rapidity, that it was impoſſible to ſtop their progreſs. Notwithſtanding the unavoidable confuſion on ſuch occaſions, the ſick were not forgotten; ſome took ſhelter in the adjacent houſes, but the greateſt number were carried to the church of Notre Dame, where all poſſible aſſiſtance was adminiſtered to them. Providentially few perſons periſhed in the flames.

Friday, Jan. 1.

This day the Right Hon. Lord Mansfield entertained, at his houſe at Caen Wood, near Hampſtead, about 400 poor people, and gave each a half crown and a quartern loaf after dinner was over.

Sunday, January 3.

The Archbiſhop of Paris ordered a ſolemn maſs, to return God thanks, for preſerving from the conflagration great part of the Hotel Dieu. It was celebrated on the 7th in the Metropolitan Church, and on the 10th, in all the other Churches. Notwithſtanding this ſolemn mockery, many perſons are ſaid to be buried in the ruins.

The expreſs packet, with the mail for France, ſailed from Dover; when off Calais the wind blew full into the harbour, ſo that the Union packet with the French mail could not get out; whereupon the mate, Mr. Paſcall, took a French boat to meet the Expreſs, with intent to change mails; but the Expreſs ſailed into the harbour; and the ſea running high, the boat overſet in her return, and Mr. Paſcall with ſeven Frenchmen, periſhed in ſight of a great number of ſpectators. The mail was ſoon after caſt on ſhore. It is ſaid that Mr. Paſcall got upon the bottom of the boat, and might have been ſaved, but the French guard, ſeeing their countrymen periſh, would ſuffer no veſſel to put off to ſave the Engliſhman.

Monday 4th.

A man at Farringdon Waſh, near Fairford, having procured a ferret to hunt rats, the creature, while the family were buſy, ſettled upon the cheek of an infant in the cradle, and could not be got of till it was choaked. The poor little infant died of the agony.

Nathaniel Thomas, Eſq, was elected alderman of Walbrook Ward, in the room of Alderman Naſh, deceaſed.

Wedneſday 6.

A letter written with blood, or with red ink, was received by the poſt, by Alderman Hewitt, of Coventry, threatening him with dying a damnable death for buſying himſelf about the murder of a turnpikeman.

Several hundred perſons aſſembled in a riotous manner at Dundee in Scotland, and carried off 400 ſacks of wheat and barley from the packhouſe there; they then proceeded to a ſhip in the harbour, and plundered her of her ſtores; after which they broke open two cellars, and carried off a large quantity of potatoes; which they diſtributed among themſelves. The riot-act was read, but to no manner of purpoſe.

Thurſday 7.

The high tribunal at Copenhagen declared the Sieur Thura, author of a pamphlet called *The Prognoſticator*, guilty of high treaſon, and condemned him to ſuffer the ſame puniſhment as Struenſee and Brandt.

A proclamation was the ſame day publiſhed, forbidding the meeting of multitudes of people together, which is a ſure indication of the unſettled ſtate of government in Denmark.

A general court of the Eaſt-India Company was held to conſider of Mr. Herries's ſcheme. See Dec. Mag. Sir George Colebrooke informed the proprietors, that the Directors were of opinion a ſufficient quantity

quantity of tea might be exported to relieve their diſtreſs for want of caſh, without lowering the markets abroad too much: and after ſome debate a motion was made, "That it be recommended to the court of directors to obtain an act of Parliament for them to export their ſurplus teas to foreign markets, clear of all drawbacks and duties, as well as to take off the three per cent. duty in America.

Wedneſday, 13.

At the general quarter ſeſſion held at Newcaſtle, the grand jury certified the prices of corn as follow: wheat (per buſhel) 5s. 10d. rye 4s. 3d. barley 3s. 4d. malt 5s. oats 2s. 2d. white peas 6s. grey peas 3s. 8d. beans 3s. 8d. After which the court adjourned to Wed. next.

At the ſeſſion held at Durham, the prices of grain were certified by the grand jury to be as follow, viz. wheat (per quarter) 2l. 1s. maſlin 1l. 17s. 4d. rye 1l. 12s. barley 1l. 8s. malt 1l. 18s. oats 15s. 6d. peas 1l. 6s. 8d. beans 1l. 1 cs.

Friday, 15.

At Duff houſe, the jointure apartments of the Counteſs Dowager of Fife, was exhibited the firſt maſquerade ever ſeen in Scotland. In order that proper decorum might be preſerved, ſeveral ladies of diſtinction were there unmaſked, among whom were the Counteſs Dowager of Moray, Lady Elphinſton, and Mrs. Mure, Lady of Baron Mure. A number of dreſſes, rich genteel and curious, were exhibited by the maſks. In particular the Earl of Balcarras, a Spaniard; Lord Elphinſton, a Scots Peaſant; Lord Kilmares, a running footman, very elegant; Hon. Capt. Erſkine, a Vandyke; three Miſs Elphinſtons in pretty fancy dreſſes; four Miſs Ords, Lord Chief Baron's daughters, Miſs Nancy a Sultana, with a turban quite brilliant with a profuſion of diamonds; Miſs Betſy, a country girl ſelling eggs; and the other two alſo in pretty attire; Hon. Miſs Kitty Mackenzie, ſiſter to the Earl of Seaforth, a milk-maid; Miſs Fletcher, a Sultana; Miſs Lindſay, niece to Lord Mansfield, a Shepherdeſs; Sir William Cuninghame, an Iriſh girl; Mr. Menzies, and Mr. Commiſſioner Brown, two noble Turks; Captain Grant, Oroonoko; Mr. Sinclair, an Engliſh nobleman, with the white rod of office, as Lord Chamberlain; young Mr. Kincaid, Lord Chalkſtone, inimitably well kept up; Mr. Digges, as a Dutch Sailor, was very hearty; Mr. Riddell, an Alderman of London; Mr. Boſwell, a Dumb Conjuror; Mr. Lockhart Macdonal, a Wild Man, in a very fanciful dreſs, all covered with leaves of ivy; Lady Macdonald, in an elegant Turkiſh dreſs; Sir Alexander, firſt as a Turk, then as a Baker crying minced-pies, repeating verſes in character; Sir Robert Dalziel, Col. Shene, &c. &c. About ten o'clock the company unmaſked. There was a great deal of dancing, after that a collation, and that ſucceeded by dancing again, and the affair went off with more ſucceſs than was expected.

Saturday, 16.

A letter was left in the neceſſary belonging to, and near the houſe of, Lord Langdale, on Spalding-moor, in the Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire, threatening a fatal ſtroke to his Lordſhip's ſteward, Mr. John Occleſhaw, if Holme common ſhould be incloſed, the incloſure of which, the letter ſays, will be the ruin of many poor families.

Tueſday, Jan. 19.

The Parliament met, purſuant to adjournment. The Houſe of Lords broke up early, as did likewiſe the Houſe of Commons, after receiving ſeveral petitions, particularly one from Glouceſter complaining of the diſtreſs of the innholders, &c. from the great number of ſoldiers quartered upon them.

Mr. Dowdeſwell preſented a Bill for providing an eſtabliſhment for the Indigent and Aged, under certain circumſtances.

The ſeſſions ended at the Old Bailey, which began on Wedneſday the 13th, when the following convicts received ſentence of death; Michael Doyle, for a highway robbery; Samuel Humphreys, for houſe-breaking; Male, alias May, and James Wilſon, tried upon five indictments for highway robberies; John Proctor, for ſhooting at Capt. Roach; Blanham and Dan, for a highway robbery; Waters, Richardſon, and Bray, for houſe-breaking.

A young man charged with forgery on Meſſrs. Child and Co. was tried on two indictments, and acquitted of them both. He ſent a porter with the draughts to the banker, who would not ſwear to the identity of his perſon, and the judge, on the laſt verdict of the jury, ſaid, he hoped he was *not* guilty.

At this ſeſſions George Armſtrong, Robert Armſtrong, and William Cottrell, were tried for entering the Bengall Warehouſe belonging to the Eaſt India Company, and ſtealing 628 pieces of Silk Handkerchiefs, &c. but, by a *flaw* in the indictment, they were acquitted of the burglary, and only found guilty of the theft. They are to be tranſported.

Mrs. Yates made her firſt appearance at the Edinburgh Theatre in the character of Mandane, and was received with uncommon applauſe. It is ſaid that ſhe and her huſband are to have 700 guineas for performing there till the end of April next.

Wedneſday, Jan. 20.

Mr. R. Whitworth acquainted the Houſe, that he intended to move, in a few days, for leave to bring in a Bill to explain and amend the Game Act; on this occaſion he addreſſed himſelf to the Speaker nearly in the following words; "Mr. Speaker, I will not detain you but a few moments, and that, Sir, will be on a ſubject well worthy

your

your attention. It is the Game Act, at leaſt a clauſe in it as it now ſtands; a clauſe, Sir, which is a diſgrace to your ſtatutes, and no leſs ridiculous than it is unconſtitutional. I therefore hope, Sir, that gentlemen who wiſh to preſerve the game, would adopt ſome better mode, more effectual and leſs abſurd. At preſent the offending party muſt be puniſhed (*i. e.* whipped) within three days after his commitment, and the fourth he may bring an appeal. I am told, Sir, that this act underwent a reviſion from gentlemen learned in the law. How ſo flagrant an error could eſcape them, I am at a loſs to determine. Is it juſt, or is it agreeable to the conſtitutional laws of this country, to whip a man before he is guilty? Of what ſervice is an appeal to the quarter-ſeſſions? Juſtices are not ſurgeons, they cannot cure the ſtripes given the day before! There is alſo another act, with the penalty and appeal verbatim the ſame; the Dog Act. (Here Mr. Whitworth read the act.) This is alſo a diſgrace to your ſtatutes; and I beg leave to give notice, that I ſhall, in the courſe of next week, make a motion to repeal thoſe clauſes. Gentlemen, therefore, who wiſh well to the game, will, I expect, be prepared, and a better mode than the preſent, I hope, will be thought on; for the preſent is, in my opinion, diſgraceful and unconſtitutional."

One Horne, alias Berry, a noted gambler, was charged before Sir John Fielding with obtaining, in a fraudulent manner, near 90l. from Edward Thomas, a country Farmer. Horne inveigled the proſecutor into a public houſe near Snow-hill, where he and others prevailed on him to cut at cards, till they ſtript him of his ready money, and finding he had a Bank poſt bill in his pocket for 100l. they cajoled him till he loſt the whole, except 10l. which they gave him on his ſurrendering up the bill. The bill, however, having ſeven days to run, the farmer applied to a friend, who adviſed him to ſtop payment at the Bank, which was done; and Horne, a day or two after, bought linen to the value of 10l. which he payed for with the above bill; but the ſhop-keeper doubting it, diſpatched a ſervant with it to the Bank, where it was ſtopt by one of the clerks, and the offender was taken into cuſtody.

A gentleman was at the ſame time examined on ſuſpicion of being a highwayman. William Newman ſwore, that the priſoner ſtopped and robbed the Hampſtead coach on Saturday laſt, between ſeven and eight o'clock, near Mother Red Cap's; that he pulled this evidence out of the coach; that he had a crape before his face, which flew up in the ſcuffle, and he remembered his noſe. The driver of the ſtage ſwore to the voice and ſize of the man. Two ladies, likewiſe, who were in the ſtage, ſaid they believed, from the ſame circumſtances, that he was the robber. On the contrary, three perſons ſwore that they were drinking with him at the Bull in Windmill-ſtreet, from five in the afternoon, till within a few minutes of eight o'clock. The landlord of the Bull ſwore to the gentleman's being there till within five minutes of eight. The waiter at Thornton's, under the Piazza, Coven-tgarden, proved his being there at half paſt eight; and Meſſrs. Bond and Clarke proved his coming into the Brown Bear, in Bow-ſtreet, about nine. So clear an alibi being proved, he was diſcharged.

This day the following convicts were executed at Tyburn purſuant to their ſentence, viz. Benjamin Bird, for forging on a Bill of Exchange, the indorſement of Mrs. Moore, with intent to defraud Robert Thompſon; George Turner and William Simpſon, for robbing William Graham on the highway of money and his ſilver buckles; Nathaniel Bayley, for robbing Mr. Bullock in Baſinghall ſtreet of a cane; and William Griffiths, for robbing the Rev Dr. Dodd near Pancras, of his purſe and money.—John Lowe, for returning from tranſportation before the expiration of his time, and who was to have been executed at the ſame time, received a reprieve from the Secretary of State's Office, on account of the ſingular hardſhip of his caſe, being tranſported for receiving a ſhilling for the carriage of a gooſe that had been ſtolen, of which theft he declared he was ignorant.

When the malefactors ſtopped as uſual, oppoſite St. Sepulchre's church, to hear the dying words from the bellman, Bird threw his head on the ſhoulder of the Clergyman who ſat next him, and, while he hid his face, his whole frame was agitated in a manner not to be deſcribed, and he ſeemed to feel what the Author of the Rambler calls, "The utmoſt exacerbation of human miſery."

Early this morning a young woman, ſervant to a farmer at Northdown, near Margate, threw herſelf from a cliff about 40 feet high, and broke both her thighs; the firſt perſon who came to her was her brother, whom ſhe earneſtly entreated to put a period to her miſery by cutting her throat; ſhe was immediately taken home, but with little hopes of recovery. It is thought that a love affair was the cauſe of this raſh action.

Thurſday, 21.

The Douglas cauſe was heard and finally determined in the Houſe of Peers. The cauſe was this: the late Earl of Morton, in the year 1766, ſold his Orkney eſtate to Sir Lawrance Dundas for 60,000l. and laid out 30,000l. of the money in eſtates for his eldeſt ſon, then Lord Aberdour, and, by his will, bequeathed the reſidue of his perſonal eſtate, except 12,000l. to his ſiſter, Lady Bridget Douglas

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Douglas, and ſome trifling legacies, to the Hon. John Douglas, his ſecond ſon (the appellant). When this will was made his lordſhip's money was in the ſtocks; but afterwards 9000l. of it was taken and laid out in a heritable bond at a higher intereſt: in this ſtate things were when his lordſhip was taken ſuddenly ill, at his houſe at Chiſwick, where he perfected a deed of conveyance of the ſaid heritable bond to the ſaid John; but not being able to write (though of ſound mind) the conveyance was ſigned on his part by Mr. Mackenzie, notary-publick, in the preſence of four witneſſes.

This deed, however, it was contended was null and void, by an expreſs act of parliament, paſſed in the year 1759, which requires, that all parties to deeds of importance, ſhall ſubſcribe them, and if they cannot, they ſhall be ſigned in their behalf by two notaries, in the preſence of four creditable ſubſtantial witneſſes. That therefore the ſum in queſtion being a conſiderable one, and a heritable bond, which in Scotland is deemed equivalent to a real eſtate, and the deed being ſigned by only one notary in behalf of his lordſhip, it was by the laws of Scotland eſſentially informal; and the bond being an inheritance, muſt conſequently devolve to the heir at law, the noble reſpondent.

Saturday, 23.

Orders were ſtuck up at the war-office for all officers, whoſe regiments are in Scotland, to join them—owing to the inſurrection in that kingdom on account of the high price of proviſions.

Lawſon Dyke, Eſq. of Crookdale, in Cumberland, received his majeſty's royal licence to aſſume the name and arms of Ballandine.

Monday, 25.

A patent paſſed the great ſeal to Leonard Thompſon, Eſq. for twenty years, of the office for regiſtering the conſent of all perſons who ſhall go to any of the colonies as covenant ſervants, commanding all juſtices of the peace, cuſtom houſe officers or waiters in any of the ports, to prevent any perſon going without their free conſent having been firſt regiſtered in the above office, from whence they muſt produce a certificate.—This office has lain dormant for more than half a century, and the revival of it at this juncture occaſions ſome ſpeculation.

Wedneſday 27.

This morning, about 5 o'clock, the Queen was taken in labour, when his Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury and the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, with other officers of State, were ſent for; but before their arrival her Majeſty was ſafely delivered of a Prince, about ten minutes before ſix, and both her Majeſty and the young Prince are as well as can be expected. At noon both the Park and Tower guns were fired on the occaſion. The above is their Majeſties ninth child, having now ſix Princes and three Princeſſes.

Friday, 29.

The congratulatory addreſſes of both houſes of parliament were this day preſented to his Majeſty, on the birth of another prince, &c. and a moſt gracious anſwer was returned to each.

Saturday, 30.

Being the anniverſary of King Charles's Martyrdom, the houſe of peers went to Weſtminſter Abbey, and heard a ſermon preached by Dr. Hinchliffe, biſhop of Peterborough; and the houſe of commons to St. Margaret's church, and heard a ſermon by the Rev. Dr. King, their chaplain, from Nehemiah ch. ix. v. 31.

The Princes of the Blood (in France) have at laſt ſubmitted themſelves entirely and implicitly to the will and pleaſure of the King; ſo that there is now a final end to all the old Parliaments of France, and the King is as abſolute as it is poſſible for any Monarch to be. It is true, indeed, a few days before the above-mentioned ſubmiſſion was made, the Princes of the Blood wrote a very bold, and ſeemingly determined letter, to this Monarch, but it had no effect; and they all of them went afterwards to Verſailles, to make their ſubmiſſion in due form, the prince of Conti excepted, who at that time was politically ill. See Supplement to Vol. xlii.

Two Ruſſian Noblemen have lately been condemned to ſerve in the mines of Siberia for life, for being concerned in ſome forgeries of a very dangerous nature to trade.

The expedition againſt the Caribbees in the iſland of St. Vincent, has not been attended with the deſired effect. Thoſe Iſlanders, the natives of the place, have made a brave defence; and ſtill preſerve their footing in the mountains. The following extract of a letter from on board one of his majeſty's ſhips of war on that ſtation, will ſet the deſign of this expedition in its proper light.

"Our leaving this is very uncertain, Very little, as yet, has been done towards reducing the Caribbs, but we appear now to be in earneſt. Major Mackenzie is ſuppoſed to have landed yeſterday, with 400 ſoldiers and ſome blacks, at Grand Sable Bay, which is in the heart of their country; and Col. Dalrymple, with the body of the army, is advancing from this ſide of the iſland, with an intention to join the others. This expedition will ruin the regiments that have been ſent upon it, as well as deſtroy moſt of the ſeamen in the fleet from the unwholeſomeneſs of the climate. The white ſettlers, their negroes and cattle, are employed as hewers of wood and drawers of water for the camp, and I reckon very few of the planters will ſurvive the campaign. I am afraid

afraid they too juſtly deſerve their fate, as this expedition was ſet on foot at their inſtigation, to ſerve mercenary purpoſes concerted betwixt them and the merchants they correſpond with in London. This expedition, little as you may think of it, will coſt Great Britain above a milion ſterling, beſides the lives that will be loſt, and the infamy that it will bring upon the national character, to butcher a parcel of innocent ſavages in cold blood. Capt. Corner died on the 1ſt inſtant, and Capt. Worth has got his poſt; Lieut. Demyrick is made maſter and commander, and Mr. Howel Lloyd, lieutenant.

Letters from Amiens adviſe, that a child about four years old, the ſon of a paper maker at Montieres, fell lately into the river of Breſſe, and was not taken out till about an hour after. He was immediately afterwards put on a bed, and covered up warm, where he remained for two hours, when a ſkilful perſon arriving, he extended himſelf over the child, and breathed ſtrongly into his mouth, at the ſame time ſtopping the child's ears; after this he took the child near a fire, where he rubbed him ſucceſſively with flannel, eau de vie, and ſalt; but this not effecting his purpoſe, the artiſt went to ſeek a pipe with tobacco; however, this laſt ſuccour was not wanted, for during his abſence the child gave ſigns of life, and in a ſhort time after was entirely recovered.—Many lives might be ſaved in the ſame manner, were proper attention paid to the directions given by the laudable Society in Holland for the recovery of drowned perſons, publiſhed in this Magazine Vol. xlii. p. 212.

Lately have been inſurrections in Scotland, on account of the dearneſs of meal; but the rioters having been attacked and diſperſed, and fourteen of the ringleaders apprehended, it is hoped, that licentious ſpirit will ſubſide, and that ſome method will be found to relieve the poor, without forcing them to extremities.

Advice is received, that the ſlaves in a French brig, from Africa to Martinico, had riſen, killed the crew, and turned pirates; alſo, that a ſhip belonging to Liverpool, with 350 ſlaves on board, was lately carried into Barbadoes by another Guineaman, after a ſmart engagament, the ſlaves having killed all the whites on board, except one little boy.

Several parts of Rome have lately been overflowed by the Tiber, particularly in the Jews quarter and the Pantheon. This ancient temple, which is now a church, was filled with ſuch quantities of water, that divine ſervice could not be performed there.

An account of the extraordinary Mummy brought to England by Cæſar Young, Commander of his Majeſty's ſhip the Weſel, in October, 1773, mentioned to be depoſited in the Muſuem, p. 37, col. 1.

Capt. Young, Commander of his Majeſty's ſloop the Weaſel, having touched at Teneriff in his return from the coaſt of Guinea, had the curioſity to aſcend the Pike with a guide; whereon, in a cave, (the burying-place of the antient Pagan inhabitants) he diſcovered ſeveral dead bodies ſewed up in goats ſkins, one of which he opened, and diſcovered a body perfect, freſh, and the features not in the leaſt mutilated: ſome were ſeven feet long, and others five feet three inches. He expreſſed a great deſire to obtain one of theſe bodies; but the Romiſh prieſt made many objections. Thoſe, however, a little gold removed, and he procured him a female mummy. The body is perfect in every particular, the bowels are extracted, and the ſkin appears of a deep tanned copper colour. The hair is long and black, and retains the curl; and the teeth, and nails of the toes and fingers, are freſh. According to the tradition of the prieſt, and the extinction of the ancient inhabitants, it cannot be leſs than 500 years ſince the deceaſe of this body. Indeed, it may be as probably 1000; for, according to its appearance, it may as well continue *ad infinitum*, as remain one year in its preſent condition. It looks like a tanned hide, and conſiſts of bone and ſkin; the nerves, tendons, veins, and arteries, appear diſtinctly like ſtrings.

BIRTHS.

LADY of Thomas Walſingham, Eſq; —a ſon.

Dec. 26. Lady of Sir John Murte, Bt. Edinburgh—a ſon.

28. Lady of Ld. Viſcount Weymouth, —a ſon.

Jan. 11. Lady of Anthony James Keck, Eſq. of Stoughton Grange, Leiceſterſhire —a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

JOhn Axford, Eſq; Ludgate-hill — to Mrs. Reed, Frith-ſtreet, Soho.

Rev. Mr. Cooper, Oxford — to Miſs Beale, of Newent, Glouceſterſhire.

Dec. 26. Penyſton Powney, Eſq; Maidenhead—to Miſs Franklin.

27. George Shepherd, Eſq. Welbeck-ſtreet—to Miſs Goddard, Mortimer ſtr.

31. George Benſon, Eſq; Stratford St. Mary, Suff.—to Miſs Deland, Sudbury.

Jan. 1. Francis Dipper, Eſq. Great Ruſſel ſtreet, Bloomſbury—to Miſs Edgecumbe. Southampton row.

Rev. Mr. Wigmore, Chaplain in ordinary to his Majeſty's ſhips at Chatham—to Mrs. Graydon, of Rocheſter.

Nath. Barlow, Eſq; in the Eaſt-India Company's ſervice—to Miſs Berdmore.

5. Rev. Mr. Leeke, of Yaxlee hall—to Miſs Rant, Ipſwich.

Benj.

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Benj. Garton, Eſq; Dover-ſtreet—to Miſs Rickardly, Golden-ſquare.

7. George Preſton, Eſq; New Bond-ſtreet—to Miſs Greenwood, Saville-row.

8. Stephen Bromfield, Eſq; Haſſingtown-Mains, Berwickſhire—to Miſs Millington, Gutter-lane, Cheapſide.

9. Newe Barwick, Eſq; Gray's-Inn—to Miſs Cricklowe, James-ſtreet, Covent-garden.

10. Benjamin Partridge, Eſq. Upper Groſvenor ſtreet—to Miſs Crofts, Oxford-ſtreet.

Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſell, with the Princeſs Philippina, of Schwedt.

11. Wm. Wear, Eſq. Moorfields—to Miſs Mitchell, Bucklerſbury.

11. John Moſes, Eſq; Kingſton upon-Hull—to Miſs Cave, of Stanford-hall.

Rev. Mr. Elliſon, lecturer of St. Andrew's, Northumberland—to Miſs Furye.

12. Edward Fearnol, Eſq; Cavendiſh-ſquare—to Miſs Myndham, Red-lion-ſq.

14. Rev. Mr. Liptrott, vicar of Egham—to Miſs Scarr, of Hadley.

14. Benjamin Gallimore, Eſq; Southampton-row—to Miſs Helmes, Bond-ſtr.

15. Samuel Day, Eſq; gent. penſioner—to Miſs Gregory, of Greenwich.

James Hargrove, Eſq; Mortimer-ſtreet Cavendiſh ſquare—to Miſs Wood, Henrietta-ſtreet.

16. John Staples, Eſq; Parkhill, Surry—to Miſs Papley, Red lion-ſquare.

17. Thomas Dawſon, Eſq;—to Mrs. Whitehead, of Charing-croſs.

19. Capt. Cornthwaite Ommaney, of his Majeſty's ſhip Panther, to Miſs Manſton, of Millbank-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

21. Robert Auguſtus Johnſton, Eſq. of Clarges-ſtreet, to Lady Ludford Taylor, youngeſt ſiſter to Lady Craven.

Benjamin Cardwell, Eſq. of New Bond-ſtreet, to Miſs Eliz. Collins, of Cheſterfield-ſtreet, May Fair.

John Thompſon, Eſq. of Cambridge, to Miſs Alicia Evans.

Deaths.

SIR Peter Lynch, Peterſburgh, Ireland.

Lieut. Col. Gordon Graham, of the Royal Highlanders.

Rev. Mr. Coulton, rector of Houghton near Leiceſter

Ferd. Norton, Eſq; High Wickham, Buckinghamſhire.

Walter Waring, Eſq; Fulham.

John Savage, Eſq; Tetbury, Glouceſt.

Hen. Kynaſton Southouſe, Eſq. Epſom.

The Doge of Genoa.

Dec. 20. Dr. Smart, Cheltenham, Glouceſterſhire.

27. John Silveſter, Eſq; clerk of the Briſtol road in the General Poſt-office.

Henry Williams, Eſq. North Wales.

Dec. 28. Duke of Courland, aged 88 at Mittau.

29. —— Jefferſon, Eſq; clerk of the peace for Middleſex.

Joſ. Watts, Eſq; Baſinghall-ſtreet.

Robert Kingſcote, Eſq. druggiſt, Cheapſide.

30. Berry Payne, Eſq. barriſter at law, in the Temple.

Peregrine Durland, Eſq. Greek-ſtreet, Soho.

31. Capt. Skrine, of the Royal Navy, at Deptford.

Wm. Rivet, Eſq; Kenſington.

John Watſon, Eſq. Walthamſtow, Eſſ.

Jan. 1. Peter Edwards, Eſq; Richm. Surry.

George Brown, Eſq. Lower Groſvenor-ſtreet.

Sir Arthur Forbes, of Craigierar, Bart. at Fintray-houſe, Aberdeenſhire.

John Pembroke, Eſq. Chigwell, Eſſex.

Dr. Lionel Chrellom, formerly phyſician to his late Majeſty when Prince of Wales.

2. Lieut. Gen. Cornelius Everton, at Fluſhing.

4. James Waller, Eſq; a clerk to the High Court of Chancery.

At Newport, Shropſhire, the Rev. Mr. Lea, 45 years head-maſter of the Grammar-ſchool in that town.

5. Capt. Watkinſon, Mile-End Green.

6. Rev. Mr. Knatchbull, at Highgate.

Stephen Jewell, Eſq; Duke-ſtreet, Groſvenor ſquare.

James Cole, Eſq. Tichfield-ſtreet.

9. Sir James Gray, Knight of the Bath.

Lady of the Right Hon. the Earl of Rochford.

10. Mr. Robert Bell, one of the tellers at the Bank.

11. Samuel Cole, Eſq; Hampſtead.

Princeſs Auguſta, youngeſt daughter of Prince Charles of Mecklenburg Strelitz, in her 2d year.

12. John Reeves, Eſq; Piccadilly.

John Scarſe, Eſq; Bloomſbury-ſquare.

13. Humphry Hackſhaw, Eſq; firſt clerk of the Inrollm.-office for regiſtering deeds.

John Townſend, Eſq; merchant at Clapham.

Thomas Smith, Eſq; Gray's-Inn.

John Oſgood, Eſq; Cheſterfield ſtreet, May-fair.

14. James Ruſſell, Eſq; Poland-ſtreet.

Nathaniel Smith, Eſq; lieut. governor of Chelſea-hoſpital

21. Newman Hatley, Eſq; at Layton Stone, Eſſex.

The Right Hon. Lady Dowager Somerſet, in an advanced age. She was ſiſter to the late Earl of Wilchelſea. Her Grace was widow of Charles Seymour, late Duke of Somerſet, to whom ſhe was married on Feb 4, 1725-6. and had iſſue by his Grace two daughters, viz. Lady Frances Seymour ſometime

(sometime since deceased), who married the late Marquis of Granby, and had by him two sons and two daughters; and Lady Charlotte Seymour, who married the present Earl of Aylesford, by whom she has a numerous issue.

22. Andr. Benj. Girand, Esq; at Clapton.

Charles Lloyd, Esq; brother to the Dean of Norwich, deputy teller in the Exchequer, and a clerk in the Treasury.

23. Tho. Jones, Esq; in Lincoln's Inn.

Peter Mackintosh, in the Old Bailey.

Wm. Cobbe, Esq; South Audley-street.

Henry Banks, Esq; Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn

William Belton, Esq; Highgate

25. Thomas Lane, Esq. Boswell-court, Lincoln's-inn-fields

William Ridley, L L. D. Fellow of Baliol College, Oxford.

Stephen Comyn, Esq; barrister at law, and one of the Benchers of the Inner Temple

30. John Cranmer, Esq; Vauxhall.

27. Wm. Romney, Esq; Dean-st. Soho.

28. Wenham Dennis, Esq; Portman-str.

James Eden, Esq; Upper Brook-street

22. The Lady of Wm. Lowndes, Esq; one of the Commissioners of Excise, at Chesham, in Bucks.

23. John Nicholls, a labouring man, at Darlington, aged 111.

24. Gabriel Hanger, Lord Coleraine, Member in the late Parliament for Bridgwater, Somersetshire.

Mr. Barrington, of Covent-Garden Theatre e had been near fifty years a servant to the public. He was an Hibernian, and excelled in the character of Teague.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. Mr. Strahan—to St. Mary V. Islington

Rev John Lamb—to Ponsby V. Yorksh.

Rev. Dr. Vyse—to Brasted V. Kent

Rev John Tooker—to Spaxton R. Somersetshire

Rev. Mr. Kupsman — to Yelvertoft R. Northamptonshire

Rev. Mr. Holmes—to Sturton alias Sterton V. Lincolnshire

Rev Peter Smith—to Abbotston R. cum Itchenstoke and Micheldever V. V. Hamptonshire

Rev. Nath. Hodgson—to Adlingfleet V. Yorkshire

Rev. Mr. Evans—to Grismond R. Monmouthshire

Rev. Mr. Lillington — to a prebend in Salisbury cathedral.

B——NK——TS.

John West, of Marybone, coachmaker.

J. Bramble, Oxford road, ironmonger

John Watson, and Thomas Thorley, of Rainow, Cheshire, button-merchants

Rd. Edge, Wednesbury, Staffordsh. gun-m.

S. Livesay, Walsall, do. cabinetmaker

Edw. Smith, of Underwood, Lancash. and J. Teasdale, Manchester, paper-merch.

Thomas Down, of Southwark, dealer

John Mendes, and Edw. Cooke, of Wimpole-street, Marybone, winemerchants

Nicholas Vipond, of Great Bartholomew-close, upholsterer

Tho. Abrams, Brentwood, Essex, corndeal.

William Hilton, Newcastle, merchant

Thomas Pritchard, of Ironmonger-lane, London, linendraper

Rt. Carter, Poland-st. Oxfd.-rd. coffeeman

Tho. Bramall, and Rd. Bridge, of Brookfmouth, Lancash. fustian-manufacturers

Arthur Ricard, York, money-scrivener

Robert Starling, Chelmsford, draper

Wm. Smith the younger, London, broker

James Scrimgeour, London, merchant

Maurice Dreyer, and John Daniel Dreyer, of Aldermanbury, merchants

James Taylor, Leadenhallst. brushseller

Ed. Brewer, East Smithfield, brewer

Michael Kimner, Holborn, sugar-refiner

Thomas Davies, Stepney, stablekeeper

George Arnold Roote, London, merchant

Isaac Finch, Newgate-street, linendraper

John Greening, Oxford-road, linendraper

William Greening, do.

William Ward, and Thomas Pritchard, of Ironmonger-lane, London, linendrapers

James Wilce, Oxford-road, haberdasher

William Middleton, Little Chelsea, stagecoachmaker

Tho. Derby, of Gerard-st. Soho, taylor

Josiah Harrison, of Parkhead, Cumberland, dealer

E. Smith, Underwood, Lancash. merchant

John Davies, of Great Chapel-street, Soho, coalmerchant

Abraham Judah, Chiswell-st. colourman

Vincenzo Malucelli, of Berwick-street, Soho, merchant

Henry Griffith, Southwark, dyer

Joseph Beard, Leak, Staffordsh. lin.-draper

John Mare, of Chelmsford, potter

Sam. Bernard Graffe, Scotch-yard, mercht.

John Borwick of Little Knightriderstreet, London, dealer.

Wm. Barber, Aldermanbury, merchant

Owen G. Jones, Ashburn, Derbysh. apoth.

And. Blair, Fountain-ct. Strand, winemercht.

John Hobman, bishopsgatestreet, haberdash.

Henry Boyd, Lawrence-lane, merchant.

Samuel Cotton, Birmingham, druggist

John Coleman, Middleton Stoney, Oxfordshire, victualler

Thomas Lewis, Bocking, Essex, grocer.

PRICES of STOCKS.

	Jan. 10.	Jan. 30.
Bank Stock	141¼	143½
India Stock	160¾	160¾
3 per Cent. reduced	86½	87⅛
3 per Cent. Consol.	86⅝	87⅛
Long Ann.	[illegible]	25⅛

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The *Gentleman's Magazine*:

London Gazette
Daily Advertiſer
Public Advertiſer
Public Ledger
Gazetteer
St James's Chron
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wedneſday, Friday.
Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Briſtol 3

St. JOHN's Gate.

York 2 paper
Dublin 3
Newcaſtle 2
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glaſgow
Ipſwich
Norwich
Exeter
Glouceſter
Saliſbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worceſter
Stamford
Nottingham
Cheſter
Mancheſter
Canterbury
Chelmſford

For FEBRUARY, 1773.

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With the Copy of an antient Painting, being the Second of a Series of Curioſities found in the Ruins of Herculaneum, finely engraved. Alſo the Repreſentation of two rare Animals; a Plate of newly improved Inſtruments in Huſbandry; and eight additional Plates of Letter-preſs.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at St. JOHN's GATE.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Feb. 1, to Feb. 6, 1773.

	Wheat		Rye		Bar.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	6	6	4	0	3	9	2	3	3	10
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	6	5	0	0	3	8	2	5	4	6
Surry	7	2	0	0	3	10	2	4	4	8
Hertford	6	11	0	0	3	10	2	5	4	10
Bedford	6	0	5	3	3	9	2	3	4	3
Cambridge	6	8	4	0	3	8	2	3	3	11
Huntingdon	6	6	0	0	3	10	2	3	4	0
Northampton	6	3	4	9	3	9	2	0	3	11
Rutland	6	0	0	0	3	11	2	1	3	9
Leicester	6	1	5	0	3	9	1	10	4	1
Nottingham	5	7	3	10	3	3	2	0	4	0
Derby	6	0	0	0	3	5	2	2	4	2
Stafford	6	2	4	6	3	9	2	1	4	5
Shropshire	6	2	4	11	3	5	1	9	4	8
Hereford	5	7	0	0	3	6	1	11	4	3
Worcester	6	3	4	0	4	2	2	3	4	5
Warwick	6	10	8	0	4	0	2	7	4	11
Gloucester	6	11	0	0	3	10	2	7	4	11
Wiltshire	6	8	0	0	3	7	2	5	5	0
Berks	7	0	0	0	3	8	2	6	4	7
Oxford	6	11	0	0	3	10	2	6	4	8
Bucks	6	10	0	0	3	8	2	3	4	4
COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Essex	6	7	3	9	3	8	2	4	4	0
Suffolk	6	5	3	9	3	5	2	2	3	6
Norfolk	6	3	3	10	3	2	2	2	3	0
Lincoln	5	6	4	1	3	0	1	8	3	5
York	5	4	3	7	3	4	1	10	3	9
Durham	5	4	4	0	3	4	2	0	4	2
Northumberland	5	6	4	3	3	2	2	1	3	10
Cumberland	6	0	3	11	3	1	1	10	3	10
Westmoreland	6	3	0	0	3	5	1	7	4	0
Lancashire	6	8	0	0	3	6	2	0	4	2
Cheshire	6	7	0	0	3	8	2	2	0	0
Monmouth	6	4	0	0	3	7	1	10	4	4
Somerset	6	11	4	1	3	10	2	0	4	5
Devon	6	4	0	0	3	1	1	6	0	0
Cornwall	5	5	0	0	2	9	1	5	0	0
Dorset	6	12	0	0	3	5	2	3	4	0
Hampshire	6	8	0	0	3	7	2	4	4	5
Sussex	6	5	0	0	3	6	2	4	4	4
Kent	6	7	0	0	3	8	2	4	4	8
WALES.										
North Wales	6	1	4	10	3	4	1	8	3	11
South Wales	5	6	4	10	3	1	1	4	3	2

A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for MARCH, 1772.

March 1772	Wind.		Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	N W to E N E	freſh	29 5½	45	fine bright morning, cloudy afternoon
2	E N E	ditto	29 7½	44	a very fine bright day
3	S S W	ditto	29 7	42	a fine bright day, wet evening
4	S S E	ditto	29 5	46	a very heavy, wet day
5	S S W	ditto	29 3½	48	chiefly bright, ſome trifling rain
6	W	ditto	29 7	45	a very fine bright day
7	S S E	ditto	29 7	46	a great deal of miſling rain at times
8	N E	ditto	29 9	45	a fair day, and ſometimes bright, ſharp wind
9	N N E	ditto	29 7	43	a heavy, black, cold day
10	Ditto		29 7	43	Ditto
11	Ditto		29 6½	42	Ditto
12	E N E	ſtrong	29 6½	41	bright morning, heavy day, ſome fleet, very cold
13	Ditto		29 6½	39	black and heavy, good deal of ſnow, cutting wind
14	Ditto		29 6½	36	hard froſt, ſcattering ſnow moſt part the day
15	Ditto		29 6½	34	hard froſt, bright day, ſome ſnow, ſharp wind
16	Ditto		29 4	35	Ditto
17	N N W	freſh	29 1	39	ſmart froſt, ſnow or fleet all night and day
18	S S W	ditto	29 2½	39	a very fine bright day
19	Ditto		29 3	42	Ditto, with a ſhower or two of rain
20	S	freſh	29 2½	45	Ditto
21	S W	ditto	29 2	45	a great deal of ſmall rain
22	Ditto		29 1	48	wet morn. bright noon, thun. lightn. hail aftern.
23	S	freſh	29 1	48	very fine day, with two or three ſmart ſhowers
24	Ditto		29 1	46	a very fine bright day
25	Ditto		29 2	46	Ditto
26	Ditto		29 2	47	fair morning, rainy afternoon
27	S S E	ſtrong	29 3½	48	a very wet day
28	S S W	freſh	29 3	51	a very fine, bright, warm day
29	E N E	ditto	29 2	50	rain with little intermiſſion night and day
30	S S W	ſtrong	29 1	48	many heavy ſhowers, with bright intervals
31	N N E	ditto	29 4	47	cloudy and ſunſhine at intervals.

Bill of Mortality from January 29, to February 25, 1773.

Chriſtened.			Buried.		
Males	737	1469	Males	1182	2015
Females	732		Females	1233	

Whereof have died under two years old 757

Peck Loaf 2s. 8d.

Between				
2 and 5	177	50 and 60	213
5 and 10	81	60 and 70	288
10 and 20	88	70 and 80	130
20 and 30	221	80 and 90	45
30 and 40	241	90 and 100	
40 and 50	172		

THE
Gentleman's Magazine;
For FEBRUARY, 1773.

PROCEEDINGS in PARLIAMENT.
Continued from p. 7.

Monday, December 14.

THE L--d Chancellor, the A-h-b ---p of Canterbury, and L---d Gower, came to the Houſe of Peers, and paſſed the following bills by commiſſion:

A bill for the importation of wheat, wheat flour, meal, bread, and buiſcuit, and for prohibiting the extraction of ſpirits or low wines from wheat, wheat flour, and meal.

A bill for the importation of ſalted proviſions from Ireland, and for ſalt beef, pork, and butter, from any of his Majeſty's plantations in America.

And a bill for the diſcontinuance of duties on hog's-lard and greaſe, and for the free importation of hams, bacon, and all ſorts of ſalt proviſions, from any part of Europe.

After the Speaker returned from the Houſe of Peers Mr. Sulivan moved, That he might have liberty to preſent a petition from the Proprietors of Eaſt India ſtock, againſt a bill now depending for ſuſpending their chartered rights, and praying that they may be heard by counſel againſt the ſaid bill. The motion met with ſome oppoſition, but was at length agreed to.

Tueſday, Dec. 15. After reading ſome petitions and granting leave to bring in ſome regulating bills, the Houſe went into a Committee, when Sir Charles Whitworth reported the ſeveral reſolutions of Wedneſday and Friday, ſo far as the ſame related to the better payment of the army and their quarters; and moved that a bill might be brought in conformable thereto, commonly called the Mutiny Bill.

To this bill two exceptions were taken; one to the words *commander in chief*, in that part of the bill which relates to courts-martial held in America; which Mr. Pownal ſaid was contrary to the uſage in all ſimilar caſes; it was contrary to the cuſtom adopted in this kingdom, in Scotland, and in Ireland; it was contrary to law, and the fundamentals of the conſtitution, and, indeed, tended to ſubvert, or at leaſt ſuperſede, every principle of civil government, wherever it could operate; he therefore moved that after the words *commander in chief*, the words *of his Majeſty's forces* might be added, which was agreed to. And when that part of the bill relative to the balloting of ſoldiers came to be read, Sir Charles Bunbury moved for an amendment, by inſerting a clauſe, that no conſtable, tythingman, headborough, or other magiſtrate concerned in the brewery, diſtillery, or keeping any inn, tavern, or victualling-houſe, ſhould have any authority in balloting of ſoldiers: but to this it being objected, that the troops, if the propoſed amendment ſhould take place, would frequently, after a long and fatiguing march, be to the laſt degree diſtreſſed for quarters, the motion was over-ruled, the bill was read throughout without farther interruption, and the Speaker left the chair.

Wedneſday, Dec. 16. The Eaſt India reſtraining bill was read, when Sir George Colebrooke moved, That the counſel not being ready with a material part of the evidence relating to the petition from the Eaſt India Company, the hearing of them, which was to have been on Tueſday, be put off till Friday. To this motion, after a ſhort debate, the Houſe agreed, and nothing more material coming before them, the Houſe broke up early.

Thurſday, Dec. 17. After reading the Land Tax and Mutiny bills the third time without any debate, and

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after reading the rice importation bill the ſecond time, Mr. Alderman Harley made a motion, That he might have leave to bring up a report from the Secret Committee, which was agreed to and read by the Clerk, of which the following are the outlines: That the leading objects for appointing the Secret Committee were, to enquire into the preſent ſtate of the Eaſt India Company, as well in England as in their preſidencies abroad, in reſpect of their debts, credits, and effects, and to report the ſame to this Houſe with all convenient diſpatch; that, conformably to thoſe inſtructions, they thought it neceſſary to divide the report into two periods; the firſt reſpecting the immediate ſtate of the Company, commencing the day the enquiry began, and including the current half year, that is, from the firſt day of December 1772, to the ſecond of March 1773; the other, the general ſtate of the Company's affairs after that day in England and elſewhere. The credits in the firſt account amounted to 1,700,000l. and the debts to 2,300,000l. which left a ballance of above 500,000l. againſt the Company.

In the ſecond account the credits were 5,600,000 l. and the debts 7,000,000l. and odd hundred thouſand pounds, which produced another ballance againſt the Company, of about 1,500,000l. That the whole of the Eaſt India Company's effects in India, and elſewhere, including thoſe floating on the ſea, their goods in their warehouſes abroad, their bullion, military ſtores, plate, cattle, ſlaves, lands, &c. amounted to 6,000,000 l. and their debts to 2,000,000l. which left a balance in their favour of 4,000,000l. That they found another account in the Company's books, which they could not pretend to decide on, but reported it to the Houſe, as they found it ſtated; that is, a ſum of 3,000,000l. moſtly laid out ſince the year 1757 on fortifications, and that chiefly in Bengal: That the amount of the territorial revenue was near 3,000,000l; and that the next ſtep the Committee intended to take, was to enquire into the preſent ſtate and management of that revenue.

A motion was then made by Mr. Jenkinſon, "That the report might "lie on the table to be peruſed by the "Members." It was indeed ſo much involved in figures, that the bare reading of it could afford but little ſatisfaction to the generality of the Members, as more than two hundred articles were ſtated in it, and many of them ſo full of intricacy, as to be very little underſtood; on which Mr. Dempſter roſe and remarked, that it was very unfortunate for the Directors, or, more properly ſpeaking, for the Proprietary, that the Committee had not been an open one, as ſuch as were members would have had it in their power to explain many things, and been the means of fairly ſtating others; that, in particular, they would have never conſented to have credited the Company in a particular article for only 28,000l. due to them from the crown, when it is notorious that their demand is above 160,000l. and as a proof of it, they have refuſed to receive the former ſum, though it has lain in the Treaſury for a conſiderable time; that if he choſe to take up the time of the Houſe, he could point out many other defects in the report, but ſhould only obſerve upon one, which was, that vaſt ſum expended upon the fortifications in Bengal, and other ports of India beſides; and that no ſort of notice was taken of the territorial revenue in the account now before us.

Mr. Jenkinſon replied to this, that, by the preſent ſtate of the Company's affairs, it was evident that the greateſt diſpatch was neceſſary, which could never be ſo effectually obtained as by a Secret Committee; that, as to the objection againſt the credit of 28,000l. there were two anſwers, either of them, ſingly, ſufficient to overthrow it; that is, that it was the ſpecific ſum granted and appropriated by Parliament for that purpoſe; and that by a note from the Treaſury it appears, that Colonel Monſon, when examined by that Board, was of opinion that 28,000l. was a full compenſation to the Company for their demand. As to the complaint againſt the Committee, for that part of the report relative to the fortifications, they did not, or could not well pretend to decide on it, but reported the matter faithfully as it appeared to them, and therefore left it to the conſideration of the Houſe. He concluded by ſaying, it was impoſſible that any thing could be determined on concerning the territorial revenue till it was firſt enquired into; and that he believed when the Hon. Gentleman recollected the concluding

part

part of the preſent report, he would be convinced he had no occaſion to offer any thing on that head.

Mr. Huſſey ſaid, That the report in general was very ſatisfactorily and clearly ſtated, but that he was ſurpriſed to hear nothing mentioned relative to the tyranny and rapacity of the Company's ſervants in India; to which Mr. Harley replied, that thoſe were by no means the objects of the preſent enquiry; that the immediate diſtreſſes of the Company, and a ſpeedy relief, were what the Committee had principally in view; and that in the courſe of their enquiry, if any inſtance of malverſation or delinquency ſhould appear, they would take care to report it with fidelity, and without partiality to any man. The motion was then read a ſecond time, and agreed to.

Friday, Dec. 18. The order of the day being read for the third reading of the bill to reſtrain the Eaſt India Company for a time limited [viz. ſix months] from making an appoinment of commiſſioners for ſuperintending and regulating the Company's affairs at their preſidencies in the Eaſt Indies, the counſellors, Impey and Adair, were called in and heard in behalf of the Company according to the prayer of the petition of the Directors. Mr. Impey began by ſhewing the impropriety of the bill: he deduced the rights of the Company to the regulation of their own affairs from the eſtabliſhment of the firſt Engliſh Company, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, down to the preſent time: he recited the charter of Queen Elizabeth, by which that wiſe princeſs created them a body corporate, granted them a common ſeal, appointed a Governor, and eſtabliſhed a court of 20 Directors, with power to enact bye-laws for the better regulation of their officers and ſervants; he ſhewed the progreſs of this charter, and how much it was enlarged and extended in the reigns of James the Firſt and Charles the Second; who not only renewed the Company's charters, and confirmed the privileges they had before received, but gave them authority to ſettle a civil and military government, and to make peace and war with the infidel powers wherever they were ſettled in the Eaſt Indies. He ſhewed that, on certain conſiderations, that power had been continued and ratified to the Company by ſeveral acts of Parliament; and he exhibited, in one view, and in a very narrow compaſs, a regular chain of events, by which he demonſtrated, that, notwithſtanding the viciſſitudes the Company had experienced, and the many troubles and obſtructions it had met with during the latter reigns from the avarice of Miniſters and the corruption of Parliaments, neither the one nor the other had ever interfered with the internal regulation of their affairs, or the appointment of their officers and ſervants.

Having thus far eſtabliſhed the Company's right to the internal regulation of their own police, he then proceeded to ſhew the more immediate neceſſity there was at preſent for the free exerciſe of that right, as many of their ſervants had acted in direct oppoſition to their inſtructions. In the laſt year, he ſaid, they were ordered not to draw on the Company at home above 200,000l. and that to be in bills at 365 days ſight, and pay no intereſt; they have drawn on the Company for a ſum four times as large, in bills of 1, 2, and 3 years ſight, and thoſe bills to commence intereſt after 90 days ſight; ſo that on the firſt bill there will be 9 months intereſt, on the ſecond 1 year 9 months, and on the third 2 years 9 months intereſt to pay, although they were ſo ſtrictly ordered to the contrary. They likewiſe inform the Company at home, that it is highly neceſſary to build ſome barracks for the ſoldiers, which would not coſt above three lacks of rupees: which requeſt being granted by the Company, they ſet about them; and when they have expended 12 lacks, they begin to find that what they were doing is of no manner of uſe. Theſe barracks have ſtill been carried on; and, when the laſt accounts came away, they had coſt 24 lacks, and were not complete, as they then began to find that a wall round the barracks would be neceſſary to keep the ſoldiers from deſerting. In this manner, Sir, has the Company's money been prodigally uſed, and to thoſe abuſes are owing their preſent diſtreſſed ſituation. I hope, ſaid he, the Houſe will go with me, when I aſſert, that the proſperity of the Company is a great national concern. I was ordered to claim, at this bar, the free exerciſe of thoſe rights, which they enjoy by charter; I was ordered firmly to demand thoſe indubitable rights, but at the ſame time with all poſſible reſpect and deference to the authority of Parliament. The Company, Sir, are reduced to the ſituation

ation of ſupplicating your protection, on a matter in which the exerciſe of one of their privileges is diſputed. They are before you with all humility; and if, Sir, in the heat of argument, in the violence of my zeal for the intereſts of my clients, any indecency ſhould have eſcaped me, I intreat you to attribute ſuch indecency to me, and not to my clients.

Mr. Adair then took up the argument, and forcibly inſiſted on the injuſtice of an *ex poſt facto* law; entered into ſeveral definitions of arbitrary power; and quoted Locke, to ſhew that every temporary exertion of the legiſlative or ſupreme power, unleſs in inſtances of imminent danger, or in apparent neceſſity of State, were utterly repugnant to liberty and the immutable law of natural juſtice. That the Legiſlature, though ſupreme in every inſtance in which the public good was concered, were, nevertheleſs, bound by the permanent and eſtabliſhed rules of equity and legiſlation. The India Company, ſaid he, as well as all other chartered Companies, the Bank, South Sea Houſe, &c. have undoubtedly a right to order and manage their affairs as ſeems moſt expedient to them, and which this Houſe can have no right to reſtrain, ſo long as thoſe Companies do not go beyond the bounds allowed them by their charter. The India Company is allowed to ſend over a Governor, and other officers of ſtate; and, undoubtedly, if they ſee thoſe Governors do wrong, the Company have a right to ſend over Supervisors, or any other officers whom they think can regulate the abuſes of which my learned brother has laid before this Houſe, and which we ſhall now proceed to prove at your bar.

Mr. Wilks was then called in, and aſked by Mr. Impey what place he held in the Company's ſervice.

Mr. Wilks. I am examiner of the Company's records.

Mr. Impey. Has Mr. Wilks drawn any extracts from the Company's records, concerning their preſent ſtate of caſh?

Mr. Wilks. I have, and find there is not above 700,000 *l.* now in their Treaſury at Bengal.

Mr. Impey. Does Mr. Wilks know how long that ſum would ſuffice, in caſe of an alarm of an enemy?

Mr. Wilks. It would not laſt above four months at ſartheſt. [He here explained the different expences of all the officers which compoſe the army, with great nicety and preciſion.]

Mr. Impey. Does Mr. Wilks know of any extraordinary tax being laid on the natives of India; or how that tax has been accounted for to the Company?

Mr. Wilks. I find, in peruſing the Company's papers, there has been a tax arbitrarily laid on the natives, by the name of MOTTUT; which tax, it was ſaid, would bring in a million a year to the Company. It commenced from April 1765, altho' the Company was kept in total ignorance of it until five years afterwards. I do not find that it has been carried to any ſervices of the Company, but has been wrote off in their books to *profit and loſs*. [Being aſked by the Speaker what he meant by profit and loſs, he anſwered total LOSS, for he did not ſee that the Company had benefited thereby.

Mr. Sykes. Does Mr. Wilks know of this tax being laid aſide?

Mr. Wilks. I know that the name of *Mottut* was given up, but the tax was notwithſtanding gathered, and that in proportion to the plenty the harveſts produced; ſometimes in a plentiful harveſt, the tax was laid double.

Mr. Sykes. Does Mr. Wilks know how the money ariſing from the *Mottut* was applied?

Mr. Wilks. Governor Sykes received annually 24,000 rupees for his table, 18,000 for his dreſs, and for his other expences 18,000 more, which makes in the whole 60,000 rupees annually paid him. [Here the whole Houſe caſt their eyes at the Governor.]

(Mr. Hoole was called in.)

Mr. Adair. Does Mr. Hoole know the difference of the Company's expences between the two periods of five years before 1765, and the five ſucceeding years?

Mr. Hoole. Before 1765 they never exceeded 700,000*l.* annually; but in 1766 they came to 900,000*l.* in 1767 to 1,000,000*l.* and ſo on till they are now increaſed to the enormous ſum of 1,700,000*l.* annually. (Mr. Hoole was aſked ſeveral other queſtions which related to thoſe aſked Mr. Wilks, and as fully prov'd them.)

Mr. Impey. Does Mr. Wilks know any thing of a contract being refuſed concerning bricks, which would have ſaved above one fourth of the money expended?

Mr. Wilks. That contract was mentioned

ſioned to the governor, and refuſed; and his anſwer was, that the fire-wood-man had broke, and that had occaſioned the delay and extra-expence, and that he, the fire-wood-man, muſt be accountable for it.

Mr. Impey. Does Mr. Wilks know any reaſons that were aſſigned by the Governor and Council, for not letting the Company know of this tax, called *Mattat*, until it had been collected five years, and now not accounted for.

Mr. Wilks. The reaſons alledged by the Governor and Council were, that they did not think it was in proper order to lay before the Company at home yet.

Mr. Holt, *Accomptant General, called in.*

He was aſked to ſtate the Company's payments to government; and the monies paid to the proprietary in dividends for the laſt five years?

Mr. Holt. The neat duties, the indemnity upon tea, and the 400,000l. paid to government, amount, in the whole, to an annual ſum little ſhort of 2,000,000l. He ſaid the Company loſt by the indemnity agreement, ſince its commencement, at leaſt a million, of which 700,000l. was to be paid to government, and 300,000l. to the purchaſers. He ſaid the ſale of 31,000,000 pounds of tea, ſold in the laſt five years, produced a ſum leſs by 100,000l. than 21,000,000 pounds ſold in the preceding five years, from which it appears the Company ſuffered a total loſs of 100,000l. and 10,000,000 pounds of tea. He ſaid government have profited by the Company, within the laſt five years, 3,395,000l. that is to ſay 2,200,000l. being the produce of five years and a half of the 400,000l. per annum the Company ſtipulated to pay, and 1,195,000l. encreaſe of the revenue, compared on a medium of the preceding five years. He ſaid the whole of the Company's receipts of dividend, during the ſame period, was ſhort of 900,000l. about ſix per cent. the loweſt trading dividend in time of war; and on the whole, that the mercantile profits being, on an average, 464,000l. per annum during the above period, they would have afforded a dividend of twelve and a half per cent. from whence it was evident that government reaped an advantage of 3,395,000l. and neither the Company nor Proprietary a ſingle ſhilling.

Mr. Dempſter and Mr. Gregory, *Mr.* Laſcelles and Mr. Tookey, were interrogated as to the expence of the ſupervifion, but gave no ſatisfactory anſwers, only that (Mr. Dempſter ſaid) 500l. for ſalary, and 3000l. for expences, amounting to 800l. was what he thought ſufficient, being what the Commander in Chief had in America laſt war.

The counſel and witneſſes were then ordered to withdraw, and the debate was opened by

Mr. Dempſter.] Sir, from the evidence that has been given, I hope the Houſe will perceive the urgent neceſſity there is for the ſupervifion. It is proved, that we can only hope for redreſs thro' this method, and I hope the bill will be rejected, as its principles are falſe, and its tendency dangerous.

Mr. R. Whitworth. Sir, I have attended to the defence made by the learned Counſel at the bar, and really did expect they would have told the Houſe by what particular clauſe it is that the Company, from their charter, claim a right to appoint extraordinary powers to conduct their territorial, as well as commercial concerns in India. I am afraid, Sir, that thoſe gentlemen are more intent on *legiſlation* than *commerce!* and I am firmly perſuaded that no advantages will ariſe, but, on the contrary, much evil, while the *magiſtrate* and *merchant* are united together. I am likewiſe of opinion, that a redreſs of thoſe grievances complained of, was never properly attended to by them, or, if it was, that the method to be adopted is by no means conducive to the accompliſhment of ſo deſirable an end! No, Sir; and my authority for this is, their including in the commiſſion of ſupervifion the Governor and Council in India, which I think amount to five men. If two of the gentlemen appointed to go out as ſupervifors ſhould die, and which is not improbable, there will then be a majority of bad men; of men, Sir, of whom they complain at your bar, and whom they nevertheleſs have added to redreſs thoſe grievances of which they are the authors.

Mr. Burke.—I riſe up to deliver my ſentiments upon a meaſure (the brat of adminiſtration) which I think ſubverſive of thoſe rights which the India Company not only enjoy by charter, but which they have bought, Sir. The learned counſel have ſo ably gone through the Company's right of appointing ſupervifors, and ſo ably ſtated to the houſe the urgent neceſſity of

ſuch

ſuch an appointment, that I will not follow them through one inch of the ground they have gone over. Sir, you have heard at your bar, what your committees have done. One has been ſo ſlow in their motions, that the Company have given up long ſince all hopes of redreſs from them; and the other has gone on altogether as rapid, that they do not know where they will ſtop. Like the fly of a jack, the latter has gone, hey go mad; the other like the ponderous lead at the other end; and, in this manner, Sir, have you *roaſted* the India Company. Shame upon ſuch proceedings! Recollect, I intreat you, that the national faith is in this inſtance violated! and I conjure you, recollect the noble intrepidity of your brave anceſtors, and how they would have acted, if any miniſter in their time had DARED to have told them, after the uninterrupted enjoyment of a long and glorious peace, that the India Company were in a ſtate of almoſt actual bankruptcy, and on the brink of ruin, when he himſelf was the cauſe of that ruin, by plundering it of 2 millions. The laſt Parliament, Sir, after pretending to redreſs the grievances of the Company, got up, without coming to any concluſion at all. What has the ſelect committee of this Parliament been, but a mock enquiry? They have redreſſed no grievances; and, Sir, conſidering that government annually receive from the Eaſt India Company one million ſet money, for duties, cuſtoms, and exciſe, I think this bill, which may materially affect this revenue, ſhould not be precipitately aſſented to.

[*This debate to be concluded in our next.*]

Conjectures concerning No. II. *of* CURIOSITIES *found in the* RUINS *of* HERCULANEUM.

THE ſubject of the painting here repreſented is thought by ſome to be *The Diſcovery of Oreſtes to his Siſter Iphigenia*; by others, *The Judgment of Appius*. Among the former are the editors of *Le Antichita d'Ercolano*; among the latter the followers of *M. Belluard*.

The figures, according to the former, are *Oreſtes*, *Pylades*, *Troas*, and *Iphigenia*, with the chorus in *Euripides*. According to the latter, *Appius* in an attentive attitude, liſtening to the pleadings of the parties; *Claudius*, with a paper in his hand, claiming *Virginia* as his ſlave; the old woman ſlave, the pretended mother of *Virginia*, delivering her evidence in a ſolemn manner in favour of her maſter; *Icilius*, the lover of *Virginia*, to whom ſhe was promiſed in marriage; the governeſs of *Virginia*; and the figure in the back-ground, a portrait only in the hall in which the trial was held.

The compoſition of this piece does not ſeem entirely to correſpond with either of theſe ſubjects; and, in truth, it is not eaſy to ſay to what ſubject it does refer. The more than half naked figure, addreſſing himſelf to the youth with the finger to his forehead, does not anſwer the character of king *Troas*; nor does the female figure, with her arm on the ſhoulder of the ſuppoſed *Oreſtes*, at all indicate the ſurprize that would naturally ariſe upon an unexpected interview. The figure, likewiſe taken for *Pylades*, appears rather as a ſpectator earneſtly to learn what was paſſing, than as a principal actor engaged in the ſcene; and the remaining figures, ſuppoſed to conſtitute the chorus, are altogether unnatural and improper.

On the other ſide, the attentive figure taken for *Appius*, and that taken for *Virginia*, holding, as it were, her ſeducer and judge to her breaſt, could not be placed in a more improper ſituation. *Appius* was an old man, enamoured with *Virginia*, not yet ſeventeen, and making uſe of a moſt villainous artifice to rob her of her virtue and her liberty, abhorred by her, and dreaded as the abominable ſource of all her ſufferings. Would ſhe, then, in the very critical moment of her fate, ſhew tenderneſs for the monſter that was about to pronounce her doom, and to ſentence her to ſhame and miſery for ever. The half naked figure of *Claudius* is liable to ſtill greater objections. Would the complainant ſit by his judge in ſuch a poſture to plead his cauſe? or was it uſual for Roman gentlemen to appear in court in ſuch an unſeemly dreſs? The other figures are leſs exceptionable; but what appears a little extraordinary is, that at a deciſion, in which all Rome was intereſted, not one ſpectator is introduced in the piece: we may, therefore, from this circumſtance alone, conclude that the judgment of Appius is not the ſubject intended to be commemorated by this ancient painting.

[**** *We requeſt the opinion of our learned correſpondents on this ſubject.*

The Latin verſes ſhall be inſerted when a legible copy is received.]

Nº II. of Curiosities found in the Ruins of
HERCULANEUM.

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On the PREPARATION, CULTURE, *and* USE, *of the* ORCHIS ROOT.

From the Second Volume of Eſſays, Medical and Experimental, *lately publiſhed by* Thomas Percival, M.D. F. R. S. and S. A.

SALEP is a preparation of the root of Orchis, or Dogſtones, of which many ſpecies are enumerated by botanical writers. The *Orchis maſcula, Linn. ſp. pl.* is the moſt valued, although the roots of ſome of the palmated ſorts, particularly of the *Orchis latifolia*, are found to anſwer almoſt equally well. This plant flouriſhes in various parts of Europe and Aſia, and grows in our country ſpontaneouſly, and in great abundance. It is aſſiduouſly cultivated in the Eaſt, and the root of it forms a conſiderable part of the diet of the inhabitants of Turkey, Perſia, and Syria. A dry and not very fertile ſoil is beſt adapted to its growth. An ingenious friend of mine, in order to collect the ſeed, tranſplanted a number of the Orchiſes into a meadow, where he had prepared a bed well manured for their reception. The next ſpring few of them appeared, and not one came to maturity, their roots being black and half rotten. The ſame gentleman informed me, that he had never been able to raiſe any plant from the ſeed of the wild Orchis; but he aſcribes his want of ſucceſs to the wetneſs of the ſituation in which he reſides. I have now before me a ſeed-pod of the Orchis, the contents of which, to the naked eye, ſeem to be ſeed corrupted and turned to duſt, but when viewed through a microſcope appear evidently to be organized, and would, I doubt not, with proper culture germinate, and produce a thriving crop of plants. The propereſt time for gathering the roots is when the ſeed is formed, and the ſtalk is ready to fall, becauſe the new bulb, of which the ſalep is made, is then arrived to its full maturity, and may be diſtinguiſhed from the old one, by a white bud riſing from the top of it, which is the germ of the Orchis of the ſucceeding year.

Several methods of preparing ſalep have been propoſed and practiſed. Geoffroy has delivered a very judicious proceſs for this purpoſe, in the *Hiſtoire de l'Academie Royale des Sciences*, 1740; and Retzius, in the Swediſh Tranſactions, 1764, has improved Geoffroy's method. But Mr. Moult, of Rochdale, has lately favoured the public with a new manner of curing the Orchis root; and as I have ſeen many ſpecimens of his ſalep, at leaſt equal, if not ſuperior, to any brought from the Levant, I can recommend the following, which is his proceſs, from my own knowledge of its ſucceſs. The new root is to be waſhed in water, and the fine brown ſkin which covers it is to be ſeparated by means of a ſmall bruſh, or by dipping the root in hot water, and rubbing it with a coarſe linen cloth. When a ſufficient number of roots have been thus cleaned, they are to be ſpread on a tin plate, and placed in an oven heated to the uſual degree, where they are to remain ſix or ten minutes, in which time they will have loſt their milky whiteneſs, and acquired a tranſparency like horn, without any diminution of bulk. Being arrived at this ſtate they are to be removed, in order to dry and harden in the air, which will require ſeveral days to effect; or, by uſing a very gentle heat, they may be finiſhed in a few hours *(a)*.

Salep thus prepared, may be afforded in that part of England, where labour bears a high value, at about eightpence or ten-pence per pound. And it might be ſold ſtill cheaper, if the Orchis were to be cured, without ſeparating from it the brown ſkin which covers it; a troubleſome part of the proceſs, and which does not contribute to render the root either more palatable or ſalutary: whereas the foreign ſalep is now ſold at five or ſix ſhillings per pound.

The culture of the Orchis, therefore, is an object highly deſerving of encouragement, from all the lovers of agriculture; and as the root, if introduced into common uſe, would furniſh a cheap, wholeſome, and moſt nutritious article of diet, the growth of it would be ſufficiently profitable to the farmer.

Salep is ſaid to contain the greateſt quantity of vegetable nouriſhment in the ſmalleſt bulk. Hence a very judicious writer, to prevent the dreadful calamity of famine at ſea, has lately propoſed that the powder of it ſhould conſtitute part of the proviſions of every ſhip's company. This powder and portable ſoup, diſſolved in boiling water, form a rich thick jelly, capable of ſupporting life for a conſiderable length of time. An ounce of each of theſe articles, with two quarts of boiling water, will be ſufficient ſubſiſtence for a man a

(a) Vid. a Letter from Mr. John Moult to the Author, containing a new method of preparing Salep. Phil Tranſact. Vol. 59. p. 1.

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day *(b)* ; and, as being a mixture of animal and vegetable food, muſt prove more nouriſhing than double the quantity of rice cake, made by boiling rice in water; this laſt, however, ſailors are often obliged ſolely to ſubſiſt upon for ſeveral months, eſpecially in voyages to Guinea, when the bread and flour are exhauſted, and the beef and pork, having been ſalted in hot countries, are become unfit for uſe *(c)*.

But, as a wholeſome nouriſhment, rice is much inferior to ſalep. I digeſted ſeveral alimentary mixtures prepared of mutton and water, beat up with bread, ſea biſcuit, ſalep, rice flour, ſago powder, potatoe, old cheeſe, &c. in a heat equal to that of the human body. In forty-eight hours they had all acquired a vinous ſmell, and were in briſk fermentation, except the mixture with rice, which did not emit many air bubbles, and was but little changed. The third day ſeveral of the mixtures were ſweet, and continued to ferment; others had loſt their inteſtine motion, and were ſour; but the one which contained the rice was become putrid. From this experiment it appears that rice, as an aliment, is ſlow of fermentation, and a very weak corrector of putrefaction. It is, therefore, an improper diet for hoſpital patients; but more particularly for ſailors, in long voyages, becauſe it is incapable of preventing, and will not contribute much to check the progreſs of, that fatal diſeaſe, the ſea ſcurvy *(d)*. Under certain circumſtances rice ſeems diſpoſed of itſelf, without mixture, to become putrid; for by long keeping, it ſometimes acquires an offenſive fœtor. Nor can it be conſidered as a very nutritive kind of food, on account of its difficult ſolubility in the ſtomach. Experience confirms the truth of this concluſion; for it is obſerved by the planters in the Weſt Indies, that the negroes grow thin, and are leſs able to work, whilſt they ſubſiſt upon rice.

Salep has the ſingular property of concealing the taſte of ſalt water *(e)*; a circumſtance of the higheſt importance at ſea, when there is a ſcarcity of freſh water. I diſſolved a drachm and a half of common ſalt in a pint of the mucilage of ſalep, ſo liquid as to be potable, and the ſame quantity in a pint of ſpring water. The ſalep was by no means diſagreeable to the taſte, but the water was rendered extremely unpalatable.

This experiment ſuggeſted to me the trial of the Orchis root as a corrector of acidity; a property which would render it a very uſeful diet for children: But the ſolution of it, when mixed with vinegar, ſeemed only to dilute, like an equal proportion of water, and not to cover its ſharpneſs.

Salep, however, appears by my experiments to retard the acetous fermentation of milk, and, conſequently, would be a good lithing for milk pottage, eſpecially in large towns, where the cattle being fed upon ſour draſt, muſt yield acefcent milk.

Salep in a certain proportion, which I have not yet been able to aſcertain, would be a very uſeful and profitable addition to bread. I directed one ounce of the powder to be diſſolved in a quart of water, and the mucilage to be mixed with a ſufficient quantity of flour, ſalt, and yeaſt. The flour amounted to two pounds, the yeaſt to two ounces, and the ſalt to eighty grains. The flour when baked was remarkably well fermented, and weighed three pounds two ounces. Another loaf, made with the ſame quantity of flour, &c. weighed two pounds and twelve ounces, from which it appears, that the ſalep, though uſed in ſo ſmall a proportion, increaſed the gravity of the loaf ſix ounces, by abſorbing and retaining more water than the flour alone was capable of. Half a pound of flour, and an ounce of ſalep were mixed together, and the water added according to the uſual method of preparing bread. The loaf, when baked, weighed thirteen ounces and a half; and would probably have been

(b) Portable ſoup is ſold at half a crown per pound; ſalep, if cultivated in our own country, might be afforded at ten-pence per pound; the day's ſubſiſtence would therefore amount only to two pence half penny.

(c) Vide Dr. Lind's Appendix to his Eſſay on the Diſeaſes of Hot Climates.

(d) Cheeſe is now become a conſiderable article of ſhip proviſions. When mellowed by age, it ferments readily with fleſh and water, but ſeparates a rancid oil, which ſeems incapable of any further change, and muſt, as a ſeptic, be pernicious in the ſcurvy: For rancidity appears to be a ſpecies of putrefaction. The ſame objection may be urged, with ſtill greater propriety, againſt the uſe of cheeſe in hoſpitals; becauſe convaleſcents are ſo liable to relapſes, that the ſlighteſt error of diet may occaſion them. Vid. Percival's Letter to Mr. Aikin. Thoughts on Hoſpitals, p. 95.

(e) Vid. Dr. Lind's Appendix.

heavier,

heavier, if the ſalep had been previouſly diſſolved in about a pint of water. But it ſhould be remarked, that the quantity of flour uſed in this trial was not ſufficient to conceal the peculiar taſte of the ſalep.

The reſtorative, mucilaginous, and demulcent qualities of the Orchis root render it of conſiderable uſe in various diſeaſes. In the ſea ſcurvy it powerfully obtunds the acrimony of the fluids, and at the ſame time is eaſily aſſimulated into a mild and nutritious chyle. In diarrhœas and the dyſentery it is highly ſerviceable, by ſheathing the internal coat of the inteſtines, by abating irritation, and gently correcting putrefaction. In the ſymptomatic fever, which ariſes from the abſorption of pus, from ulcers in the lungs, from wounds, or from amputation, ſalep uſed plentifully is an admirable demulcent, and well adapted to reſiſt that diſſolution of the *craſis* of the blood which is ſo evident in theſe caſes. And by the ſame mucilaginous quality, it is equally efficacious in the ſtranguary, and dyſury; eſpecially in the latter when ariſing from a venereal cauſe, becauſe the diſcharge of urine is then attended with the moſt exquiſite pain, from the ulcerations about the neck of the bladder, and through the courſe of the *urethra*. I have found it alſo an uſeful aliment for patients who labour under the ſtone or gravel (*f*).

From theſe obſervations, ſhort and imperfect as they are, I hope it will ſufficiently appear that the culture of the Orchis root is an object of conſiderable importance to the public, and highly worthy of encouragement from all the patrons of agriculture. That taſte for experiment, which characteriſes the preſent age, and which has ſo amazingly enlarged the boundaries of ſcience, now animates the RATIONAL FARMER, who fears not to deviate from the beaten track, whenever improvements are ſuggeſted, or uſeful projects are pointed out to him. Much has been already done for the advancement of agriculture; but the earth ſtill teems with treaſures which remain to be explored. The bounties of Nature are inexhauſtible, and will for ever employ the art, and reward the induſtry, of man.

An eaſy and practicable Plan for increaſing the conſumption of Tea, augmenting the Revenue, ſuppreſſing Smuggling, and lowering the price of one eſſential article of Proviſions, which by habit is become a neceſſary of life.

IT is computed there are 1,3000.000 houſes (cottages included) in Great Britain and Wales, which are propoſed to be taxed as underneath, after the preſent exciſe and cuſtoms upon tea are taken off.

500,000	cottages				
100,000	houſes	0	7	6 each	37,500
100,000	———	0	10	0 —	50,000
100,000	———	0	12	6 —	62,500
100,000	———	0	15	0 —	75,000
50,000	———	0	17	6 —	43,750
50,000	———	1	0	0 —	50,000
50,000	———	1	2	6 —	56,250
50,000	———	1	5	0 —	62,500
50,000	———	1	10	0 —	75,000
50,000	———	1	15	0 —	87,500
50,000	———	2	0	0 —	100,000
25,000	———	2	10	0 —	62,500
20,000	———	3	0	0 —	60,000
5,000	———	3	10	0 —	17,500
1,300,000					840,000

4,500,000 pounds weight of tea (or there abouts) pay exciſe and cuſtom at preſent, which bring annually into his Majeſty's Exchequer about 700,000

2,500,000 ditto, are ſuppoſed to be annually ſmuggled into theſe kingdoms, from the niceſt obſervation.

7,000,000 total anual conſumption of tea within the Britiſh dominions.

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(*f*) The antient chemiſts ſeems to have entertained a very high opinion of the virtues of the Orchis root, of which the following quotation from the SECRETA SECRETORUM of Raymund Lully affords a diverting proof. The work is dated 1565.

SEXTA HERBA, Satirion. "SATIRION herba eſt pluribus nota, hujus radicis collecta ad pondus lib. 4. die 20 menſis Januarij, contunde fortiter, & miſſam contuſam pone in ollam de aurichalcum habente in cooperculo 20 foramina minuta ſicut athomi, & pone intus cū prædicta meſſa lactis vaccini calidi ſicut mulgetur de vacca lb. 3. & mellis libram 1. vini aromatici lb. 2. & repone per dies 20. ad ſolem & conſerva & utere."

"*Iſtius* itaq; doſis ad pondus 3. 4. & hora diei decima exhibita mulieri poſt ipſius menſrua eadem nocte cōcipiet ſi vir cum ea agat."

The foregoing claſſes (cottages * excepted) to have their tax rated either by the number of inhabitants each houſe, or by the rent paid. The tax to be gathered by the collectors of the land or window taxes.

It is humbly apprehended a plan of this kind (whereof the above is a ſketch, modelled and improved by a ſkilful financier) may be productive of the following good conſequences:

1. That one conſiderable branch of excife will be thereby annihilated, which will be a very happy omen to the nation.

2. That his Majeſty's exchequer will be probably increaſed annually above 150,000l.

3. That tea, being exonerated from all exciſe and cuſtom, will be drank at one third part cheaper, at the leaſt, than it is at preſent, ſince every family will ſave annually in the purchaſe of their tea much more than they will be rated by this new tax.

4. That the deteſtable, diſgraceful, and pernicious practice of ſmuggling will be in a manner extinguiſhed; it being univerſally agreed, that the article of tea lays the very foundation of every ſmuggling cargo, without which there could not ſubſiſt one ſmuggling veſſel out of twenty which at preſent carry on that deſtructive trade: the running, therefore, of brandy, rum, and Britiſh ſpirits, which articles add ſo greatly to the revenue, will, in a great meaſure ceaſe, as well as that of many other articles of luxury which help to drain us of our caſh.

5. That, in conſequence of ſmuggling veſſels being thus diminiſhed by nineteen out of twenty, the intolerable and much lamented grievance of our wool † being carried to France, ſo fatal to our own woolen manufacture, will be in a great degree prevented: for it never can be worth a ſmuggler's while to carry wool to Dunkirk, and other French ports, unleſs he can bring back tea (in particular) or ſuch other goods for which he can find a quick and profitable vent. The French are too wiſe and know our fondneſs for their commodities too well, ever to pay us one livre of their money in return for any thing we carry them.

6. That we ſhould annually preſerve 250,000l. of our ſpecie from going out of this kingdom, which we now ſend for the purchaſe of 2,500,000lb. weight of tea, at two ſhillings a pound, (ſo much being the ſuppoſed quantity now ſmuggled,) beſides much more of our ſpecie which is ſent abroad to purchaſe other ſuperfluous contraband articles from France.

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* In Holland, as I have been informed, every family is taxed according to the number of people in it who drink tea; the rate is about 5 ſhillings of our money per head, and tea paying only a ſmall cuſtom, the ordinary ſort of it is there retailed for about two ſhillings a pound. According to this precedent let us calculate how the above plan would operate in England, where it certainly might be introduced, were our governors in earneſt to relieve the people in this time of general diſtreſs. The number of houſes in England, Scotland, and Wales, as above ſtated, is 1,300,000; allowing therefore five perſons to a houſe, the uſual calculation, and the number of inhabitants will be 6,500,000; of whom we may fairly ſuppoſe that one half are drinkers of tea; The tax therefore of 5 ſhillings a head will amount, according to this ſtate of the matter, to 812,500l. deduct 6 pence in the pound for collecting, and the remainder will be 792,188l. clear revenue, a gain to government this of 92,188l. a year nearly. And as to the people, allowing 4lb. of tea to each drinker, which is little more than one ounce per week, the ſaving to them will be in ſtill greater proportion. As thus 4lb. of tea, (I mean the common ſort) now coſt the conſumer four-and-twenty ſhillings: the ſame quantity by the plan propoſed will coſt 8 ſhillings only. And the ſaving in the whole to [illegible] will be [illegible] ſaving to the conſumer of eleven ſhillings in twenty-four. To the E. I. Company the gain will be in a proportion equal to that of the former two: for, inſtead of ſix millions of pounds, their preſent annual ſale, their ſale, (if the number of inhabitants is not greatly exaggerated) will amount to at leaſt 13,000,000 of pounds for home conſumption only: but as this quantity is much greater than ordinary experience will juſtify, I am apt to ſuſpect that the beſt calculators are greatly miſtaken in the number of inhabitants that are ſuppoſed to be contained in Great Britain; for I am perſuaded that more than one half are tea-drinkers, and that more than one half of thoſe who are, inſtead of 4lb. of tea a year, conſume 8lb. Be this as it may, the introduction of this plan would moſt evidently tend to relieve the people in an article which by habit is now become a NECESSARY OF LIFE.

Editor.

† A Gentleman of veracity, arrived from France within theſe ſix weeks, tells me he viſited, in his way home, Van Robbe's cloth manufactory at Abbeville, where he ſaw, in their magazines, an amazing quantities of Engliſh wool, which [illegible] 7. That

7. That our East India Company might import 1,500,000 more pounds of tea annually than they now do, which would increase their shipping and yield employment to some hundreds more seamen, and the company in a few years, having so much more tea to buy at Cantong, would not only govern the markets there, but become the importers of tea for all the rest of Europe, except Holland.

8. That the expences of Government will diminish very considerably, when once the smuggling of tea is put an end to; by discharging the admiralty, excise, and custom-house cutters, sloops and smacks, which are constantly employed ‡, at a very great expence, to cruize against the smugglers, and by the disbanding many revenue officers, by which the annual exchequer receipt will be very much improved §.

9. That we shall acquire some thousands of able-bodied men, for sailors, fishermen, or other laborious professions, an additional strength to the state; instead of their going on unchecked in all kinds of superlative villainy.

MR. URBAN,

WE are infinitely obliged to Mr. *Floyer* for communicating to the public the very ancient block of lead discovered upon *Hints Common, Com. Staff.* A. D. 1771, and to Mr. *Green*, whose accuracy in those things is well known to you, and may be thoroughly depended upon, for presenting us with an exact drawing of it *. This block, so perfect in all its parts, and a remnant of such remote antiquity, may be esteemed a most admirable curiosity. The inscription, IMP × VESP × $\overline{\text{VII}}$ × T × IMP × $\overline{\text{V}}$ × COS, is to be read *Imperatore Vespasiano septimùm, Tito Imperatore quintùm, Consulibus*, and plainly betokens the year of Christ 76, U. C. 828, when, viz. before the kalends of July, Vespasian and Titus were Consuls, the first the 7th, and the other the 5th time †. Titus, the son, is here called *Emperor* as well as his father, having been associated by his father in the government of the empire ‡; and this block of lead is now, A. D. 1773, 1697 years old.

The weight of the piece is 150lb. *Averdupois*, this being, I presume, that species of weight with which the gentlemen tried it. The pound *Averdupois* is heavier, as all know, than the *Troy* pound, and the *Troy* pound is heavier than the *Roman* pound in the proportion of 1560 grains to 1256 ‖; insomuch that it weighed more than 150 pounds *Roman* weight. But this is of no consequence, as little would be learned from it, though one should be at the pains of computing the exact *Roman* weight of it to a scruple. Suffice it therefore to say, in regard to this point, that it was of a proper size (22 ½ inches long), and weight, for loading and unloading, and a suitable burthen for a small horse, such as, I imagine, the *British horses* then were; and especially in bad roads §, as we may suppose the ways in our island certainly to have been before the military roads were formed, which was not done till many years after the reign of Vespasian.

The figure of the piece is incommodious; the size, indeed, 22 ½ inches, was convenient enough for lifting; and the weight was sufficiently manageable by a *man* in loading: but as the bottom was broader than the top, the inscription being undoubtedly put on the uppermost and most visible side when out of the mould, this of course would make it troublesome either in taking up or laying down. The letters, and the border round, were impressed, I conceive, by an *engraven* stamp of iron, applied whilst the metal was hot, if not placed at the bottom of the form or mould, and consequently the die must have been renewed every year, the date annually varying. The person that marked the piece was certainly the *Roman* director, or superintendant of the mine and furnace, and the stamp was intended to shew, in the way of a certificate, that the block had either paid the proper tribute, or was of the due weight, or of legal purity;

‡ Little short of 100,000l. per annum.

§ The great objection to this plan's being carried into execution, is, the distress which it must evidently bring upon all dealers who are in possession of great quantities of tea for which they have already paid duty; but this might be removed by a draw-back to be paid out of the first year's produce of the general tax. *Edit.*

* Magaz. 1772, p. 558.

† Fasti Consulares, Almelovenij, p. 79.

‡ Universal History, XV. p. 28.

‖ Greaves's Works, I. p 305.

§ The face of the country was then overgrown with woods, and the paths were both narrow, and but little beaten.

or

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or laſtly, was added for a reaſon to be given below.

As this piece was ſmelted ſo long ſince as the year 76, this may lead us to enquire more minutely into the hiſtory of lead in this iſland; as alſo into the country whence this piece in particular came.

To judge from *Cæſar*'s ſilence, there was no *plumbum nigrum* *, or lead, in *Britain*, when he was here. Nor does *Strabo*, or *Diodorus Siculus*, as I think, take notice of any. But this notwithſtanding, I am of opinion, that the *Britons* had mines of this metal long before. *Cæſar* ſtaid but a ſhort time in the iſland on either of his expeditions, and could know little or nothing of the mountainous parts of it, where the lead mines uſually are, and which in general were very remote. *Strabo* and *Diodorus* knew ſomething, and yet not much more than he did. And it appears, from certain particulars, to come to ſomething more poſitive, that lead was probably gotten here before *Cæſar*'s invaſion. According to *Bede*, piles armed with *lead*, and driven into the bed of the river *Thames*, were the defenſive efforts of *Caſſivallannus*, to obſtruct the paſſage of that river by *Julius Cæſar* †; and if ſo, lead was unqueſtionably the product of the iſland at that time, and probably long before. This though, perhaps, may be a doubtful fact; and therefore we ſhall ſeek out for ſomething more certain. *John Leland* mentions a plate of lead, or trophy as he calls it, older than this in queſtion, dug up near the lead mines in *Somerſetſhire*, and inſcribed with the name of the Emperor *Claudius*, in the 9th year of his *tribunitial power* ‡, or A. D. 49 ‖; which ſurely muſt have been gotten and ſmelted by the *Britons*. *Claudius* came hither but A. 44, when the *Legionaries*, totally unuſed to ſuch employments, wanted the neceſſary ſkill for opening and working of mines, and manufacturing of ore, even ſuppoſing they were informed there was lead in the iſland. Beſides, they had important buſineſs of another and very different kind upon their hands, ſubduing the country and making ſettlements in it, and therefore were not likely to turn their thoughts towards ſuch undertakings, which are more adapted to people long eſtabliſhed in a country, and abounding with leiſure and opportunity. Dr. *Muſgrave*, indeed, thinks the *Romans* might be employed in the mines, but it appears to me far more probable, that the natives wrought them, A. 49, and that they had wrought them long, (how long is uncertain) and perhaps many centuries before.

What further convinces *me* that lead was known to the *Britons* before either *Claudius* or *Julius Cæſar*'s time, is its name, which appears to be *Celtic*. The *Saxons* indeed called this metal by the name of LEAD, whence we have our word; but then this ſeems to have been borrowed from the *Britiſh*, as the *Saxons* had probably no acquaintance with this metal till they came hither. In the *Iriſh* language, a dialect of the *Celtic*, and a-kin conſequently to the *Britiſh*, lead is called *Luaidhe*, whence, as I think, the *Saxons* took their name. The word *mine* is originally the Britiſh *mwyn*, which is explained by Mr. *Richards*, *the ore of any metal*; and it is certain that, in ſome places, the ore is called *mine*, as well as the ſhaft is, where ſuch ore is gotten. I infer, that, as the names of the metal, and of the ore whence it is extracted, and of the place where it is dug, are all of *Celtic* original, the *Britons* appear to have had the art of mining, and were the firſt that opened the earth for that purpoſe here, and that they had done this, in all probability, before the reign of *Claudius*, and even before the arrival of *Julius Cæſar*. This opinion receives ſome confirmation from the words of *Pliny*, xxxiv. cap. 17. 'Nigro plumbo ad 'fiſtulas laminaſque utimur, laborioſius in *Hiſpania* eruto, totaſque per 'Gallias: ſed in *Britannia* ſummo 'terre corio adeo largè, ut lex ultro 'dicatur, ne plus certo modo fiat.' *Pliny* finiſhed his work about U. C. 830, a little before his death, and not more than 32 years after the date of the *Claudian* inſcription above, and yet his words imply, firſt, that lead could then be gotten here in any quantity; 2dly, that the *Romans* had then taken the management or regulation of the works into their own hands, and had paſſed a reſtraining act, in reſpect of quantity about them. This act perhaps was made before A. 76, U. C. 828, and might be the cauſe of our block's being ſtamped, ſuppoſing, that is, that the ſaid ſtamp was neither intended to denote that the piece had

* Lead was called *plumbum nigrum* to diſtinguiſh it from tin, or *plumbum album*.

† Beda, I. c. 2.

‡ Leland, Aſſert. Arthuri. p. 45. in Tom. V. of the Collectanea. See alſo Dr. Mungrave's Works, i. p. 182.

‖ Dr. Mungrave, i. p. 182.

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paid the tribute, nor to aſſure the purchaſer of its legal weight and purity, as conjectured above; and 3dly, that mines, in all probability, had then been long wrought here, and even before the year 49, and, conſequently, by the *Britons* before the *Roman æra*.

The next point to be conſidered is the country whence the pig came. As it was found near the *Watling-ſtreet*, which pointed towards *Wales*, 'tis obvious to imagine the piece was brought from that quarter of the iſland: but then it ſhould be conſidered, that the road called the *Watling-ſtreet* was not then made, and that *Hints-Common* is nearly in a direct line to *London*, either from the *Peak* of *Derbyſhire*, or the *Wapentake* of *Workſworh*, in the ſame county, in both which diſtricts lead was gotten very antiently, inſomuch that the piece might be brought, with equal probability, from amongſt the *Coritani* of *Derbyſhire*; I may ſay, with greater probability, as their country was reduced into the form of a province, by *Oſtorius Scapula*, before the *Ordewices* were ſubdued by *Suetonius Paulinus*, and conſequently their lead works would be known to, and would come under the management of, the *Romans*, ſooner than any works in *North Wales*. In a word, it appears more reaſonable, that A. D. 76, a block of *Roman* lead, for ſuch it then was, ſhould be brought upon a ſmall *Peak* horſe out of *Derbyſhire*, than out of *Wales*, a country, which, in the North part, ſeems not to have been peaceably ſettled till U. C. 826, when *Julius Agricola* was Governour, and but two years before this block was ſtamped *. T. Row.

P. S. Blocks of lead were formerly called *pigs*, but theſe being found too heavy to be eaſily managed, as they weighed three hundred weight, more or leſs, they are now commonly made in *Derbyſhire* into *two pieces*. The term *pig* had relation, I conceive, to a *ſow*, which I ſuppoſe might be an heavier block. The term *ſow* is ſtill retained in the word *ſow-metal*, and perhaps might be chiefly uſed for blocks of caſt iron, though Dr. *Johnſon* explains it *an oblong maſs of lead*; and Dr. *Littleton* interprets *a ſow of lead*, by *maſſa plumbi* MAJOR *conflata*, which ſhews however, that, in his idea, the *ſow* was a larger maſs than the *pig*.

* Univ. Hiſtory, xix. p. 136, ſeq. The *Britannia Prima*, whence *Claudius*'s block came, had been formed into a province by *Veſpaſian*, before A. D. 49. but our piece could not come thence; and the *Silures* were too far out of the rout in reſpect of London.

MR. URBAN,

TO fulfil the deſire of your correſpondent W. W. in your Magazine for December laſt, I ſend you the following account of *Hurſtmonceux*.

STEP. VINE.

Lindfield, Feb. 6, 1773.

The pariſh of *Hurſtmonceux*, originally wrote *Herſt*, *Hyrſt*, or *Hurſt*, derives its name from its woody ſituation. The ſoil, for the chief part, is of a rich light mould, and may juſtly be allowed to be one of the beſt cultivated ſpots in the county of Suſſex, and produces fine barley, and other grain; and the marſh land in *Pevenſey* Level, belonging to the pariſh, is rich paſturage for cattle, which has been greatly improved within this fifty or ſixty years by draining. The manor was poſſeſſed ſoon after the Conqueſt (and probably before) by the family of *de Herſt*, who afterwards took the name of *Monceaux*, by which alteration the pariſh had its additional name. Male heirs failing in *John Monceaux*, *Maud*, his ſiſter or daughter, married *John de Fienes*, of *Old Court*, in the adjoining pariſh of *Wartling*. The ſaid *John de Fienes* died 25 *Edw.* III. Sir *Roger de Fienes*, his deſcendant, Treaſurer of the Houſhold to *Hen.* VI. had licence, 1 *Hen.* VI. to embattle his ſeat here, which he rebuilt in a magnificent manner, as it now ſtands, which, perhaps, is one of the largeſt and firmeſt pieces of brick-work in the kingdom, for the time it has been built; a good view of which may be ſeen amongſt *Buck*'s *Views of Caſtles*, &c. and a copy of it in the *Deſcription of England and Wales*, publiſhed by *Newbery*. From the *Fienes*'s it came by marriage to *Sampſon Lennard*, Eſq. who thereupon became Lord *Dacre*, whoſe deſcendant ſold it to *George Naylor*, Eſq. the ſiſter of whom married Dr. *Francis Hare*, Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, and his ſon *Francis Hare Naylor*, Eſq. now enjoys it. The moat round it has been kept dry for many years, and the ſides planted with fruit-trees, but is eaſily filled by ponds above it. The park ſurrounding this ſeat is well ſtocked with beech, which have been eſteemed the largeſt and fineſt in the kingdom. Adjoining to the park ſtands the church, in which are ſome curious monuments of the Lords *Dacre*. Mr.

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Mr. URBAN,

AS I am called upon by a correſpondent of yours, in December Magazine, to *diſcover* my method of raiſing the powers of natural numbers by *Addition only* (which he ſays is agreeable to my promiſe in April laſt); I have looked over what I then wrote, and do not find that it amounts to any ſuch thing as a *promiſe to publiſh*; but, as your correſpondent took it in that light, I will ſatisfy his curioſity; and, by publiſhing *my method*, convince him that neither Leybourn or himſelf knew any thing about it.

The rule is, To the firſt ſtep preceding add the *ratio*, and to that ſum add the ſeveral ſteps progreſſively to the power, for new ſteps and a new power.

RATIO 2.

Root.	Firſt ſtep	Sq. pow.
*1	1	1
2	3	4
3	5	9
4	7	16
5	9	25
6	11	36
7	13	49
8	15	64
9	17	81
10	19	100
ad infinitum.		

RATIO 6.

Rt.	1ſt ſtep	2d ſtep	Cube pow.
1	1	1	1
*2	6	7	8
3	12	19	27
4	18	37	64
5	24	61	125
6	30	91	216
7	36	127	343
8	42	169	512
9	48	217	729
10	54	271	1000
ad infinitum.			

RATIO 24.

Root	Firſt ſtep	Second ſtep	Third ſtep	Biquadratic power.
1	1	1	1	1
2	13	14	15	16
*3	36	50	65	81
4	60	110	175	256
5	84	194	369	625
6	108	302	671	1296
7	132	434	1105	2401
8	156	590	1695	4096
9	180	770	2465	6561
10	204	974	3439	10000
ad infinitum.				

RATIO 120.

Root	1ſt ſtep	2d ſtep	3d ſtep	4th ſtep	Fifth power
1	1	1	1	1	1
2	28	29	30	31	32
3	121	150	180	211	243
*4	240	390	570	781	1024
5	360	750	1320	2101	3125
6	480	1230	2550	4651	7776
7	600	1830	4380	9031	16807
8	720	2550	6930	15961	32768
9	840	3390	10320	26281	59049
10	960	4350	14670	40951	100000
ad infinitum.					

Example. Having the fifth power of 6, I want to raiſe the root 7, to the ſame power.—To 480, the firſt ſtep of the root preceding, add the Ratio, and you have 600 for the firſt ſtep; to which add 1230, and you have 1830 for the ſecond ſtep; to which add 2550, and you have 4380 for the third ſtep; to which add 4651, and you have 9031 for the fourth ſtep; to which add 7776, and you have 16807, the power required.

The aſteriſks ſhew where the *full Ratio* commences; in the ſquare power it is from the firſt root, in the cube from the ſecond, in the biquadratic from the third, in the fifth power from the fourth, inſtead of the proper Ratio: till you arrive at thoſe ſtations you add the following ſums:

Cube Rat.		Biquad. Rat.		5th Pow. Rat.	
1 1	6	1 1	24	1 1	120
2 5		2 12		2 27	
		3 23		3 93	
				4 119	

The following are the Ratios to the different Powers:

Powers	Ratios
1	1
2	2
3	6
4	24
5	120
6	720
7	5040
8	40320
9	362880

There is another particular in theſe *harmonic* numbers, which is, that ſtriking a line where you will, the addition of all the ſums in the firſt ſtep makes the number of the ſecond ſtep, &c. &c. and the addition of all the ſums in the laſt ſtep makes the power.

Example. All the numbers in the firſt ſtep of the Cubic power added together make 271, the ſum of the ſecond ſtep; and all the ſums of the ſecond ſtep make 1000, the power.

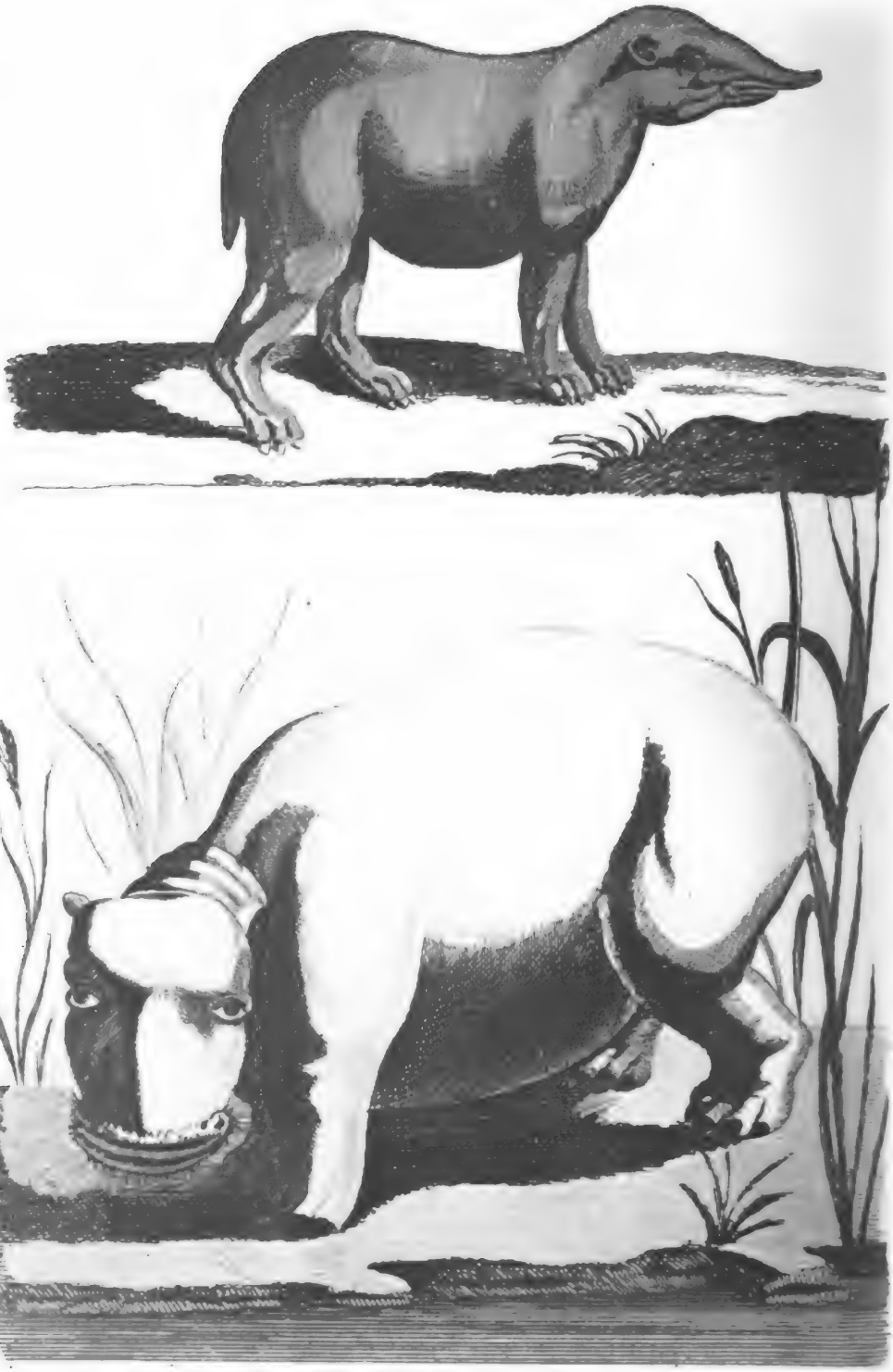
There will be found more uſe and beauty in this method than is at firſt apprehended; I have tables prepared for the preſs, ready calculated, whereby the ſquare root of any number from One to a Million, or the cube root of any number from One to a Thouſand Million, may be found by *inſpection*, and by this method, may be continued ad infinitum, without multiplication, diviſion, logarithms, or algebra.

I am your conſtant reader,

London, Jan. 4. 1773. GAM. SMETHURST.

DE-

Tapier



Hippopotame

Description *of the* Natural-History Plate.

FIG. I. repreſents the Tapūr, claſſed by Mr. Pennant among the quadrupeds of the hooſed kind. The Tapur here repreſented has its noſe extended far beyond the lower jaw, ſlender, and forming a ſort of proboſcis, capable of being contracted or extended at pleaſure; the ſides ſulcated; the extremities of both jaws ending in a point, with ten cutting teeth in each; between them and the grinders a vacant ſpace; in each jaw ten grinders; ears erect; eyes ſmall; body formed like that of a hog; the back arched; legs ſhort; hoofs ſmall, black, and hollow; tail very ſmall; grows to the ſize of a heifer half a year old; the hair ſhort; when young, ſpotted white; when old, of a duſky colour.

It inhabits the woods and rivers in the eaſtern ſide of South America, from the iſthmus of Darien to the river of Amazons; ſleeps during the day in the darkeſt and thickeſt foreſts, near the banks of rivers, and in the night goes out in ſearch of food; lives upon graſs, ſugar-canes, and fruits; if diſturbed, takes to the water, ſwims well, or ſinks below, and, like the Hippopotome, walks on the bottom as on dry ground. The Indians ſhoot it with poiſoned arrows; they cut the ſkin into bucklers, and eat the fleſh. It is a ſalacious and ſluggiſh animal, makes a ſort of hiſſing noiſe, and if attacked will make a vigorous reſiſtance, flaying the dogs that it overpowers.

Dampier and Bancroft give very faulty deſcriptions of this beaſt, imagining it the ſame with the Hippopotome, from which it differs in ſize and ſhape.

Fig. II. The Hippopotome, with four cutting teeth in each jaw; thoſe in the lower jaw ſtrait, and pointing forward; the two middlemoſt the longeſt; four tuſks, thoſe in the upper jaw ſhort, in the lower very long and truncated obliquely; head of an enormous ſize; its mouth wide; the ears ſmall and pointed, lined within very thickly with ſhort fine hair; the eyes and noſtrils ſmall in proportion to its bulk; on the lips are ſome ſtrong hairs ſcattered in patches; the hair on the body very thin, of a whitiſh colour, and ſcarce diſcernible at firſt ſight; there is no mane on the neck, as ſome writers affirm, only the hairs on that part are rather thicker than elſewhere. The ſkin is very thick and ſtrong, and of a duſky colour. The tail is about a foot long, taper, compreſſed, and naked. The hoofs are divided into four parts, but, notwithſtanding it is an amphibious animal, are connected by membranes. The legs are ſhort and thick.

In bulk it is ſecond only to the elephant; the length of a male has been found to be 17 feet; the circumference of the body 15; its height near 7; the legs near 3; the head above 3 and a half; and its girth near 9. Haſſelquiſt ſays its hide is a load for a camel.

Inhabits the rivers of Africa, from the Niger to the Cape of Good Hope. Found in none of the African rivers that run into the Mediterranean, except the Nile, and there only in Upper Ægypt *, and in the fens and lakes of Æthiopia, which that river paſſes thro'. It is a mild and gentle animal, unleſs provoked; inhabits equally land and water; during the night, leaves the rivers to graze, and does great damage to the ſugar-canes, and plantations of rice and millet; it alſo feeds on the roots of trees, which it looſens with its great teeth; and will prey on ſmall fiſh. It is a clumſy animal on the land, walks ſlow, but when purſued takes to the water, plunges in, and ſinks to the bottom, and is ſeen walking there at full eaſe in clear ſtreams; it often riſes to the ſurface, and continues with its head above water, bellowing ſo as to be heard at a great diſtance; if wounded, will riſe and attack boats or canoes with great fury, and often ſink them by biting large pieces out of the ſides; they are as bold in the water as they are timid at land; are moſt numerous high up the rivers; very rarely found near their mouths; ſleep in ſhoals of ſand in the middle of the ſtream.

They are capable of being tamed. Belon ſays, he has ſeen one ſo gentle, as to be ſet looſe out of a ſtable to be fed by its keeper without attempting to hurt any-one. They are generally taken in pitfals, and the poor eat their fleſh. In ſome parts, the natives place boards full of ſharp iron ſpikes in the corn-grounds, which theſe creatures by treading on ſtrike into their feet,

* Dr. Shaw ſays, that the preſent race of Ægyptians know of no ſuch animal, none ever appearing below the cataracts of the Nile; and Haſſelquiſt confirms the account of Dr. Shaw. It was not ſo formerly.

and

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and so become an easy prey. Sometimes they are struck in the water by harpoons, and ten or twelve canoes follow them, as in whale-fishing †. Their teeth are remarkably hard, even harder than ivory, and much less liable to grow yellow. Des Marchais says, that the dentists prefer them for making false teeth. The skin, when dried, is used to make bucklers, and is of an impenetrable hardness.

A herd of females has but a single male; they bring one only at a time, and that on the land, but suckle it in the water.

Among other errors related of them, that of their enmity with the crocodile is one; an eye-witness declaring he had seen them swimming together without any disagreement ‡.

It is the Behemoth of Job; known to the Romans; Scaurus treated the people with the fight of five Crocodiles, and one Hippopotome, during his Ædileship, and exhibited them in a temporary lake *. Augustus produced one at his triumph over Cleopatra §. An ancient writer asserts, that these animals were found in the Indies; which is not confirmed by any modern traveller.

[*** These accounts are copied verbatim from Pennant's Synopsis of Quadrupeds; a book well worth the perusal of the curious in Natural History, as that author has differed in some essential points from every other in his manner of classing the quadrupeds.]

Mr. URBAN,

THE high price of provisions is a subject of the greatest concern; and the little that has been done by Parliament, either in discovering the cause, or providing a remedy, is indeed very alarming.

Something it was expected would have been done towards satisfying the people, who are ready to rise in every quarter, from a mistaken notion that there is plenty of corn in the land, but that it is withheld from them by the combinations of farmers and dealers in that commodity. The Parliament alone have the power to determine this matter to a certainty; and the Parliament would do well to undertake it, to prevent the fatal consequences that otherwise may follow. The Parliament can order returns to be made of the quantity of corn that is now threshed and unthreshed in every county throughout England and Wales; and they can order estimates to be made from those returns of the quantity necessary for home consumption for a given time. If a larger quantity is found in one county than is necessary for the consumption of that county, they can order the overplus to be bought up at a moderate price, and conveyed to other counties where there may appear a deficiency.

They can, upon such an alarming occasion as this, from a general survey of the whole stock in hand, be justified in settling an average price, as well for and on behalf of the growers, as for and on behalf of the consumers; that both parties may be satisfied, and that no violences may be offered to those who may be in possession of considerable stocks, because from them, and them alone, our present necessities can be supplied.

If, upon such a general survey, it should appear, that the present high price of provisions is owing to a general deficiency of the last two or three years crops, and that from such deficiency neither corn nor hay can be sold by the growers at the same price now as when there were full crops of both, the Parliament, no doubt, will take that matter into consideration, and regulate the price in such a manner, that every class of men among us may bear alike their share of the common calamity; otherwise it would be a degree of cruelty unheard of in a civilized country, to suffer one class to be utterly undone in order to relieve the rest.

The cry that is gone forth against the farmers every gentleman in Parliament MUST KNOW to be ill grounded. They are far from being in a condition to influence the markets so as to raise the price of provisions, all over the kingdom, to an immoderate price. In the ordinary course of trade, the price of every commodity that men deal in rises and falls in proportion to the quantity of it in hand, and the demand there is for it at market:—it is just so with provisions.

When

† Hasselquist gives a strange account of another method of catching them. "The natives (he says) lay a great heap of peas in the places where the Hippopotomes frequent; they eat greedily; then, growing thirsty, drink immoderately; the peas swell, the animals burst, and so are taken up dead." Vid. p. 188, Eng. Edit.

‡ Purchas's Pilgr. pp. 1544, 1568.

* Pliny, lib. viii, cap. 26.

§ Dion. Cassius, lib. li. Gesner. Pisc, 429.

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When with the ſame labour and expence the farmer can only raiſe two quarters of grain upon an acre of his land, which in more favourable ſeaſons uſed to produce him three quarters, is it poſſible that he can ſell his two quarters at the ſame rate per quarter, at which, in years of plenty, he could afford to ſell his three quarters?

The farmer's whole time, from Sun-riſing to Sun-ſetting, is painfully employed in the cultivation of the earth; and when harveſt comes to be gathered, he finds that Providence has defeated his beſt endeavours, and withheld the accuſtomed increaſe, Is he, in that ſituation, no object of compaſſion? Is he to be blamed for endeavouring to make the moſt of his ſcanty produce for the ſupport of his own family, and for the payment of the numerous families of labourers and artificers dependant upon him? Is he to be vilified and abuſed for following the example of all men in trade, of advancing the price of his commodity when it is ſcarce, and falling it again when it is plenty?

Again, As to animal food, is it to be ſuppoſed that oxen and ſheep, ſwine and poultry, can be fattened and ſold at market at the ſame price when hay is at 4*l.* a load, oats at twenty ſhillings a quarter, peaſe at forty ſhillings, barley at thirty-five, and every other vegetable with which theſe creatures are uſually fattened proportionably dear; Is it, I ſay, to be expected that things can be afforded at the ſame rate as when all thoſe articles are to be raiſed or purchaſed at half the preſent price?

Let us ſuppoſe, by way of illuſtration, that a law was to be made, enjoining animal food of every kind to be now ſold at the low rate at which it was to be purchaſed when the ſeveral articles above enumerated bore but half the preſent price, would not a numerous body of uſeful men, at this time employed in fattening and preparing that kind of food for market, be greatly hurt by ſuch a law? How could it be expected, that any one of them would continue a trade, which, by following it, muſt infallibly bring them to a morſel of bread? What then would be the conſequences of their relinquiſhing it? What but general confuſion, and general diſtreſs?

Far be it from me, Mr. Urban, to endeavour to leſſen the feelings of the opulent for the ſufferings of the poor on this calamitous occaſion; I know their importance too well to wiſh either to ſee them neglected or diſtreſſed. What I have ſaid is with a view to make things appear in their proper light, that the property of the frugal and induſtrious may not be injuriouſly expoſed to the unwarrantable ravages of the idle and diſſolute. The compaſſion of mankind is too apt to be excited by the objects of *apparent* diſtreſs that are daily before their eyes: while the objects of *real diſtreſs*, that are combating fortune, and in ſecret toiling for bread, which, with the utmoſt exertion of unremitting induſtry, they cannot procure, eſcape the notice of the charitable, and languiſh out their days without pity, and without relief. The cries of indigence that are in our ſtreets are no other than violent demands to encourage ſloth, and ſupport lazineſs; but the ſighs of the induſtrious poor are only heard by thoſe who have humanity enough to ſearch them out, and charity to extend to them their bounty when they are found.

What unſpeakable diſtreſs does this nation owe to the *unfeeling law* by which the frugal and induſtrious poor are compelled to contribute towards the ſupport of the idle and abandoned! That general corruption of morals ſo notorious among the lower claſſes of the people throughout the kingdom; that univerſal diſregard in youth and in health for what is to happen to them in ſickneſs and old age; and that inſolent contempt with which they treat their benefactors,—are all owing to the baneful influence of that law. How many thouſands of his Majeſty's *beſt ſubjects* are at this day *grievouſly oppreſſed* by the rigorous execution of that law, which obliges them to help to maintain multitudes of *the worſt!* and which makes no diſtinction between thoſe who have been uſeful members to ſociety, and thoſe who, by their vices and their crimes, have been a diſgrace to humanity.

Till this law is repealed, the diſtreſſes of the people will increaſe. The natural diſpoſition of man leads to indolence and eaſe, where the motives to labour and induſtry are done away. The law, which provides indiſcriminately for all that are poor, gives a premium for men to be idle, and no one can wonder that it has had that effect.

When the number of idlers, which this ill-judged law has entailed as a burden upon the induſtrious, is conſidered, the means of ſupporting them muſt

muſt appear grievous. The pariſh in which the writer of this lives, contains about 500 inhabitants, between 25 and 30 of whom are conſtantly maintained without labour by the reſt. In other parithes he is credibly informed, that the proportion is ſtill greater. Admitting, however, 25 only, out of 500, to be the common average, and admitting the number of inhabitants in England and Wales to be 5,000,000, (the loweſt eſtimate generally ſuppoſed) the number of burdenſome poor will be 500,000, each of whom, at the low rate of 3s. a week for maintenance and clothing, coſts 7l. 16s. annually; in the whole, THREE MILLIONS NINE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS. Add to this, the expences of removals, ſettlements, law ſuits, feaſtings, and other incidental expences; and the whole ſum collected by virtue of this law cannot be eſtimated at leſs than FOUR MILLIONS; a large proportion of which is levied upon poor houſe keepers, who, when the money is extorted from them by the Collectors, have not, perhaps, the like ſum left to buy bread for their own diſtreſſed families.

If this, Mr. Urban, is no exaggerated account, but upon enquiry ſhall be found to be a faithful repreſentation of facts, ſurely ſuch a heavy burden as this upon the working people of this realm, loaded as they are with taxes of every kind to ſupport government and great officers of ſtate, requires to be alleviated; and the rather, as under this law the unfortunate poor, the ſick, the lame, the infant, and the worn-out labourer, feel not the comfort of competency and compaſſionate relief; but are frequently expoſed to the moſt ſavage treatment, at the ſame time that their fellow ſubjects are grievouſly oppreſſed by contributing to their ſupport.

Y. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 1773.

THE preſent diſputes concerning the ſubſcribing to articles of faith, drawn up by men only, recal to my mind the following ſentiments of the great Chillingworth on this ſubject, which I hope you will be ſo good as to print. He was a true friend to the church of England, and was engaged by Archbiſhop Laud to write his book, to prove that *the Religion of Proteſtants is a ſafe way to ſalvation*; which book has been univerſally eſteemed by the beſt, the greateſt, and moſt excellent men of our church.

"The preſumptuous impoſing of the ſenſes of men upon the words of God, and laying them upon men's conſciencies,—The vain conceit that we can ſpeak of the things of God, better than in the word of God,—The deifying our own interpretations, and inforcing them upon others, is, and has been the foundation of all the ſchiſms of the church. Take away this ſubſcribing to the words of men as the words of God: require of Chriſtians only to believe Chriſt, and to call no man maſter but him only: and let thoſe who diſclaim infallibility in their words, diſclaim it likewiſe in their actions." See Chap. iv. Sect. 16.

——— *I therefore beg it not*
To pleaſe the Pallat of my Appetite,
Nor to comply with Heate, the young Affects
In my defunct, and proper ſatisfaction,
But to be free and bounteous of her Mind. Othello, Act I. S. 3.

THE above paſſage is literally copied from the firſt edition of *Othello*, the quarto of 1622. The difficulty of it has been acknowledged by almoſt all the commentators, but has not, I think, been entirely removed by any. Mr. Theobald, againſt the authority of all the editions, inſtead of *defunct* reads *diſtinct*, although this arbitrary alteration is ſo far from improving the ſenſe, that in my opinion it adds a ſtiffneſs to it very unnatural in Shakeſpear.

Biſhop Warburton conſiders the words, *the young Affects*, as being in appoſition with *Heat*, and thus explains them: "i. e. with that *heat* and *new affections*, which the indulgence of my appetite has raiſed and created. This is the meaning of *defunct*, which has made all the difficulty of this paſſage."—The reader, after he has peruſed this explanation, will, probably, be inclined to think the paſſage juſt as obſcure and unintelligible as it was before; ſince it is neither very clear that *heat* and *new affections* are commonly raiſed and created by *indulgence*, nor is it eaſy to comprehend how *this* ſenſe is ſuggeſted by the term *defunct*.

An ingenious gentleman who lately obliged the world with ſome ſenſible *Obſervations and Conjectures upon Shakeſpear*, printed at Oxford, 1766, "thinks the two laſt lines have, by ſome accident,

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accident, changed places;" and, after propoſing to read and point the paſſage thus,

Nor to comply with Heat, the young affects;
But to be free and bounteous to her mind,
In my defunct and proper ſatisfaction,

"recommends it to conſideration, whether the word *defunct* (which would then be the only remaining difficulty) is not capable of a ſignification, drawn from the primitive ſenſe of its Latin original, which would very well agree with the context." Though this tranſpoſition gives a very plauſible meaning to the paſſage, I cannot but think the reading and punctuation of the laſt judicious editor, Mr. Capell, highly preferable, as conveying a ſenſe better adapted to the character of a ſpeaker declined, as Othello was, *into the vale of years* *:

——— *I therefore beg it not,*
To pleaſe the palate of my appetite;
Nor to comply with heat, (the young Affects
In me† defunct) and proper ſatisfaction;
But to be free and bounteous to her mind.

We find *Affects*, in like manner, uſed for *Affections*, in *Richard* II. A. I. S. 4.

As 'twere, to baniſh their Affects with him.

Again, in *Love's Labour's loſt*, A. I. S. 1.

For every Man with his Affects is born.

And alſo by *Beaumont* and *Fletcher*:

——— *Shall the name of Brother*
Forbid us to enlarge our ſtate and powers?
Or place Affects of Blood above our Reaſon?

Bloody Brother, A. III. S. 1.

Wigan,
January 26. Q.

Mr. URBAN,

UPON whatever principle you can conceive yourſelf juſtified in admitting into your Mag. of December laſt, the declaration of an anonymous correſpondent, that Mr. Blackall, the reputed author of the Letter to Dr. Halifax, is a Socinian *, the love of truth will induce you to make public the teſtimony of a friend in contradiction to a charge which, I am confident, ſlander only could invent. I have had the happineſs of a long acquaintance with that gentleman, and I do in this public manner aſſert, that I never knew any divine more earneſt in the defence of Chriſtianity againſt the objections of infidels, or a warmer advocate for the fundamental articles of our faith, as well as for the eſſentials of church diſcipline. I particularly remember, upon a diſpute ariſing in a private company, he convinced me more of the ſufficiency of the ground, upon which the articles of Chriſt's pre-exiſtence, and the perſonality of the Holy Ghoſt, were built, than any arguments I had been able to

* To this may be added, that his affection ſeems to have proceeded from a principle of gratitude, rather than the violence of paſſion:

She wiſh'd, ſhe had not heard it; yet ſhe wiſh'd
That heav'n had made her ſuch a Man; ſhe thank'd me;
And bad me, if I had a Friend that lov'd her,
I ſhou'd but teach him how to tell my ſtory,
And that wou'd woo her. Upon this hint I ſpake:
She lov'd me for the dangers I had paſs'd;
And I lov'd her that ſhe did pity them.

† It may be obſerved with reſpect to the word *defunct*, which, as Dr. Warburton juſtly remarks, "has made all the difficulty of this paſſage," that Shakeſpear has ſent a *quainter* kind of language into the mouth of *Othello*, than he has given to any other character in all his works; and yet this has ſome-how eſcaped the attention of all his commentators. Thus we find him uſing theſe expreſſions—*cuttongue*—*portance*—*antres*—*diſtinctively*—*aguize*—*loathly*—*exſufflicate*, —and others equally uncouth: whether the Poet hereby intended the more ſtrongly to mark a character *rude in ſpeech, and little bleſs'd with the ſoft phraſe of peace*, as *Othello* ſays of himſelf; or one that dealt much (according to the remark of *Jago*) in *bombaſt circumſtance, horribly ſtuft with epithets of war*.

* *The Editor cannot* conceive *upon what principle he is charged with admitting ſuch a declaration. The book alluded to is ſaid, indeed, to be written on Socinian principles; and when a book is publiſhed, and ſubmitted to the Public, the Editor does not think himſelf at liberty to alter the ſentiments of his correſpondent with regard to the tendency of the doctrine contained in it. He wiſhes, that gentlemen would avoid aſperities in their controverſial writings, and thinks the concluding ſentence of the above letter might have been ſpared, after the writer's ſevere rebuke of the Editor.*

Let

collect upon thoſe ſubjects in many years application. As to the reſt, I conſider that maſterly, and, in my opinion, unanſwerable performance now attributed to him, to have taken its riſe from a ſtrong perſuaſion I have always known him to have entertained, that the obſtinacy of our governors, in perſiſting to retain a mode of ſubſcription allowed by almoſt all parties to be indefenſible, had contributed infinitely more to the progreſs of Deiſm, than all the ſubtle arguments of a *Hume* or a *Voltaire*.

Let me requeſt you, Mr. Urban, to inſert this in your next Mag. and at the ſame time to give a caution to your former correſpondent, which may induce him to lay down the pen in order to ſtudy his catechiſm, that he may learn for the future to keep his tongue from evil ſpeaking, lying, and ſlandering.

L. S.

Mr. Urban, *Spa, Aug. 7, 1772.*

THE love of truth obliges me to aſcribe to Mr. Poiſſonier the honour of the diſcovery firſt made by him of the method of rendering ſalt-water potable at ſea. The diſintereſted zeal with which that ingenious philoſopher proſecutes his reſearches for the public advantage, and the exemplary modeſty with which he communicates to the world the reſult, call loudly for ſome generous advocate to make known his merit, and to ſecure to him the only glory of which he ſeems ambitious, namely, that of being the friend of man.

I know the danger that I run in attempting to oppoſe received opinions. As the Engliſh are fully perſuaded that the method of rendering ſea-water freſh was diſcovered among themſelves, and as the names of Hales and Irvin are in veneration among the naval part of that nation for having brought that method to perfection, they will with pain behold the glory of the invention extorted from them by a rival kingdom. This very year, it will be urged, is diſtinguiſhed by the gratitude which the Britiſh nation has ſhewn to Mr. Irvin: he has lately received, from the Parliament of Great Britain, a reward proportionable to the ſervice which he has rendered to navigation by the eaſy means of procuring, at all times, to mariners a potable and wholeſome water extracted from the element on which they ſail. Were I leſs zealous for the truth, I ſhould be affected by theſe reaſonings: but the pleaſure of making modeſty triumph, and of procuring to diſintereſted merit the only reward that is capable of affecting it, is too great to be ſwayed by plauſible pretences, without examining the facts on which they are founded.

It were uſeleſs to mention here the methods employed by Mr. Appleby in 1754, by Dr. Butler, Mr. Hoffman, Dr. Lind, and Mr. Dove; all theſe have been judged inſufficient, as well on account of the too large dimenſions of the machine employed for the diſtillation, as for the too great conſumption of fuel in the proceſs, and the too ſmall quantity of water produced: ſome of them, alſo, have been rejected on account of the ingredients made uſe of, in order to ſeparate and precipitate the ſalts of the ſea-water; ingredients often dangerous, and always expenſive. I ſhall dwell, therefore, only upon the methods which have of late years merited in England the attention of the public.

I knew, before I came hither, the ingenious experiments which Dr. Hales had made to render ſea-water potable; I alſo knew, that the inconvenience ariſing from the addition of the ventilator to his ſtill, and the too great conſumption of fuel in his method, had rendered the uſe of it too difficult for common practice. I was not ignorant of the new means propoſed a few years ago by Mr. Irvin, nor of the approbation given him by the Parliament of England this laſt ſeſſion; but I did not know that the ſame diſcovery had been made nine years before by M. Poiſſonier, phyſician to the King of France, and inſpector general of medicine in the ports of that kingdom.

In the year 1763, the commiſſaries named by the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, had acknowledged the efficacy of his method of freſhening ſea-water in ſufficient quantity for the ſupport of a ſhip's crew, and made an authentic report of it to the Academy. Since that time we have ſeen his theory juſtified by the actual experience of more than ſixty ſhips, either of the royal navy or in merchants ſervice, and confirmed by many written atteſtations, which were laid before the French Navy-office in the year 1764: in conſequence of which, all the royal ſhips, which undertake long voyages, have orders to provide themſelves with one of his diſtilling machines; and it was recommended to all merchants to adopt them in their trading-veſſels.

M.

M. Poiſſonier's method is eſſentially the ſame with that which Mr. Irvin hath preſented to Parliament. I don't ſay that Mr. Irvin has taken his idea from that of M. Poiſſonier; but it is undoubtedly true, that M. Poiſſonier's method was publiſhed and in uſe many years before Mr. Irvin mentioned his. Indeed, the kitchens in the French ſhips being, in general, of a different conſtruction from thoſe of the Engliſh, ariſing from the different kind of fuel made uſe of, and the different manner of preparing food, by the two nations, the common ſtill of M. Poiſſonier was neceſſarily obliged to be conſtructed in a different manner from that of Mr. Irvin, in order to adapt it to the chimnies of the French kitchens: but this difference is not at all eſſential; both methods are evidently founded on the ſame principles of conſtruction, the ſame proceſs, the ſame operation.

M. Poiſſonier at firſt intended to adopt the chimney or kitchen of the [Engliſh] veſſels, with a view to accommodate his ſtill. I have ſeen a letter of M. Grandelos, merchant at St. Malo, in which he thanks him for having communicated to him, in the year 1764, the idea of this ſtill, which he had introduced into his own veſſels, the kitchens of which are the ſame with thoſe of the Engliſh ſhips. It is this fact upon which is founded the right which Mr. Poiſſonier has to claim the honour of the invention, being in every reſpect the ſame with that of Mr. Irvin. But, as it is very difficult, if not impoſſible, to change all at once the manner of living of a whole nation, he was forced, on account of the objections made by the officers of the royal navy, to adapt the form of his ſtill to the taſte and exigencies of thoſe for whoſe uſe it was intended: he, therefore, conſtructed it in ſuch a manner, that it might be placed any-where indifferently, and ſo as to require a conſumption of fuel ſo moderate, that one gallon of charcoal will produce eight gallons of freſh water. It was, therefore, inconteſtably a double merit in M. Poiſſonier, to contrive this ſecond means of rendering his diſcovery practicable, and adapting it to the uſe of his own countrymen. It has, accordingly been preferred ever ſince in the King's ſhips, and is that which is mentioned by M. de Bougainville in his account of his voyage round the world.

I have been told by an officer of M. de Bougainville's ſhip, that during three weeks he drank nothing elſe but this water; that he found it perfectly good; and that the ſtill furniſhed during all that time a ſufficient quantity to ſupply the ſhip's crew, which muſt have periſhed, if they had not had this reſource. I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient, humble ſervant,

L. D.

[**** Tho' our impartiality would not ſuffer us to ſuppreſs this letter, yet we cannot help remarking the ſlender grounds upon which the author arrogates to his nation the honour of this invention. A ſingle fact, which he reports from hear-ſay, is to overthrow the authentic teſtimony of the whole Britiſh Legiſlature. —— Very modeſt truly!]

Mr. URBAN,

YOU were ſo obliging as to give me, in April laſt, a large ſhare in your Magazine, for the Scripture proof of the 39 articles, which I then told you, and meaned to tell the world, was in general taken from Welchman upon the articles tranſlated; but you was obliged to ſink my letter to find room for what followed.

I am led to give you this trouble by a letter in your Supplement, publiſhed by order of the Committee at the Feathers tavern; in which are quoted two paſſages from Mr. Welchman, as not anſwering the purpoſe of proving the article the text refers to.

The firſt is in the ſixth article; the title of which is "Of the Sufficiency of the Holy Scripture to Salvation." The words of the articles are, "The Holy Scripture containeth all things neceſſary to Salvation." The text in proof of this is, "The Holy Scriptures are able to make thee wiſe unto Salvation." 2 Tim. iii. 15. The latter words of the article are, "Whatſoever is not read therein, nor may be proved thereby, is not to be required of any man that it ſhould be believed as an article of faith, or be thought neceſſary to Salvation." The proof text is, "If we, or an Angel from Heaven preach any other Goſpel unto you, let him be accurſed." Or again, "In vain do they worſhip me, teaching for doctrines the commandments of men."

The gentlemen of the committee ſay, —They who ſubſcribe to this article in the ſenſe of theſe ſcriptures, cannot be required to ſubſcribe to a number of additional doctrines contained

tained in other articles, and eſtabliſhed as matters of faith. — Surely, ſome member of the committee muſt have ſeen where this argument is lame and defective. If there are no doctrines contained in other articles contrary to Scripture, or that have not texts like the above to ſupport them, then the whole reaſoning is falſe: and till they point out ſuch doctrines (which they have an hundred times been called upon to do) they muſt ſtand charged with arguing weakly. The printing the word *additional* in Italics, certainly, does not prove what I ſuppoſe it is meant to ſuggeſt.

The other quotation from Welchman is on the 20th article, whoſe title is, "Of the authority of the Church." And the obnoxious words are, "The Church hath authority in controverſies of Faith." The proof texts are, "A man that is an heretic after the firſt and ſecond admonition, reject." Tit. iii. 10. And "That thou mighteſt charge ſome that they preach no other doctrine." The gentlemen of the committee ſay,--It does not appear how Mr. Welchman would apply theſe texts towards proving the authority of the Church in controverſies of faith. —To me it appears thus: St. Paul tells Timothy, 1 Tim. iii. 14. 15. "Theſe things I write unto thee, that thou mighteſt know how thou ought eſt to behave thyſelf in the houſe of God, which is the Church." His directions therefore to Timothy are to be looked upon as relating to his public character as Biſhop, and Head of the Church; one of which is to reject an heretic: and who is to determine whether a man *is* an heretic? According to the plan of the Feathers tavern, the man himſelf is to determine whether he be an heretic or not: but St. Paul clearly puts it upon Timothy in the Church, and with the Church, to judge of the hereſy: and ſo in the ſecond direction, Charge ſome that they preach no other doctrine, —— Who was to judge of the doctrine, whether it was another or not? ſurely not the preacher; this were abſurd; but Timothy at the head of the Church. Thus to me both theſe texts eſtabliſh the doctrine of this article—That the Church hath authority in controverſies of faith—not an arbitrary authority to eſtabliſh for doctrines the commandments of men, but an authority limited, and circumſcribed by God's written word, as the article expreſſes it. If at any time the Church appears to any man to ordain any thing contrary to the word of God, we live in an age and country where ſufficient liberty is given, and more every day taken, to remonſtrate and argue againſt its decrees, and ſhew the errors of them. If it be a doubtful matter, we ſay it is moſt reaſonable to abide by the judgment of Timothy and the Church. That they had ſuch doubtful diſputations in the Apoſtles days, the Scriptures inform us; and alſo, that the weak in the faith were not admitted to be preſent at them, as being incompetent judges of theſe matters; but, upon the plan of the Feathers tavern, every man is ſuppoſed to be a competent judge of every doctrine.

If any member of the committee, who is of ability, learning, and integrity, will, in the name of the ſociety, ſpecify which articles and what doctrines of the Church they object to; I hope there will be found either able defenders of ſuch doctrines, or temper and moderation enough to own, to alter or reconcile an error, if there are any; and it is very reaſonable to ſuppoſe there may be. But while they decline to ſpeak out, they have no title to complain, if they are charged with wiſhing and intending there ſhould be no eſtabliſhed doctrines, no national religion, no uniformity in public worſhip, nor any criterion of religious truth; but what every preacher ſhall eſtabliſh for himſelf and his hearers, from his injudicious, weak, or falſe interpretation of the word of God.——Surely, this muſt, and does breed confuſion; and verily there muſt be more deference due to the learned pains and diligence of thoſe who have ſpent their lives in the inveſtigation of religious truth.

I am, &c. M. W.

Queen ELIZABETH's *Speech to the Univerſity of Cambridge, as mentioned in January Magazine, p.* 23.

"ETSI fœmirilis pudor, clariſſima Academia, ſubditique fideliſſimi, in tantâ doctorum turbâ inelaboratum hunc ſermonem et orationem me prohibet apud vos narrare; tamen nobilium meorum interceſſio, benevolentiaque mea erga Academiam, me aliquid proferre invitavit.

"Duobus ſtimulis ad hanc rem commoveor. Primus eſt, bonarum literarum propagatio, quam multum cupio, et

Fig. 1. Frame of Plough.

Fig. 2

Fig. 3

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et ardentiſſimis votis exopto: alter eſt, veſtra (ut audio) omnium expectatio.

"Quod ad [literarum] propagationem ſpectat, unum illud apud Demoſthenem memini, "Superiorum verba "apud inferiores librorum locum ha"bent; et principum dicta legum autho"ritatem apud ſubditos retinent." Hoc itaque unum vos omnes in memoriâ retinere velim, quod ſemita nulla rectior, nulla aptior erit, ſive ad bona fortunæ acquirenda, ſive ad principis veſtræ gratiam conciliandam, quam ut graviter ſtudiis veſtris incumbatis, ut cœpiſtis. Quod ut faciatis, vos omnes oro, obſecroque. De ſecundo ſtimulo, veſtrâ nimirum expectatione, hoc unum dico, me nihil libenter prætermiſſuram eſſe, quod veſtræ de me animæ benevolæ concipiunt cogitationes.

"Jam ad Academiam venio. Tempore antemeridiano vidi ædificia veſtra ſumptuoſa, a meis antecedentibus, clariſſimis principibus, literarum cauſâ extructa: et inter videndum, dolor artus meos occupavit, atque ea mentis ſuſpiria, quæ Alexandrum Magnum quondam tenuiſſe feruntur; qui, cum legiſſet multa aliorum principum monumenta, converſus ad familiarem, ſeu potius conſiliarium ſuum, multum doluit "aliquem fuiſſe qui eum tempore vel actis præceſſiſſet." Sic ego non minus dolebam, cum veſtra ædificia videbam, me nihil adhuc hujuſmodi feciſſe. Hæc tamen vulgaris ſententia me aliquantulum recreavit, quæ etſi non auferre, tamen minuere poſſit dolorem meum; quæ quidem ſententia hæc eſt, "Romam uno die non fuiſſe conditam." Non eſt enim ita ſenilis mea ætas, aut tam longus fuit gubernationis meæ ordo *, quin, ante redditionem debiti Naturæ, (ſi non nimis cito Atropos lineam vitæ meæ amputaverit) aliquod opus eximium faciam. Et, quamdiu vita hos regit artus, nunquam a propoſito deflectam. Et ſi contingat (quod quam cito futurum ſit plane neſciam) me mori oportere, antequam hoc ipſum quod polliceor, complere poſſim, aliquod tamen opus egregium poſt mortem relinquam, quo et memoria mea celebris fiat, et alios excitem exemplo meo; et vos omnes alacriores faciam ad veſtra ſtudia †.

"Sed jam videtis quantum interſit inter doctrinam rectam, et diſciplinam animo non retentam. Quorum alterius ſunt complures ſatis teſtes; alterius autem vos omnes, nimis quidem inconſiderate, teſtes hoc tempore effeci.

"Nunc tempus eſt, ut aures veſtræ, hoc barbaro orationis genere tam diu detentæ, tædio liberentur. E. R. A. dixi."

TRANSLATION.

"Though female modeſty, moſt celebrated univerſity, and moſt faithful ſubjects, deters me from delivering an unſtudied ſpeech and oration before ſo great an aſſembly of the learned, yet the intreaty of my nobles, and my own regard for the univerſity, have induced me to ſay ſomething.

"For this I have two motives. The firſt is, the increaſe of good learning; which I much deſire, and moſt ardently wiſh. The other is, (as I hear) all your expectations. As to the increaſe of learning, I remember that paſſage in Demoſthenes, "*The words of ſuperiors ſupply with inferiors the place of books; and the ſayings of Princes have with their ſubjects the authority of laws.*" I would, therefore, have you all remember this, that there will be no way more direct, more proper, either to acquire the gifts of fortune, or to procure the favour of your Prince, than by diligently applying to your ſtudies, as you have begun. And this I beg and intreat of you all. As to the ſecond inducement, namely, your expectations, I ſay only this, that I would willingly omit nothing, as your benevolent minds are ſo partial to me.

"I now come to the univerſity. I have ſeen this morning your coſtly buildings, erected by my predeceſſors, moſt illuſtrious Princes, for the ſake of learning; and on ſeeing them grief overwhelmed me, and that anxiety of mind, which is ſaid formerly to have oppreſſed Alexander the Great, who, on ſurveying the various memorials of other Princes, turning to his favourite, or rather counſellor, much lamented "*that any one ſhould have preceded him either in life or actions.*" In like manner I grieved no leſs, when I beheld your ſtructures, that I had

* Q. Elizabeth was at this time in the 31ſt year of her age, and the 6th of her reign.

† Notwithſtanding this promiſe, we do not recollect that Q. Elizabeth founded any ſeminary of learning except Weſtminſter-School, which was founded in the year 1560.

hitherto

hitherto done nothing of this ſort. But this common ſaying gave me ſome conſolation; and, though it cannot remove, may yet abate my grief; namely, *that Rome was not built in a day.*

"For my age is not ſo far advanced, nor have I reigned ſo long, but that before I pay the debt of Nature, (if fate does not cut the thread of my life too ſoon) I may perform ſome excellent work. And while life remains, I will never deviate from this deſign. And ſhould I happen to die (which how ſoon it may be I cannot tell) before I can fulfil this my promiſe, yet I will leave ſome excellent work after my death, by which my memory may be renowned, others may be excited by my example, and I may make you all more diligent in your ſtudies.

"But now you perceive the great difference between true learning and inſtruction not well retained. Of the former you yourſelves are ſufficient evidence; of the latter I, too inconſiderately, have made you all witneſſes.

"It is now time that your ears, too long detained by this barbarous ſort of an oration, ſhould be releaſed."

Mr. URBAN,

AS the tragedy of Elfrida, written (after the Greek manner) by that moſt excellent poet, *Mr.* Maſon, has met with ſuch ſingular applauſe at Covent-Garden Theatre, I cannot help lamenting that our Engliſh Roſcius has never had a play of Sophocles (tranſlated into Engliſh blank verſe) repreſented at Drury-Lane. The plays, in general, are the fineſt ever written; and the Oedipus Tyrannus is, in my poor opinion, the propereſt to be repreſented at preſent, both for the grandeur of the choruſſes, and the magnificence of the ſcenery. I mention this, becauſe I think that this new ſpecies of drama would be better received, by an Engliſh audience, than all the Golden Pippins, or Nonpareils, that have lately appeared on the ſtage.

I am, Sir, your conſtant Reader,

CANTAB.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS *on the intended Attempt to alter the* COMMON LAW OF ENGLAND, *in regard to the* POSSESSIONS *of the* CLERGY, *refuted. By a* DISCIPLE *of* DEMOCRITUS.

MUCH ingenuity is ſpent in endeavouring to reconcile two maxims of juriſprudence, ſeemingly contradictory and irreconcileable. The firſt is, That length of *undiſturbed* poſſeſſion ſhall give ſuch a title to the poſſeſſor, as ſhall ſkreen him from being *ouſted* by a proceſs at law. The ſecond, That no length of uſurpation ſhall ever give ſuch an intereſt,—but that the party aggrieved may ſue for, and recover his right. But, ſurely, there appears ſo great a glare of abſurdity in the very front of this nonſenſical ſentence, *Nullum Tempus occurrit regi et eccleſiæ*,—"No time oppoſes the king and church,"—that it is impoſſible for it to be any maxim of *juriſprudence* at all; but of the moſt ridiculous *imprudence* imaginable.—What! no time, no, not from the beginning of the world to the very end of it, ſhall ever give the poſſeſſor power to ſay, his poſſeſſion is his own!—*O hominum imprudentiam! O hominum impudentiam!*—"O human imprudence, O human impudence!"—If any ſenſe can be extracted from this nonſenſe, it muſt be founded on this maxim of *politico-prudence*; that it is as neceſſary to keep up a perpetual ſucceſſion of pretenders, to *bind* poſſeſſors to *good behaviour* in their poſſeſſions, as ſome, not without reaſon, eſteem it a proper principle of *policy*, that there ſhould be a perpetual pretender to the crown, to induce the poſſeſſor to act with ſo much more indulgence to the people.

But the great argument, drawn from the two different ſpecies of property, alienable, and *unalienable*, (ſee Vol. XLII. p. 231) very unluckily for this *Serious Reflector*, has been totally overruled and ſuperſeded, by the late ſolemn determination of the parliament to take it away from the poſſeſſions and *unalienable* property of the crown.——To this, however, in a paragraph moſt highly and inſolently reflecting on the wiſdom and underſtanding of the parliament, he replies:

"Indeed, indeed," [it is a wonder, *audax ter et amplius*, this more than thrice bold writer ſhould not judge it more emphatic to add a third *indeed*] "it remains yet to be proved, that it "was altogether a right meaſure to "repeal that law, in reſpect to the "poſſeſſions of the crown; And till "ſome better reaſons can be advanced "in ſupport of the contrary opinion, "than have yet appeared," [that is, in modeſt plain Engliſh, *till ſome ſuperior wiſdom and underſtanding to thoſe of the parliament ſhall appear*] "it

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"it is humbly preſumed, that we "may ſtill be allowed to entertain "ſome doubts concerning the recti-"tude of that affair." Then follows full as bold a reflection on the weakneſs and wickedneſs of the Parliament: "In fact, the Legiſlature "may ſometimes be obliged, as well "as individuals, to give way to the "torrent, and of two evils to chuſe "the leaſt, without being ſuppoſed "entirely to approve what has been "done;—much leſs to wiſh to build "any precedent on it."

But, on the contrary, nothing is more evident, than that the wiſdom and underſtanding of the parliament are fully ſhewn, by taking away this abſurd, unreaſonable, impolitic privilege firſt from the *crown*, for the very purpoſe of building a *precedent* on it, in order to take it away afterwards from the *church*. They were ſo ſupremely wiſe and intelligent, as to remember and repeat the ſagacious ſtratagem of *Sertorius*, concerning the *horſes tails*. Pulling at the *crown* and *church* together, would have been pulling at the *whole tail*. No, adviſes *Sertorius*, you muſt not do ſo; you muſt pull *hair by hair*.

Paulatim velle, et deme unum, et deme etiam unum. HOR.

Pull one by one, and that will gain your point.——

All his ſubtle diſtinctions between the caſes of the crown and the church, if they prove any-thing at all, only furniſh a freſh argument to prove the neceſſity, from *true policy*, utterly to annihilate *unalienable* property, as demonſtrably deſtructive to the intereſt and proſperity of the Prince, the prieſthood, and people. The Acts of Parliament againſt *Mortmain*, repreſenting its miſchiefs, and reſtraining it, ought to have been followed long before this time by ſuch annihilation. For the lands of England, which are the life of it, ſo long as they are in *living-hands*; but mortifications of it, when in *mortmain* or *dead-hands*; might have expected to be made all ſound and vital in every part of them long ſince, if the ſtate-practitioners, who have been appointed to take care of the political health of the kingdom, had proved themſelves diligent enough to attend to its diſorders, and ſkillful enough to remedy them. But, whether from want of attention to the miſchief, or of judgment, as to the remedy, or perhaps, from a cowardly dread of exciting ſuch a clamour of the patient, on ſuch ſcarifications as might be neceſſary, which the operator did not chuſe to encounter; theſe mortifications were ſuffered to ſpread to ſo great a degree, that if the Reformation had not put a ſeaſonable check to them, by alienating the *unalienable* property of ſuperſtitious ſocieties, there was reaſon to fear a fatal and general gangrene.

It will therefore prove a remedy, equally ſatisfactory to the apprehenſions of the clergy, that their poſſeſſions ſhall not be gradually pillaged from them; and to the apprehenſions of the laity, that they ſhall not be daily defrauded of their debts due from poſſeſſors of *unalienable* property; if *unalienable* property be annihilated, and in lieu thereof, the ſame proviſion made for the *church*, as has been already made for the *crown*, to the mutual advantage and ſatisfaction of the Prince and the People, by a *Civil Liſt*. A *Church* or *Eccleſiaſtic Liſt* may be made, to the mutual advantage and ſatisfaction of the clergy and laity in the manner following.

Let Commiſſioners duly appointed aſcertain the annual profits and values of all eccleſiaſtical preferments, diſtinguiſhing them in ſeveralty, after the moſt exact manner. Let all theſe aſcertained ſhares be made payable to the ſeveral preſent poſſeſſors and their ſucceſſors out of the annual produce of the taxes and aids of parliament, in the moſt ſafe and eaſy method: which ſeems to be, by the General-Receiver of each county on his collection of the taxes. And to prevent ſuch ſhares from ſuffering in their value from the falling of intereſt, when this fall ſhall be half *per cent.* or more, let the ſaid ſhares be raiſed in their payment in a ratable proportion: then let all the church *unalienable* property be ſold by auction, and the produce appropriated towards the diſcharge of the national debt.

This great idea equally extends to all the *unalienable* property remaining in the crown, and belonging to the ſeveral incorporated ſocieties in this kingdom. Let all their ſeveral annual profits and values be, in like method, aſcertained, ſecured, and paid to them and their ſucceſſors. And, let all their *unalienable* property be publicly ſold, towards diſcharging the debt of the nation. Laſtly, let all *mortmain* be prohibited.

O, what a glorious reformation would this

this prove! Landlords ſole proprietors of their eſtates: tenants ſole owners of their crops: waſtes and all lands freely cultivated: plantations for timber raiſed at pleaſure: arts and manufactures ſupplied by ſpecific vegetables: markets plentifully provided: trade and commerce promoted by our own produce: credit and the nation reſcued from the jaws of bankruptcy: finally, which is far the greateſt bleſſing of all, the pure religion of CHRIST, that *Goſpel of glad tidings and good-will towards men*, which inſures both preſent, temporary, and future eternal felicity, reſtored to its due influence and operation, by eſtabliſhing a perpetual peace between the Clergy and Laity, inſtead of that perpetual war, which muſt neceſſarily attend their *unalienable* property. When this takes place, England may juſtly ſay, or rather ſing,

Jam redit et Virgo, redeunt Saturnia regna:
Jam nova progenies cælo demittitur alto! Virg.

Now returns juſtice, *now the* golden age:
Now a new heav'nly offspring *treads our ſtage!*

P. S. Copyholds alſo, another badge of ſlavery, and obſtruction to abſolute property, may be annihilated; by making them *manumiſable*, upon paying a certain number of years rents into the Court of Chancery, to the uſe of the Lord of the Manor, if in fee; if only for life, to be apportioned in an equitable manner.

Mr. URBAN,

AS you have frequently expreſſed a readineſs to accept of any papers that tend to illuſtrate the antiquities of our own country, I have herewith ſent you the outlines of what is generally believed to have been a Roman camp, ſituate near *Ratby*, a village three or four miles from *Leiceſter*. If you think proper to communicate the plan to the public, it is much at your ſervice. I ſhould not have troubled you with it, but that I believe no writer has hitherto mentioned it: neither *Burton* in his Antiquities of that county, neither *Camden*, nor his Editor, take any notice of it. All who are acquainted with the antiquities of England in a general way, know that *Gale*, *Stukely*, and other celebrated antiquaries, have fixed upon *Leiceſter* itſelf for the *Ratæ* of ANTONINE's *Itinerary*; yet there have not been wanting ſome, who, with your Correſpondent in the laſt Magazine, p. 16. have thought they could diſcover the *Ratæ*, or *Ratis*, of the Romans in the name of the village of *Ratby*, where this camp is found. However, be this as it will, it may at leaſt be conſidered as an appendage to the Roman ſtation at *Leiceſter*. *Ratby* is about three or four miles N. W. from that place, and about as far from any part of the great Roman road, now called the *Foſſe way*; and is alſo about equally diſtant with *Leiceſter* from the famous *High-Croſs* or *Watling-ſtreet Road*.

This camp occupies a place called Ratby Springs, from a fine ſpring of water juſt by, at the diſtance of half a mile nearly Weſt from the village. It is on the declivity of a hill, of which the South ſide, and particularly the South-Eaſt corner, of the camp, makes the ſummit. The camp takes in an extenſive proſpect Eaſtwards towards *Leiceſter*. It is interſected now by a hedge, and is in ſome places overgrown with furze, broom, and brambles; ſo that I could not conveniently meaſure it any other way than by pacing it round, which I did on the top of the *vallum*, or rampart. The *vallum* ſeems to be in good preſervation, being very diſtinct all the way round, and is elevated in general above the level more than two yards perpendicularly; perhaps three on the Weſt ſide, and about the South Weſt corner; in other places not more than one and an half. It is from twenty to twenty-five paces over from the level on each ſide. The foſſe is ſcarcely to be perceived in ſome places; in others it is more diſtinct, but no-where of any conſiderable depth; it is the moſt diſtinct on the North and Weſt ſides.

As I ſuppoſe one of my paces to be about a yard, it appears, by the annexed ſcale, to be a parallelogram of about 280 yards long, and about 155 broad.

I have carefully diſtinguiſhed the openings into the camp, but muſt leave it to thoſe who are better verſed in this branch of antiquity to determine whether they are all original ones. That which is marked *a* is not cut ſo deep as the others: that marked *b* is the loweſt ſpot of the camp, and might probably be made to carry off the rain, as that corner would receive the water from one half, at leaſt, of the camp.

I am, Sir, your conſtant reader,
Feb. 8, 1773. R. P.

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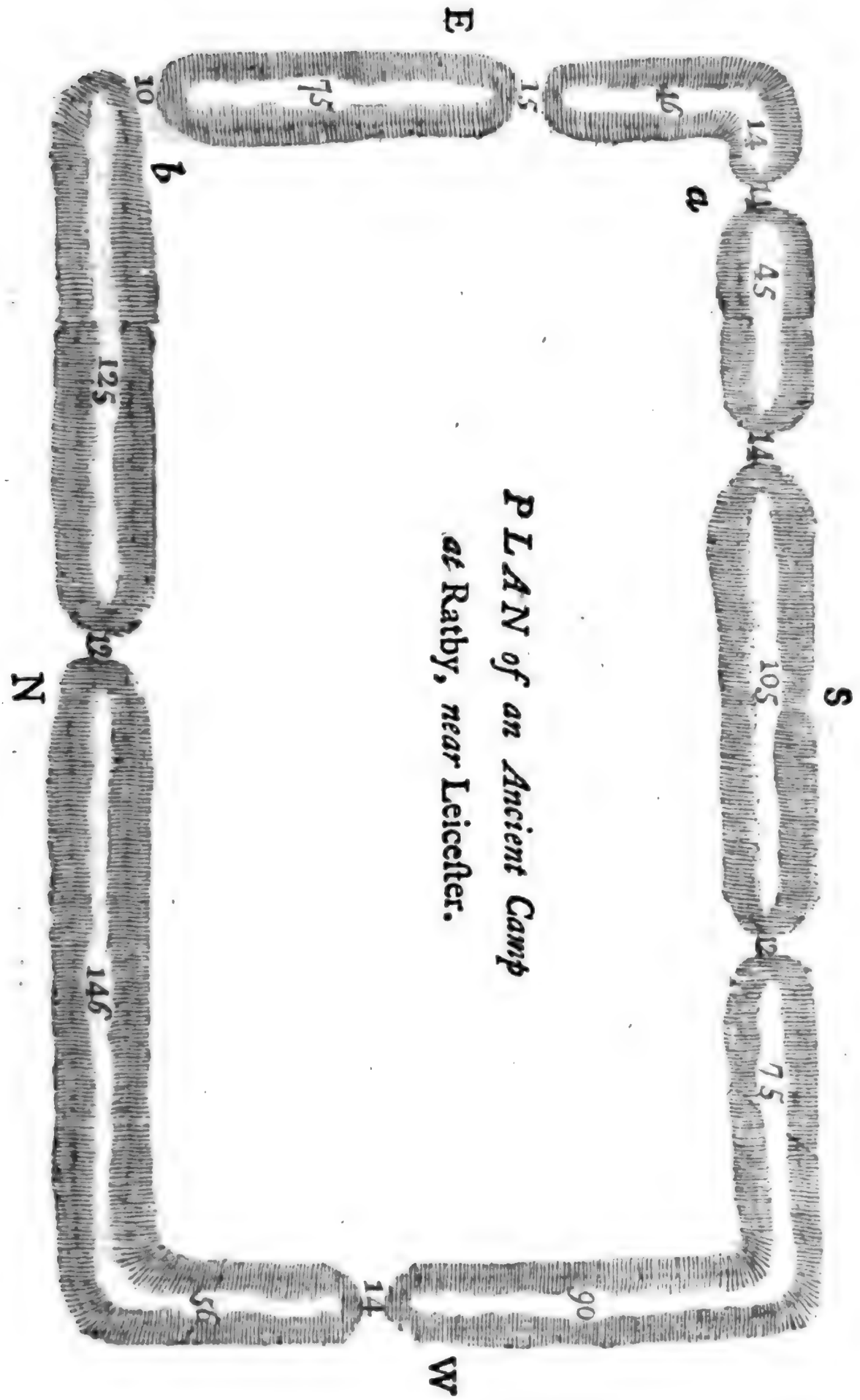
A Scale of 3 Inches, containing 150 Paces.



PLAN of an Ancient Camp at Ratby, *near* Leicester.

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Mr. URBAN,

HOW popular ſoever it may have been to declaim upon the fallibility of human reaſon, yet men have not erred ſo much from weakneſs of underſtanding, as from obliquity of the heart. Their paſſions have mixed with their enquiries after knowledge, and have given them a predilection of certain opinions, which their reaſoning powers were afterwards employed to eſtabliſh, and which their pride made them impoſe upon the conſciences of men.

The world ſunk very early into vice; ſcience was loſt, and idolatry was reared up in the place. When literature ſprung up in Greece, the refinements of vain philoſophy aroſe with it; which, like the potent drugs of the eaſt, intoxicated mankind, and made them frantic, and at laſt ſtupid. When Chriſtianity came to rouſe men out of their deep ſlumber, ſome few awaked fully, but of thoſe few were profeſſors of ſcience, *not many wiſe were called*, but the *weak*, the ignorant, *the little children*. Still the gloom of philoſophy hung over the minds of men of ſcience; and when thoſe proud profeſſors were at length invited into the church, they brought with them its preſumption, its vain reaſonings, and its ſubtleties; tinctured alſo with the groſs ſuperſtition of heatheniſm. Soon after ignorance, vice, and ſuperſtition, the offspring of all theſe, aſſumed the name of Chriſtianity, and left ſcarce the trace of valuable ſcience, or of ſimple morals, for Gothic barbariſm to deſtroy: they had already periſhed more effectually. Science might ſtill have penetrated this gloom, and true religion been eſtabliſhed; but a crafty, luxurious, debauched prieſthood, were armed to oppoſe all invaders of the kingdom of darkneſs. The light was hateful. When literature revived, and men began once more to ſearch after knowledge, the phantom authority roſe up to dictate, in the name of Ariſtotle and the Greek Schools, what men ſhould conſider as philoſophy, and in the name of the fathers what they were to believe in religion; and from both, vain diſputatious ſchoolmen were furniſhed with their unmeaning ſubtleties.

But at length many were provoked beyond endurance. The intereſts of ſociety were openly invaded; the happineſs of mankind, as well as the light of truth, was overwhelmed; till reſentment of preſent injury arming men againſt the encroachments, and indignation rouſing them againſt the vice and ignorance, of the prieſts, light began to ſpring forth, and true ſcience and true religion dawned again upon the world.

At the time of this dawn our Reformation in England began, and made a progreſs: but ignorance was ſo univerſal then amongſt the clergy, and the biaſs was ſo ſtrong towards the ſuperſtitions of Rome, that it was thought neceſſary to frame articles of religion and homilies, to ſerve as directories to them who could not direct themſelves; and who, it was ſuppoſed, without theſe helps would have proved blind leaders of the people.

It is plain that our great reformers, although acute and learned, and, for the age they lived in, men of extenſive knowledge, were not free from the ſhackles of authority. Skilled in the ſubtleties of ſchoolmen, tinctured with falſe philoſophy, and deep buried in the voluminous rubbiſh of the fathers, although they did much for truth, were unable to finiſh the work. Two centuries more were neceſſary for men to recover themſelves from their profound trance, for common ſenſe to awaken fully; and even now the eyes of ſome are blinded; and we ſtill contend for articles and opinions which harbour upon them the precious drugs of ages paſt.

I ſay it was *thought neceſſary* by our great reformers to frame articles of opinion for the direction of the prieſts, and many circumſtances concurred to lead them into this error: conſidering the times, it would have been an almoſt impoſſible thing for the human mind to have avoided it. Men ſhuddered at the name of hereſy; and, not content with eſtabliſhing a ſenſible form of prayer and regular worſhip, they endeavoured to ſecure by authority uniformity of opinion alſo. This monkiſh notion prevailed, and even now remains; and in our own days we are ſtill to learn that ſalvation does not depend upon the obſcure queſtions of the dark ages, but upon ſuch principles only as are intimately connected with the practice of morality and piety; and that there is nothing of evil to be apprehended either to religious ſociety at large, or to individuals, from thoſe falſe opinions, or, if you will, hereſies, which ſpring not from perverſeneſs of heart or depravity of manners.

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We are not yet to be truſted, it ſeems, to our own guidance: we are ſtill to be kept in the ſwaddling bands of authority: the inſpired ſcriptures are not allowed our ſufficient direction; we muſt have our opinions guarded from error by the gloſſes of fallible men. Alas! Can truth no other way be ſecured? What confidence can we place in theſe famed bulwarks? If the clergy become obſequious to authority, they will alſo be indolent and luxurious. If wordly ambition abſorbs their whole attention, what honour will it be to our church that it enjoys a calm? Call it not a calm; it is not the repoſe of health; it is a lethargy. Men in this ſtate will ſubſcribe to a thouſand articles, without aſking of their hearts one ſingle queſtion.

Let us place our dependance upon a ſurer ground; upon the integrity and the vigilance of our miniſters, and not upon diſputable articles of faith. Let them be encouraged in their ſearch after truth, let no conſecrated errors be oppoſed to their progreſs: the Scriptures are open; from them, duly ſtudied, they can produce no opinions which can materially injure true religion or ſociety. Their very ſcruples to ſet their hands to human articles, are evidences that they are awake and upright in their intentions, and cautious of miſleading or being miſled.

The firſt commiſſion to the preachers of the Goſpel was unlimited as to *perſons*, "*Go ye teach all nations:*" yet thoſe very preachers accounted the Gentiles *unworthy* the Goſpel, and *common* and *unclean*. Strange preſumption! Nor was the limitation of its principles of faith ſo narrow, but *that "whoſoever will believe that there is no other name under Heaven given among men whereby we may be ſaved, but only the name of Jeſus Chriſt our Lord,"* believeth enough for an heavenly inheritance and communion with the ſaints in light. Yet how has this general propoſition been divided, analyſed, ſcrutinized, and refined into ten thouſand others, by the reaſoning pride, the ill-judged dogmatical zeal of timid theologicians, to the excluſion, at length, of many good men from earthly communion! Let us do the will of our Father, and then we need not fear that we ſhall fall into material error.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

T. L.

Mr. URBAN,

IN the year 1684, one Mr. Philips printed a book called the Grandeur of the Law, in which he hath enumerated the Peers then exiſting, who derived their deſcent from, or owed their honours and eſtates to, perſons eminent in the law. The Peers he mentions were, Howard, Duke of Norfolk; Howard, E. of Suffolk; Howard, E. of Berkſhire, now emerged in Suffolk; Howard, E. of Carliſle; Howard, Vt. and afterwards E. of Stafford, now extinct; Howard, Baron, and now E. of Effingham; Howard, Baron Howard of Eſerick, now extinct; Cavendiſh, D. of Newcaſtle, now extinct; Cavendiſh, E. now D. of Devonſhire; Sackville, E. now D. of Dorſet; Cecill, E. of Saliſbury; Cecill, E. of Exeter; Egerton, E. now D. of Bridgwater; Rich. E. of Warwick and Holland, now extinct; Montagu, E. now D. of Mancheſter; Montagu, E. of Sandwich; Montagu, Baron, and then D. of Montagu, now extinct; Sheffield, E. of Mulgrave, afterwards D. of Buckingham, now extinct; Mordaunt, E. of Peterborough; Mordaunt, Vt. Avalon, now emerged in Peterborough; Weſton, E. of Portland, now extinct; Hide, E. of Clarendon, now extinct; Hide, E. of Rocheſter, now extinct; Brudenell, E. of Cardigan, now D. of Montagu; Bruce, E. of Ayleſbury, now extinct; Cooper, E. of Shaftſbury; Gerrard, E. of Macclesfield, now extinct; Gerrard, Baron Gerrard, now extinct; Paſton, E. of Yarmouth, now extinct; Finch, E. of Nottingham, now emerged in Winchelſea; Townſhend, Vt. Townſhend; Thynne, Vt. Weymouth; Hatton, Vt. Hatton, now extinct; Mildmay, Baron Fitzwalter, now extinct; Yelverton, Baron Grey of Ruthyn, now E. of Suſſex; Cromwell, Baron Cromwell, now extinct; Pagett, Baron Pagett; North, Baron North, now E. of Guilford; Petre, Baron Petre; Roper, Baron Teynham; Lovelace, Baron Lovelace, now extinct; Coventry, Baron, now E. of Coventry; Smyth, Baron Carrington, now extinct; Colepeper, Baron Colepeper, now extinct; Crew, Baron Crew, now extinct; Clifford, Baron Clifford; North, Baron, and now E. of Guilford, as above. Other Peers extinct before and ſince the publication of this book were, Audley, Baron Walden; Coningſby, E. Coningſby; Carey,

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Carey, E. of Dover; Finch, Baron Fordwick; Griffin, Baron Griffin; Carey, Baron Hunſdon; Jefferys, Baron Jefferys; Lechmere, Baron Lechmere; Littleton, Baron Littleton of Munſlow; Carey, Earl of Monmouth; Raymond, Baron Raymond; Rolle, Baron Rolle; Somers, Baron Somers; Bacon, Viſcount St. Alban's; Howard, Viſcount Bindon. To the liſt of peers now exiſting may be added, the Earls of Aylesford, Cowper, Macclesfield, Portſmouth, Buckinghamſhire, Egremont, Harcourt, Hardwick, Talbot, Northington, Viſcount Maynard; Barons Dacre, Willoughby de Broke, Boyle, Hay of Pedwarden, Middleton, Trevor, Onſlow, Romney, King, Monſon, Montfort, Forteſcue, Archer, Hide of Hindon, Mansfield, Littleton, Sondes, Boſton, Camden, Apſley. There were, alſo, in 1684, one hundred and forty-eight baronets, beſides knights and eſquires, deſcended from great lawyers.

Newport, Shropſh. I am, &c.
Feb. 13, 1773. T. W.

CRITICAL REMARKS *on* M. de VOLTAIRE, *continued from* Vol. XLII. p. 515.

"THE Phariſees believed fatality and the metempſychoſis."

On this text is the following note: "The tenet of fatality is ancient and univerſal" [*univerſal*—that is, ſurely, ſaying too much]; "it occurs perpetually in Homer; it was maintained by the Philoſophers."—Is this with a view to confound the ſyſtem of the Phariſees with thoſe of Homer and the Philoſophers? The fatality of the Phariſees was nothing but the concatenation of effects and cauſes ordained by the providence of God, whoſe decrees render events infallible without conſtraining the liberty of man. They believed that moſt of the events and actions of mankind depended on this fatality. Is this ſyſtem exactly the ſame with thoſe of Homer and the Philoſophers? The metempſychoſis of the Phariſees is as far from being that of the admirable fifteenth book of Ovid's Metamorphoſes. The Phariſees believed that the ſouls of the righteous went into ſome places of delight, from whence they might return on earth to animate other human bodies; while the ſouls of the wicked, confined for ever in dark dungeons, there ſuffered eternally puniſhments proportioned to their crimes. Theſe notions, if we miſtake not, have ſcarce any relation with the metempſychoſis ſung by Ovid.

"When the immortality of the ſoul was a received tenet, which probably commenced at the time of the Babyloniſh captivity, the ſect of the Sadducees ſtill perſiſted in believing that there were neither rewards nor puniſhments after death. They denied the exiſtence of angels; they differed much more from the other Jews than Proteſtants differ from Catholics. Nevertheleſs, they remained in communion with their brethren; there were even ſome high prieſts of their ſects."

Before M. de V. the Deiſt Morgan pretended that the Sadducees were the remains of the ancient Jews, and that they did no more than perſiſt in the opinion of their anceſtors, by refuſing to adopt the new doctrine of the immortality of the ſoul, which the Babylonians taught.

M. de V. does not entirely accede to the opinion of that critic; but by theſe words, *the ſect of the Sadducees ſtill perſiſted*, &c. he plainly enough informs us, that that ſect was, according to him, much older than the captivity: it is certain, however, that it did not appear till long after; that Antiochus and Sadoc were the founders of it, and that from the latter it even derived its name.

We ſtill think that it would be difficult to prove, at leaſt according to this writer's principles, that the Sadducees differed from the other Jews more than Proteſtants differ from Catholics. The principal points which divided the Jewiſh ſects were the belief of ſpirits and the permanence of ſouls. Now, according to M. de V. theſe tenets were unknown to the ancient Jews, and had no foundation in the law. For "the immortality of the ſoul (he ſays) and the doctrine of future rewards and puniſhments were publiſhed neither in the Decalogue nor in any law of Leviticus or Deuteronomy. They were the tenets of the Perſians, the Babylonians, the Egyptians, and (*Phil. of Hiſtory*) of the Arabians, the Chaldeans, the Syrians; but they by no means conſtituted the religion of the Jews."

If theſe truths were neither publiſhed nor ſuppoſed by the law of the Jews, if *they by no means conſtituted the religion of that people*, is there any thing ſurpriſing in the Sadducees being tolerated by the reſt of the Jews? Does not this critic ſee, that he overthrows with

with one hand the building that he is raiſing with the other.

It is true that nothing explicit occurs on this ſubject in the books of Moſes, and that they are no where commanded to be believed. But why? is it not becauſe in the time of Moſes thoſe truths, known by the Jews, and allowed by all the neighbouring nations, were then conteſted by no one?

At leaſt, without all doubt, the Jews were not ignorant of them before the Babyloniſh captivity. In ſhort, how could that people, originally ſprung from Chaldea, who had dwelt in Egypt two hundred years, and who were ſurrounded by the Syrians, the Phœnicians, the Arabians, &c. be ignorant of doctrines publicly adopted, according to M. de V. by all thoſe nations? Can this be reaſonably ſuppoſed?

Do not theſe expreſſions of the Patriarchs, that *they were travellers on earth*, that *the days of their pilgrimage were few and evil*; that *in death* (though their bodies might often reſt in places far diſtant) *they ſlept with their fathers, and were gathered to their people*; do not theſe expreſſions, and many others which might be produced, added, above all, to the prohibitions in the law of Moſes, of *ſeeking after wizards*, who interrogate the dead, and demand the truth of them, declare that the permanence of ſouls was an eſtabliſhed belief at the time of the lawgiver? Would Saul have thought of conſulting the ſpirit of Samuel, if he had not believed that ſpirits exiſted after death *; and if that belief had not been common in his time, from whence could he have had that notion?

If we deſcend to more modern times, we ſhall there find clear proofs that the tenets of a future judgment, another life, and rewards and puniſhments in this other life, were known to the Jews before the Babyloniſh captivity? *The wicked*, ſays Solomon, five hundred years before this captivity, *is driven away in his wickedneſs, but the righteous hath hope in his death.* Proverbs xiv. 32. *Then* [in death] *ſhall the duſt*, (that is, the body) *return to the earth as it was; and the ſpirit ſhall return unto God, who gave it.* Eccleſ. xii. 7. *God ſhall bring every work into judgment, with every ſecret thing, whether it be good, or whether it be evil*, xii. 14. And a little higher, *For all theſe things God will bring thee into judgment.* "How," it was ſaid to Tindal *, "after texts ſo explicit, can you aſſert, that, before the captivity, the Jews did not believe a future judgment, another life, in a word, the permanence of the ſoul?"

"Moſes threatens the Jews with bodily evils only . . . All was temporal, and this is the argument which the learned Biſhop Warburton advances to demonſtrate that the Jewiſh law was divine."

Moſes does not propoſe to the body of the nation the rewards and puniſhments of another life as the ſanction of his laws: this is allowed, and for that he had juſt reaſons, which may be read in the learned Prelate to whom M. de V. refers. But does it from thence follow, that "this lawgiver, (as he aſſerts in his *Philoſophy of Hiſtory*,) was ignorant of thoſe tenets?" We have juſt ſeen that thoſe truths are taken for granted in his books, and in the Jewiſh books prior to the captivity.

Our critic here quotes Warburton with an encomium, and boaſts of his learning in more places than one of his *Philoſophy of Hiſtory*. This is no more than he in juſtice owes to the Biſhop, after borrowing part of his learned work; but ſince he has thought proper to communicate to the public what he has written againſt M. de Voltaire's famous *General Hiſtory*, Warburton is nothing more than *a deſpicable ſcholar, an obſcure writer, an ambitious divine, &c.* Surely M. de V. has much reaſon to apprehend that what he has formerly ſaid of the letters of Rouſſeau may alſo be applied to his own writings: theſe letters *are too often void of truth; they contradict themſelves; he ſays* pro *and* con; *he praiſes and reviles the ſame perſons.*

(To be continued.)

* M. de V. in one of his notes, attempts in vain to invalidate this argument. Let him ſay what he will, we do not conſult what we do not believe to exiſt. All who have raiſed up the ſpirits of the dead, in order to conſult them, whether Jews or Heathens, ſuppoſed the permanence of them.

* This objection which M. de V. here repeats, as well as moſt of thoſe which have been diſcuſſed in theſe extracts, were made by this Deiſt, ſome others by Morgan, and have been confuted, as we have already obſerved, by Dr. Leland. See his anſwers to *Chriſtianity as old as the Creation*, and *the Moral Philoſopher.*

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6. *A* DISCOURSE *delivered to the* STUDENTS *of the* ROYAL ACADEMY, *on the Diſtribution of* PRIZES, *Dec.* 10, 1772, *by the* PRESIDENT.

THIS is a ſequel to the laſt diſcourſe which was delivered on this occaſion (Vol. xlii. p. 182.) and is intended to incite the ſtudents to purſue the higher excellencies of the art, as the firſt objects, and to add the ſubordinate qualifications as they can; but the preſident obſerves that, in attending to this precept, caution and circumſpection are not leſs neceſſary, than eagerneſs and purſuit: for though ſome excellencies will not only bear to be united, but are improved by union, there are others of a diſcordant nature, and that an attempt to join them muſt always produce incongruity.

To illuſtrate this principle he obſerves, that it is impoſſible at once to expreſs paſſion, and the moſt perfect beauty; becauſe all the paſſions produce ſome degree of deformity and diſtortion in the moſt beautiful faces. Guido, by attempting to preſerve beauty where it could not be preſerved without the ſacrifice of ſuperior excellence, has given his Judith and Holofernes, the daughter of Herodias with the Baptiſt's Head, the Andromeda, and even the Mothers of the Innocents, little more expreſſion than his Venus attired by the Graces.

The artiſt is thus put upon his guard againſt the abſurd praiſe which writers, not of the profeſſion, and therefore not able to diſtinguiſh what can and what cannot be done, have laviſhed upon favourite works. Such writers, ſays Sir Joſhua, always find in favourite works what they reſolve to find; they praiſe excellencies which can can hardly exiſt together, and above all things are fond of deſcribing with great exactneſs the expreſſion of a *mixed paſſion*, which, in the opinion of this great painter, is beyond the reach of his art.

It is eaſy to ſee that this principle will be zealouſly controverted; but it will be neceſſary to determine whether there are expreſſions of mixed paſſions in Nature, before it is determined whether there is, or can be, any ſuch expreſſion in Art.

In this diſpute each party will probably appeal to imagination, and, if it cannot be otherwiſe terminated, it muſt be endleſs. Many critics have deſcribed their own imaginations in diſquiſitions on the Cartoons, and other works of Raphael: and ſcope may have been given to imagination, not by the excellency but the defect of that great maſter; for, by attempting a *mixed expreſſion*, he has in ſome inſtances produced an indiſtinct and imperfect marking, which leaves room for every imagination to find, with equal probability, a paſſion of its own.

"We can eaſily, ſays the preſident, like the Ancients, ſuppoſe a Jupiter to be poſſeſſed of all thoſe powers and perfections which the ſubordinate deities were endowed with ſeparately; yet, when they employed their art to repreſent him, they confined his character to majeſty alone.

"Pliny, therefore, though we are under great obligations to him for the information which he has given us in relation to the works of the ancient artiſts, is very frequently wrong when he ſpeaks of them, which he does very often, in the ſtile of many of our modern connoiſſeurs. He obſerves, that in a ſtatue of Paris, by Euphranor, you might diſcover at the ſametime three different characters; the dignity of a Judge of the Goddeſſes, the Lover of Helen, and the conqueror of Achilles. A ſtatue in which you endeavour to unite ſtately dignity, youthful elegance, and ſtern valour, muſt ſurely poſſeſs none of theſe to any eminent degree."

What is further offered upon this ſubject, concludes thus:

"I do not diſcourage the younger ſtudents, from the noble attempt of uniting all the excellencies of art, but to make them aware, that, beſides the difficulties which attend every arduous attempt, there is a peculiar difficulty in the choice of the excellencies which ought to be united. I wiſh you to attend to this, that you may try yourſelves, whenever you are capable of that trial, what you can, and what you cannot do; and that inſtead of diſſipating your natural faculties over the immenſe field of poſſible excellence, you may chuſe ſome particular walk in which you may exerciſe all your powers; in order each of you to be the firſt in his way.

"If any man ſhall be maſter of ſuch a tranſcendent, commanding, and ductile genius, as to enable him to riſe to the higheſt, and to ſtoop to the loweſt flights of art, and to ſweep over all of them unobſtructed and ſecure, he is

fitter to give example than to receive inſtruction."

Having ſaid thus much of the union of excellencies, our author proceeds to ſay ſomething of the ſubordination in which various excellencies ought to be kept.

He is of opinion, that the ornamental ſtyle, which in his laſt diſcourſe he cautioned the ſtudents againſt conſidering as a *principal*, may not be wholly unworthy the attention of thoſe who aim even at the grand ſtyle, when it is properly placed and properly reduced: he adviſes the application of the ornamental ſtyle to ſoften the harſhneſs and mitigate the rigour of the great ſtyle, rather than the puſhing it forward with pretenſions to poſitive and original excellence of its own.

To ſupport this precept he alledges the example of Lodovico Caracci.

"Lodovico, ſays he, was acquainted with the works both of Correggio and the Venetian painters, and knew the principles by which they produced thoſe pleaſing effects which at firſt glance prepoſſeſs us ſo much in their favour, but he took only as much from each as would embelliſh, but not over-power that manly ſtrength and energy of ſtyle which is his peculiar character."

He proceeds to mention ſome particulars, relative to the leading principles, and capital works of thoſe, who excelled in the *great ſtyle*, that by further exemplifying the propoſitions he has laid down, he may be more perfectly underſtood.

"The principal works of modern art, ſays he, are in *Freſco*; a mode of painting which excludes attention to minute elegancies: yet theſe works in Freſco, are the productions on which the fame of the greateſt maſters depend: ſuch are the pictures of Michel Angelo and Raphael in the Vatican, to which we may add the Cartoons; which, though not ſtrictly to be called Freſco, yet may be put under that denomination; and ſuch are the works of Julio Romano at Mantua. If theſe performances were deſtroyed, with them would be loſt the beſt part of the reputation of thoſe illuſtrious painters; for theſe are juſtly conſidered as the greateſt efforts of our art which the world can boaſt. To theſe therefore, we ſhould principally direct our attention for higher excellencies. As for the lower arts, as they have been once diſcovered, they may be eaſily attained by thoſe poſſeſſed of the former.

"Raphael, who ſtands in general foremoſt of the firſt painters, owes his reputation to his excellence in the higher parts of the art: Therefore, his works in Freſco ought to be the firſt object of our ſtudy and attention. His *eaſel* works ſtand in a lower degree of eſtimation; for though he continually, to the day of his death, embelliſhed his works more and more with the addition of theſe lower ornaments, which entirely make the merit of ſome; yet he never arrived at ſuch perfection as to make him an object of imitation. He never was able to conquer perfectly that dryneſs, or even littleneſs of manner, which he inherited from his maſter. He never acquired that nicety of taſte in colours, that breadth of light and ſhadow, that art and management of uniting light to light, and ſhadow to ſhadow, ſo as to make the object riſe out of the ground with that plenitude of effect ſo much admired in the works of Correggio. When he painted in oil, his hand ſeemed to be ſo cramped and confined, that he not only loſt that facility and ſpirit, but I think even that correctneſs of form, which is ſo perfect and admirable in his Freſco works. I do not recollect any pictures of his of this kind, except perhaps the Tranſfiguration, in which there are not ſome parts that appear to have been feebly drawn.

"That this is not a neceſſary attendant on oil painting, we have abundant inſtances in more modern painters. Lodovico Caracci, for inſtance, preſerved in his works in oil the ſame ſpirit, vigour, and correctneſs, which he had in Freſco.

"I have no deſire to degrade Raphael from the high rank which he deſervedly holds: but by comparing him with himſelf, he does not appear to me to be the ſame man in oil as in Freſco.

"From thoſe who have ambition to tread in this great walk of the art, Michel Angelo claims the next attention.

"He did not poſſeſs ſo many excellencies as Raphael; but thoſe he had were of the higheſt kind. He conſidered the art as conſiſting of little more than what may be attained by ſculpture, correctneſs of form, and energy of character. We ought not to expect more than an artiſt intends in his work.

He

He never attempted thoſe leſſer elegancies and graces in the art. Vaſari ſays, he never painted but one picture in oil, and reſolved never to paint another, ſaying it was an employment only fit for women and children.

" If any man had a right to look down upon the lower accompliſhments as beneath his attention, it was certainly Michel Angelo: nor can it be thought ſtrange, that ſuch a mind ſhould have ſlighted or have been withheld from paying due attention to all thoſe graces and embelliſhments of art, which have diffuſed ſuch luſtre over the works of other painters.

" It muſt be acknowledged likewiſe, that ogether with theſe, which we wiſh he had more attended to, he has rejected all the falſe, though ſpecious ornaments, which diſgrace the works even of the moſt eſteemed artiſts; and I will venture to ſay, that when thoſe higher excellencies are more known and cultivated by the artiſts and the patrons of arts, his fame and credit will increaſe with our increaſing knowledge.

" His name will then be held in the ſame veneration as it was in the enlightened age of Leo the Tenth: and it is remarkable, that the reputation of this truly great man has been continually declining as the art itſelf has declined: for I muſt remark to you, that it has long been much on the decline, and that our only hope of its revival will conſiſt in your being thoroughly ſenſible of its depravation and decay.

" It is to Michel Angelo that Raphael owes the grandeur of his ſtile. He was taught by him to elevate his thoughts, and to conceive his ſubjects with dignity.

" His genius, however formed to blaze and to ſhine, might, like fire in combuſtible matter, for ever have lain dormant, if it had not caught a ſpark by its contact with Michel Angelo: and though it never burſt out with that extraordinary heat and vehemence, yet it muſt be acknowledged to be a pure, regular, and chaſte flame. Though our judgment will, upon the whole, decide in favour of Raphael; yet he never takes that firm hold and entire poſſeſſion of the mind in ſuch a manner as to deſire nothing elſe, and feel nothing wanting.

" If we put thoſe great artiſts in a light of compariſon with each other, Raphael had more Taſte and Fancy, Michel Angelo more Genius and Imagination. The one excelled in Beauty, the other in Energy. Michel Angelo has more of the Poetical Inſpiration; his ideas are vaſt and ſublime; his people are a ſuperior order of beings; there is nothing about them, nothing in the air of their actions, or their attitudes, or the ſtyle and caſt of their very limbs or features, that puts one in mind of their belonging to our own ſpecies Raphael's imagination is not ſo elevated; his figures are not ſo much disjoined from our own diminutive race of beings; though his ideas are chaſte, noble, and of great conformity to their ſubjects. Michel Angelo's works have a ſtrong, peculiar, and marked character: they ſeem to proceed from his own mind intirely, and that mind ſo rich and abundant, that he never needed, or ſeemed to diſdain, to look abroad for foreign help. Raphael's materials are generally borrowed, though the noble ſtructure is his own.

" The excellency of this extraordinary man lay in the propriety, beauty, and majeſty of his characters, his judicious contrivance of his Compoſition, correctneſs of Drawing, purity of Taſte, and the ſkilful accommodation of other men's conceptions to his own purpoſe. Nobody excelled him in that judgment, with which he united to his own obſervations on Nature, the Energy of Michel Angelo, and the Beauty and Simplicity of the Antique. To the queſtion therefore, which ought to hold the firſt rank, Raphael or Michel Angelo, it muſt be anſwered, that if it is to be given to him who poſſeſſed a greater combination of the higher qualities of the art than any other man, there is no doubt but Raphael is the firſt: but if, according to Longinus, the ſublime, being the higheſt excellence that human compoſition can attain to, abundantly compenſates the abſence of every other beauty, and atones for all other deficiencies, then Michel Angelo demands the preference."

The preſident having thus compared the excellencies of Raphael and Michel Angelo in the great ſtyle, obſerves, that there is another, which though inferior, has great merit, becauſe it ſhews a lively and vigorous imagination. This he calls the original or characteriſtical ſtyle; as the moſt ſtriking example of this ſtyle, he mentions Salvator Roſa.

" This

"This master, says he, gives us a peculiar cast of Nature, which, though void of all grace, elegance, and simplicity, though it has nothing of that elevation and dignity which belongs to the grand style, yet, has that sort of dignity which belongs to savage and uncultivated Nature: but what is most to be admired in him, is, the perfect correspondence which he observed between the subjects which he chose and his manner of treating them. Every thing is of a piece: his Rocks, Trees, Sky, even to his handling have the same rude and wild character, which animates his figures."

With Salvator Rosa our author contrasts Carlo Maratti, who practised all the rules of art, and whose style was without manifest defects and striking beauty.

He proceeds to contrast Rubens and Poussin with great judgment and precision.

"In Rubens, says he, art is too apparent. His figures have expression and act with energy, but without simplicity or dignity. His colouring, in which he is eminently skilled, is notwithstanding too much what we call tinted. Throughout the whole of his works, there is a proportionable want of that nicety of distinction and elegance of mind, which is required in the higher walks of painting; and to this want it may be in some degree ascribed, that those qualities which make the excellency of this subordinate style appear in him with their greater lustre. Indeed, the facility with which he invented, the richness of his composition, the luxuriant harmony and brilliancy of his colouring, so dazzle the eye, that, whilst his works continue before us, we cannot help thinking that all his deficiencies are fully supplied.

"Opposed to this florid, careless, loose, and inaccurate style, that of the simple, careful, pure, and correct style of Poussin seems to be a compleat contrast.

"Yet, however opposite their characters, in one thing they agreed, both of them having a perfect correspondence between all the parts of their respective manners.

"Poussin lived and conversed with the antient statues so long, that he may be said to be better acquainted with them, than with the people who were about him.

"No works of any modern have so much of the air of antique painting. His best performances have a remarkable dryness of manner, which, though by no means to be recommended for imitation, yet seems perfectly correspondent to that ancient simplicity which distinguishes his style.

"The favourite subjects of Poussin were Ancient Fables; and no painter was ever better qualified to paint such subjects, not only from his being eminently skilled in the knowledge of Ceremonies, Customs, and Habits of the Ancients, but from his being so well acquainted with the different characters which those who invented them gave their Allegorical Figures. Tho' Rubens has shewn great fancy in his Satyrs, Silenus's, and Fauns, yet they are not that distinct separate class of beings, which is carefully exhibited by the Ancients, and by Poussin.

"Certainly when such subjects of Antiquity are represented, nothing in the picture ought to remind us of modern times. The mind is thrown back into antiquity, and nothing ought to be introduced that may tend to awaken it from the illusion.

"If Poussin, in imitation of the Ancients, represents Apollo driving his chariot out of the sea by way of representing the Sun rising, if he personifies Lakes and Rivers, it is no ways offensive in him; but seems perfectly of a piece with the general air of the picture. On the contrary, if the Figures which people his pictures had a modern air or countenance, if they appeared like our countrymen, if the draperies were like cloth or silk of our manufacture, if the landskip had the appearance of a modern view, how ridiculous would Apollo appear instead of the Sun, an old Man or a Nymph with an Urn instead of a River or Lake.

"Upon the whole, says our author, it appears, that, setting aside the Ornamental Style, there are two different paths, either of which a student may take without degrading the dignity of his art. The first is to combine the higher excellencies and embellish them to the greatest advantage: The other is to carry one of these excellencies to the highest degree. But those who possess neither must be classed with them, who, as Shakespeare says, are men of no mark or likelihood."

We have made this article long, but for this we may rather plead merit, than

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than make an apology, as the critical opinion of so great a master, concerning the comparative merits of those whose works have so long been the subject of enthusiastic admiration, cannot fail of giving very great entertainment to our readers. X.

7. *Letters by several eminent Persons deceased, including the Correspondence of* JOHN HUGHES, *Esq. Author of the Siege of Damascus; with Notes explanatory and historical*, 2 vols. 12mo. price 6s.

THE Editor of these letters says, in his preface, that he "hopes they will be deemed no unsuitable addition to those of Swift and Pope, as they serve to throw still farther light on the history of learning, and to illustrate the characters of several of the learned for near a century past.

Among other persons whose letters are contained in this collection, besides those of Mr. Hughes, are the Rev. Mr. Thomas Swift, first cousin to the celebrated Dean of Saint Patrick's, the Dean himself, Doctor Isaac Watts, Mr. Steele, Mr. Addison, Mr. Pope, Mr. Rowe, Bishop Hoadley, Mr. Southern, the late Earl of Orrery, Mr. Dyer, author of the Ruins of Rome, Dr. Randle, Mr. Richardson, and the late Bishop of Cloyne.

To each of these volumes there is an appendix; that to the first contains several pieces by Mr. Hughes; minutes for an essay on the harmony of verse; dedication to Heidegger, by the name of the Swiss Count; poems omitted in Mr. Hughes's works, and the original plan of the Siege of Damascus. The appendix to the second volume contains the character of Mrs. Bridget Bendish, grand daughter of Oliver Cromwell; an essay on the use of monosyllables in poetry; verses to Mr. Pope, by Charles Earl of Middlesex; and verses to George Prince of Wales, by the late Mr. Jeffreys.

It is impossible that the insertion of any letter or letters extracted from a collection so miscellaneous, should enable our readers to judge of the whole; we can therefore only say, that altho' many pieces in this collection are mere billets of civility, yet many contain sentiment and history. It is well known that in the siege of Damascus, as it was originally written, Phocyas renounced christianity, and became a renegado. The managers to whom the play was offered alledged, that, after this apostacy, the audience would never bear the sight of him, or at least take no interest in his distress: Mr. Hughes therefore new modelled the character, though contrary to his judgment, and now there does not appear to be sufficient foundation for Eudocia's resentment. The part which was removed for this alteration is printed in the appendix to the first volume, and must be considered as a great literary curiosity.

The Minutes for an Essay on the Harmony of Verse, in the same appendix, contain many things worthy of attention; but they are too long for our purpose. As a gratification, however, to our poetical readers, we shall insert an essay on the use of monosyllables in verse, by the late Mr. George Jeffreys.

"What I have to offer on this subject may be called a vindication of our language, and of our best poets, who have authorised the use of monosyllable lines by frequent examples of them, not out of choice, but because they could not avoid them, between the multitude of English monosyllables, and the restraint of rhime and measure. Pope, in his *Essay on Critism*, exposes monosyllable verses that are rough; but there, and in his other poems, he is free enough in the use of those that are smooth *; and so are Dryden †, Waller, Prior, &c. Hammond is an harmonious writer, and yet the shortest of his Love Elegies (if I remember right) has three monosyllable lines:

"She nurs'd my hopes, and taught me how to sue; [made:
She is my saint; to her my pray'rs are
One tear of hers is more than all my pain."

These three, in a poem of thirty-six lines, exceed, by accident, the usual

* As one instance (among many) there cannot be a smoother, and at the same time a stronger, line than the following, composed wholly of monosyllabies, in Pope's admirable elegy "On an Unfortunate Lady:"

"And the last pang shall tear thee from his heart."

† How swiftly, for instance, do the following lines of Dryden slide off the tongue, though the first of them consists entirely of monosyllables, and much of the second:

"The first to lead the way, to tempt the flood,
To pass the bridge unknown, nor fear the trembling wood!"

pro-

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proportion of ſuch lines, which are not above two or three in a hundred; and as for lines with but one word of more ſyllables than one, which are likewiſe blamed, you will generally meet with about five-and-twenty of them in every hundred. As far, therefore, as the conſtant practice of our moſt celebrated poets can be of weight, monoſyllable verſes are juſtified; and, to prove that they deſerve to be ſo, inſtead of being only excuſed as ſlips and defects incident to the beſt writers, I ſhall admit what a certain author ſays, that "verſes ought to run like Ovid's, or walk like Virgil's, and not to ſtand ſtill like Dr. Donne's:" if, therefore, monoſyllable lines, under proper management, can both "walk" and "run," when occaſion requires them ſo to do, nothing better can be expected from polyſyllables, by thoſe who are fondeſt of them. And this will always be the caſe, when "well-vowelled words" (as Dryden calls them) are choſen, and where there is a convenient mixture of liquids and ſhort ſyllables; though long ones will, now and then, ſerve the turn, if they open upon one another, more or leſs, by beginning or ending with vowels, for which reaſon it is to be hoped that this line,

"How they are lodg'd, and on what food they live,"

may be allowed to "walk," though compoſed of long monoſyllables; and this other,

"One is the love in all, and one the will,"

to "run," by the help of its ſhort ſyllables: The ſame may be ſaid of the firſt line in Dryden's "Tranſlation of the Æneid,"

"Arms, and the man I ſing, who forc'd by fate;"

where, of ten ſyllables, five are ſhort, and more ſhort ones would be too many; the firſt foot is indeed a ſpondee, but the ſecond is a pyrrich, and the three laſt are iambics; this verſe, therefore, muſt neceſſarily "run:" whereas the ſecond line of Milton's *Paradiſe Loſt*,

"Of that forbidden tree, whoſe mortal taſte,"

muſt "walk," though it has one diſſyllable, and one triſſyllable; nor can it be otherwiſe, as it conſiſts of long ſyllables, viz. five ſpondees, and the communication between the words is pretty much cut off by their generally beginning and ending with conſonants.

The author of *Cooper's Hill*, ſpeaking to the Thames, ſays,

"O! could I flow like thee, and make thy ſtream," &c.

He has his wiſh, and flows like the Thames in monoſyllables: and, without doubt, the prejudice againſt them is grounded upon the practice of our antiquated poets, who, having little help from the Latin, dealt frequently in Teutonic monoſyllables, and thoſe generally rough; and hence aroſe the conſequence *ab abuſu non ad uſum*, from rough monoſyllables, to monoſyllables as ſuch, tho' ever ſo ſmooth, and from the many which occur in our old Engliſh, to the very few that are required in the courſe of our modern verſification, upon any ſubject whatſoever: but were they many more, and not offenſive to the ear, it is hard to ſay why they ſhould be cenſured. Of the four following lines in *Cooper's Hill*,

"Like him in birth, thou ſhouldſt be like in fame, [his flame;
As thine his fate, if mine had been
But whoſoe'er he was, Nature deſign'd
Firſt a brave place, and then as brave a mind,"

three are monoſyllables, and more ſmooth than the other; though, indeed, each of them takes up more room upon paper, if that be an objection. And now we are upon *Cooper's Hill*, we ſhall find that it has many more monoſyllable lines, in proportion to its length, than any other good poem in our language; but if, notwithſtanding its character, its authority ſhould be thought not ſufficiently modern, take the following couplet from the *Hind and Panther*:

"Good life be now my taſk; my doubts are done;
What more could fright my faith, than three in one?"

And if theſe two monoſyllable lines, ſucceeding each other, give you more diſguſt than any one of them would have done, they ſhall be turned into diſſyllables, with a proper mixture of triſſyllables and monoſyllables, merely for the ſake of variety, viz.

Goodlife benowmy taſk; my doubts aredone;
Whatmore could frightmyfaith than threeinone?

Here your objection is entirely removed; you wanted polyſyllables, and you have them; ſo that, if the lines are not rough in all ſhapes (which would be another queſtion), you are bound,

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upon your own principle, to be pleaſed with them. And yet, pray, why ſo? (as Doctor Trapp would have ſaid) the ſyllables, in this new form, are the very ſame they were before, and follow one another in the ſame order; ſo that of neceſſity they muſt have the ſame effect upon the ear, which they had when they were all monoſyllables. Suppoſe a foreigner, acquainted with the meaſure of our poetry, but a ſtranger to our language; ſhew him the two foregoing lines, divided into their five feet, and aſk him his opinion of their harmony, he will have no other way to anſwer but by conſulting his ear, without enquiring how many ſyllables they contain, or whether there are as many words as ſyllables. Again: take the ſmootheſt line, conſiſting of polyſyllables, that you can find, and it will continue ſmooth if you divide it into monoſyllables; and a rough line of monoſyllables will be equally rough, when you have turned them into polyſyllables. I have dwelt the longer on this argument, as, I think, it places the queſtion in that point of light which amounts to a demonſtration: and proves that the objection againſt monoſyllable lines is imaginary, as it is grounded on a diſtinction without a difference. The moſt galloping of all meaſures is an hexameter of dactyls,

Pulverulenta|putrem|ſonitu|quatit| ungula|campum.

And you may compoſe ſuch another, when you pleaſe, of Engliſh monoſyllables, viz.

Whīle ŏn ă|plaīn wĕ trĭp|īt, by ă|grōve, ŏr ă| ſtrēam, ŏr ă|grēen hĭll.

Something like this occurs in the meaſure of ſome of our ballads, when they gallop away in monoſyllables,

"When young at the bar, you firſt taught me to ſcore,
And bade me be free of my lips, and no more."

"Upon the whole, it ſeems clear, from what has been laid down, that monoſyllables, or polyſyllables, are not the queſtion, but harmony, or diſſonance; no modern verſificator can have occaſion for monoſyllable lines, except it be now and then; and when he has occaſion, it will be no hard matter for him to ſecure their harmony by the quantity, the ſound, and the ſituation of his ſyllables; after which he will be in a fair way of carrying his point, by appealing from the reader's eye to his ear."

To this we ſhall add the account of Mr. Jeffreys, given by the editor in a note, from which it will appear how much theſe letters are made the vehicle of literary knowledge, independent of what they contain in themſelves.

"George Jeffreys, Eſq. was educated at Weſtminſter ſchool under Dr. Buſby, was the ſon of Chriſtopher Jeffreys, of Weldron, in Northamptonſhire, and nephew to James Lord Chandos. He was admitted of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1694, where he took the degrees in arts, was elected fellow 1701, and preſided in the philoſophy ſchools as moderator in 1706. He was alſo ſub-orator for Dr. Ayloffe; and not going into orders within eight years, as the ſtatutes of that college require, he quitted his fellowſhip in 1709. In the words of one of his contemporaries, (the Vice-maſter, Dr. Walker,) "he performed his exerciſes in the college and univerſity "with applauſe; which, with a genteel modeſt deportment, gained him "much eſteem." Though Mr. Jeffreys was called to the bar, he never practiſed the law; but, after acting as ſecretary to Dr. Hartſtonge, biſhop of Derry, at the latter end of Queen Anne's and the beginning of King George the Firſt's reign, ſpent moſt of the remainder of his life in the families of the two laſt Dukes of Chandos, his relations. In 1754 he publiſhed, by ſubſcription, a 4to volume of "Miſcellanies, in Verſe and Proſe," among which are two tragedies, (viz. "Edwin" and "Merope," both acted at the theatre-royal in Lincoln's-inn-fields) and, "The Triumph of "Truth," an oratorio. All that the compiler of "The companion to the "playhouſe" ſays of Mr. Jeffreys, is, that "he enjoyed ſome poſt in the "cuſtom-houſe, and was author of "'one' dramatic piece, which met "with very little ſucceſs, entitled, "'Edwin'." And Mr. Francklin, the tranſlator of "Voltaire's dramatic "works," publiſhed in 1762, ſuppoſes his author "miſtaken in aſſerting, that 'an Engliſh Merope was "acted at London in 1731,' as, by "all the enquiry he (the tranſlator) "had made amongſt perſons concerned in the theatres at that time, he "could not diſcover that any ſuch tragedy was ever exhibited." Yet Quin, Ryan, Milward, &c. acted in it, and the names of Mr. Francklin himſelf (then Greek profeſſor), and above twenty other members of Trinity College, appear in the liſt of ſubſcribers to Mr. Jeffreys's works. Mr. Jeffreys died in 1755, aged 77."

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Abſtract of the Minutes of the Select Committee, &c. continued from p. 37.

Tueſday, May 19.

Mr. Becher being aſked what gave riſe to the opinion that the protection given to Kiſſindaſs was the occaſion of Surajah Dowla's attacking Calcutta? ſaid, the report was current every-where, and upon the credit given to it, he had himſelf aſſigned that as a reaſon to the Court of Direction; but from better information he is now convinced, that, if that pretence had not been given, the Nabob would have marched his army againſt Calcutta. His object was money; Calcutta was reported to be rich; Surajah Dowla was a young man, violent, paſſionate, of great ambition, tinctured with avarice, and expected both wealth and honour by that enterprize. Mr. Becher, however, owned that he was, and ſtill is of opinion, that if Kiſſindaſs had been delivered up, and a ſum of money offered, the Nabob would not have proceeded to the length he did. Being aſked, if he knew, or believed, that Gov. Drake, or any other perſon, had received money for the protection given to Kiſſindaſs? ſaid, he did not believe that any money was received by Gen. Drake, or any other perſon, on that account.

Mr. Cook, Secretary to the Governor and Council of Bengal at the time when Surajah Dowla beſieged Calcutta, being deſired to give an account of what he knew relative to that affair, proceeded to relate the whole tranſaction from beginning to end, with all the circumſtances that attended it, in ſo clear and candid a manner, that the reader will not be diſpleaſed with the repetition of it, notwithſtanding all that has been ſaid in our former volumes concerning that memorable event.

Mr. *Cook.*] Ally Verdi Cawn, Nabob of the three provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orixa, died on the 9th of April, 1762, and Surajah Dowla, his grandſon, took poſſeſſion of his government, agreeable to his will. The only ſhew of oppoſition he met with was from the widow of Nawahijs Cawn, who had raiſed a body of troops to ſecure the wealth ſhe was left in poſſeſſion of by the death of her huſband, in caſe the young Subah ſhould attempt to ſeize it. This, however, was ſoon adjuſted, the troops diſbanded, and Surajah Dowla's authority every where acknowledged, except in the dependant province of Purnea, the Nabob whereof (a relation) refuſed to do homage, and kept himſelf at the head of his army, prepared for war. This obliged Surajah Dowla to take the field ſoon after his acceſſion to the Subahſhip, and to march as far as Raja Maul to intimidate the Purnean.

Preſently after the death of the old Nabob, Gov. Drake wrote a letter of congratulation to his ſucceſſor on his acceſſion, which was kindly received. About this juncture news was received that a rupture with France was daily expected, and orders given to put the fortifications in a proper ſtate of defence. In conſequence of theſe advices, the line of guns towards the river was repaired, ſome trifling works erected, particularly a redoubt at Perrin's Garden, which had been planned by Col. Scott.

It is neceſſary to take notice, that one Kiſſindaſs (Duan and Naib of Decca*) had embarked himſelf, his women, and effects, on board a large number of boats, and, under pretence of a pilgrimage to Sangernaut, had landed at Calcutta by permiſſion of the preſiding Chief, (Mr. Drake being at Ballaſore for his health) in order to ſhelter himſelf from the power of Surajah Dowla.

As ſoon as Surajah Dowla found himſelf ſettled in the government, he ſent a hircarrah (meſſenger) to demand this Kiſſindaſs; but as the hircarrah came in a private manner, diſguiſed, the Preſident refuſed him an audience, nd ordered him to be turned out.

Very ſhortly after this tranſaction, the Governor received a letter from the Subah, ſignifying his diſpleaſure at our repairing the fortifications and erecting new works, without his ſpecial permiſſion, and inſiſting not only on our deſiſting, but on our deſtroying what was already done. The Governor's anſwer not correſponding with the natural impetuoſity of the Subah's temper, he immediately laid aſide his deſign of croſſing the Ganges to bring the Nabob of Purnea to reaſon, and marched his army back to Murſhedabad, having firſt ſent orders to Roy Doolub to inveſt our factory at Coſſimbuzar with a large body of horſe. This ſtep was followed by a total ſtoppage of all buſineſs for the Company.

The 25th of May we received the

* An officer ſimilar in ſome degree to that of our Receiver General of a County.

firſt

firſt advice of the Nabob's order for inveſting Coſſimbuzar, and of his determined reſolution to attack the place, if we delayed to demoliſh the new works of Calcutta.

Letter after letter was ſent to remonſtrate againſt the injuſtice of this proceeding, and at length it was thought neceſſary to promiſe obedience to the Nabob's orders, rather than riſk the iſſue of a quarrel with him at a time we were ſo ill prepared. But the letter, declaring this reſolution, never was delivered.

While the ſiege was carrying on at Coſſimbuzar, the gentlemen were not idle at Calcutta, and pattaman after pattaman was ſent to Fort St. George for aſſiſtance. Orders were likewiſe diſpatched to Decca, and the other ſubordinate factories, to call in as much of the Company's money as could be collected, and to hold themſelves in readineſs to embark the ſame on the firſt notice.

On the 6th of June it was currently reported that Coſſimbuzar had ſurrendered, and on the 7th the news was confirmed. The Governor thereupon ordered every poſſible preparation to be made for a vigorous defence, and immediately applied to the French and Dutch for aſſiſtance. The Dutch declined giving us any, and the French gaſconaded with us, by offering to join their force with ours, provided we would quit our own ſettlement, and carry our garriſon and effects to Chandernagore.

The letter which brought the account of the ſurrender of Coſſimbuzar, brought word alſo, that the Chief had been adviſed, rather than riſk a rupture, to wait upon the Nabob, and to make his ſubmiſſion; but that he had met with a very different reception from what he expected; that he, Meſſrs. Collet and Batſon, had been induced to ſign a mulchulka, on promiſe of liberty; but that they had found no faith in the Subah's word, Mr. Collet being remanded back to the factory, and compelled to ſurrender it up to the Commander in Chief of the Nabob's troops; after which he was again brought to the camp, where Mr. Watts (the Chief) and himſelf were kept cloſe priſoners, and very indifferently treated.

Theſe proceedings plainly enough indicated the Subah's intentions of attacking the Preſidency, and expelling the Engliſh. His General had immediate orders to march to Calcutta, his whole train of artillery was put in motion, and ſo uncommonly expeditious were his orders carried into execution, that in 13 days after the ſurrender of Coſſimbuzar, he began the attack of the Preſidency itſelf, having in that time marched above 160 miles, with a heavy train of artillery, in the hotteſt ſeaſon of the year.

Hoſtilities began, on the part of the Engliſh, on the 12th of June, by ſpiking up the cannon on a little fort belonging to the Moors, and making an ineffectual attempt to beat down the walls. While our people were employed on this enterprize, a party of the Nabob's troops from Hughly, with five pieces of cannon, arrived, and obliged our men to return to their ſhips.

Several letters and meſſages paſſed between the Governor and the Nabob's Miniſter, in which the latter was authorized to compromiſe matters, and to offer a ſum of money, which it was imagined would have been accepted; but we were deceived in our expectations, and we quickly found that the Nabob was too much exaſperated to be appeaſed by the ordinary method of a preſent.

On Wedneſday the 16th a firing was heard to the northward, which proved to be an attack at Perrins's Garden, by the van of the Nabob's army, who were attempting to enter Calcutta, by forcing the redoubt on that ſide. But the reception they met with there ſoon obliged them to change their attack, and wheel to the eaſtward, where the town was quite expoſed, and without any works to defend it. The men they had loſt at Perrin's, it was thought, would have cooled their ardor, and diſpoſed them to liſten to terms of accommodation; but having entered the town on Thurſday the 17th, they had infinitely the advantage of attacking the intrenchments from the tops of the houſes, while ſcarce any of our men could venture their heads above the cover of the breaſt-works, and were obliged to ſpend their fire at random, by pointing the cannon at the houſes in which the enemy were lodged. On Friday the 18th they kept inceſſantly firing till noon, when almoſt a total ceſſation took place, for what reaſon we knew not; but in the afternoon their firing was renewed with more warmth than ever, a great number of our men were killed,

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killed, and more wounded; the enemy poured in on all quarters, and it being found impoſſible to defend the lines, orders were given to ſpike up the cannon, and retire to the fort. This being perceived by the enemy, they inſtantly poſſeſſed themſelves of the lines, and turned one of our own 18 pounders againſt the fort; but their little ſkill in managing artillery prevented their doing much damage; and had they uſed their muſketry no better, we might have remained ſecure within our walls: but what annoyed us moſt was the wall-pieces and match-locks, which they fixed upon the tops of the houſes that entirely overlooked the fort; they fired ſuch ſhowers of balls from theſe, that it became very dangerous to ſtir from one part of the factory to another.

In the evening of the 18th it was determined to remove the women on board the Daddaley, and ſuch other country ſhips as were in the river to receive them; but ſo little order was obſerved on this embarkation, that many of the firſt diſtinction were left behind, and among them the Governor's lady.

It is eaſy to imagine our conſternation when it was perceived that the enemy had obliged us to abandon the works, in one day, which we had flattered ourſelves could have been defended till a reinforcement arrived from Madraſs. The inability of our military affairs became viſible to every body; and as it was apparent that the Governor was as little qualified to act in that ſituation as the officers, all command was in a manner at an end, for want of confidence in thoſe who were to be obeyed. Nothing was to be ſeen but riot and confuſion; every body was officious to adviſe, yet nobody was qualified to execute. The factory was ſo crouded with unneceſſary people, and Portugueſe women, that it would have been impoſſible to have found proviſions for them for a ſingle week, had our walls and garriſon been able to reſiſt the efforts of the enemy. In this ſituation it was lucky for us, that the Moors, who never fight in the night, ſuſpended their operations, and gave us an opportunity of conſulting what was beſt to be done. The military officers gave it as their opinion, that all defence was hopeleſs; the officers of artillery reported that we had not ammunition enough to laſt us three days; and our ſtorekeepers added, that our bombs and grenades were of no uſe, the fuſees being ſpoiled by the dampneſs of the climate. Thus circumſtanced, a retreat to our ſhips was by every body judged the moſt eligible ſtep that could be taken: but the queſtion was, when, and in what manner, that retreat was to be made.

[*The remainder of this intereſting account in our next.*]

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De MINIMIS MAXIMA.

EXiguâ creſcit de glande altiſſima quercus,
Et tandem patulis ſurgit in aſtra comis;
Dumque anni pergunt, creſcit latiſſima moles,
Mox ſecat æquoreas bellica navis aquas:
Angliacis hinc fama, ſalus hinc naſcitur oris,
Et glans eſt noſtri præſidium imperii.

L. Duncombe, Coll. Mert. Oxon. 1730.

Tranſlated by the late Mr. CHRISTOPHER PITT.

FROM a ſmall acorn ſee! the oak ariſe,
Supremely tall, and towering to the ſkies.
Queen of the grove, her ſtately head ſhe rears,
Her bulk increaſing with increaſing years:
Now moves in pomp majeſtic o'er the deep,
While in her womb Britannia's thunders ſleep:
With fame and conqueſt graces Albion's ſhore,
And guards the iſland where ſhe grew before.

EPITAPHIUM *in* LEPORARIUM.

NON procul hâc ceraſo ſunt condita membra Smokeri,
Pubentis domini cura dolorque ſui:
Ille per omne nemus lepores, perque aſpera rura,
Urgebat, prædæ motus amore novæ:
At nunc, ingratum! jacet hic; ſed pinguior arbos
Floret, et ut vitâ ſic quoque morte juvat.

L. D.

TRANSLATED.

SEE this fair cherry tree! hard by its ſide
Lies faithful Smoker, once his maſter's pride,
But now concern. How oft with ſteady pace,
In youthful vigour high, he urged the chace,
Diſdaining ſloth? but now, (behold the lot
Of youth and ſtrength) is deſtin'd to this ſpot.
Yet ſhall this tree aſpire to reach the ſkies,
And more luxuriant from his aſhes riſe;
His ſervice ends not with his parting breath,
Pleaſing in life, and uſeful ev'n in death.

VERSES,

Compoſed by L—D C——LE, *in praiſe of his ſelect School fellow friends, on leaving* Eton.

"Curſt be that verſe, how ſmooth ſo e'er it flow,
"That tends to make one worthy man my foe."
POPE.

THIS plunder, o! indulgent POPE, forgive,
And in thy words my ſentiments receive.
Lives there a man ſo deſtitute of ſhame,
So void of honour, ſuch a ſlave to fame,
As wou'd alike illegal war declare
With Soldier, Poet, Senator, and Player?
Such *Churchill* is; yet, by his ſtrength of ſong,
He leads the paſſive multitude along;
For who can hear him touch his deep-ton'd lyre,
And not receive the animating fire?
For be ſuch ſtrains, and farther be that art,
To pleaſe the bad, or rack the good man's heart.
No pointed ſatire ſhall attaint my lays;
I'll loſe no friends, tho' I acquire no praiſe.
Let others touch the proſtituted lyre,
To ſing the joys of love and gay deſire;
Let others ſeek, induſtrious, to prolong
Their Patron's favour, by a well-tim'd ſong:
Not ſo with me; your virtues as they ſhine,
And you, my friends, to paint, the taſk be mine.

In youth, 'tis ſaid, you eaſily may ſcan
Strong'd ſtamp'd the outlines of the future man.
If this be true, how bright will St. John ſhine,
Form'd by the hands of all the tuneful nine?

Say will *Fitzwilliams* ever want a heart
Chearful his ready bleſſings to impart?
Will not another's woe his boſom tear,
The widow's tale, the liſping orphan's pray'r?
Who aids the old, who ſooths the mother's cry?
Who wipes the tear from off the virgin's eye?
Who feeds the blind, and who aſſiſts the lame?
All, all re-echo with *Fitzwilliam*'s name.
You know I hate to flatter; yet in thee,
My friend, no fault, no ſingle ſpeck I ſee.

Nor, if alike my former maxim's true,
Shall ne'er ill-nature tinge thy heart, *Buccleugh.*
Shall deep remorſe thy open boſom tear,
Diſdainful anger, or corroding care?
Shall e'er ambition drive away that ſmile,
Diſturb that heart ſo free from ev'ry guile?
Sooner to *B—te* ſhall *Temple* bend his knee,
And *W—kes* and *Ch—ch—ll* pious Chriſtians be.

How will my *Fox* alone, by ſtrength of parts,
Shake the loud Senate, animate the hearts
Of fearful Stateſmen; while all around ſhall ſtand,
Both Peers and Commoners, liſt'ning thy command;
While *Tully*'s ſenſe its weight to thee affords,
His nervous ſweetneſs ſhall adorn thy words.
What praiſe to *Pitt*, to *Townſhend* e'er was due,
In future times, my *Fox*, ſhall wait on you.

Mild as the dew that whitens yonder plain,
Legge ſhines ſereneſt 'midſt our youthful train.
He, whom the ſearch of praiſe with rapture moves,
Diſdains the Pedant, tho' the Muſe he loves;
By Nature form'd, with modeſty to pleaſe,
And join with Wiſdom unaffected eaſe.

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Will e'er *Ophaley*, conſciouſly unjuſt,
Revoke his promiſe, or betray his truſt?
What tho', perhaps, with greater zeal he'd hear
The echoing horn, the ſportſman's hearty chear,
Than mighty *Homer*'s elevated ſong,
High as the ſurge, and as the billows ſtrong;
Caſt o'er this fault a friendly veil, you'll find
An open, ſocial, and ingenuous mind.

Witneſs the Naiads, and the guardian powers,
Who ſit ſublime on Henry's lofty tow'rs,
Witneſs if e'er I ſaw that open brow
Sink in deſpair or ſadden into woe,
Well-natur'd *Staverdale*; O no! 'tis thine
Foremoſt in mirth and ſocial joys to ſhine;
Say will you paſs alone the midnight hour,
Studious the depth of Plato to explore?
To lighter ſtudies ſhall thy ſoul give way,
Nor heed what grave philoſophers may ſay:
The God of Mirth ſhall liſt you in his train,
A chearful vot'ry, enemy to pain.

Nor you, O *Storer*, ſhall unſung remain,
While yet the Muſe inſpires my artleſs ſtrain;
Whether I ſing thee in thy hours of joy,
When ev'ry look beſpeaks thee yet a boy;
Or when no more mirth wantons in thy breaſt,
But all the man ſtands forth in thee confeſt;
In mirth, in ſadneſs, ſing thee how I will,
Senſe and good-nature muſt attend thee ſtill.

To Mr. HOOL, *on reading his Tranſlation of* ORLANDO FURIOSO.

THOUGH Arioſto, with an eaſy hand,
Had every various colour at command,
Drew all the powers of fancy to his aid,
And with the whole compos'd a matchleſs maid;
Yet fair Angelica delights no leſs,
Drawn by thy pencil in an Engliſh dreſs.
Surpaſſing every the moſt daring thought,
Her preſent robe thine eaſy ſkill has taught,
(How ſweetly there the mingled colors glow)
O'er her fine form in ample folds to flow.

ORLANDO.

EPITAPH *for* GENERAL WOLFE.

BY Victory crown'd, Fame ſhall for ever tell,
Epaminondas, and Guſtavus fell.
Great Britain's Wolfe ſhares the ſame glorious fate,
And now completes a grand triumvirate!
He was kill'd on conquering Quebeck,
—— Month —— day —— year ——
Of his age ——
Canada is his monument:
This the tribute of his country.

Shorter and fitter in Latin.

VICTOR erat moriens Guſtavus, et Epaminondas:
Tres complet ſummos Wolfius, ecce, Viros!
Capta Quebecca occiſus eſt,
Menſis —— die —— anno
Ætatis ——
Canada fui ſtat monumentum
Hæc a patria tributum.

EPITAPH *for General* WOLFE.

Reportari clypeo,
Vitâ, pro utilitate publica, emiſſâ
Non minus illuſtre fuit
Quam curru redire
Triumphali.

IF e'er thy country's loſs can claim a ſigh;
If *Albion*'s ſons thou ever counted'ſt dear;
Behold this tomb,
And when it dictates, 'Tis the ſhrine of *Wolfe*,
Thou know'ſt enough;
For *England* rears no ſtranger to his fate.—
Tho' ſhort's the durance of the ſculptur'd lines,
Tho' fades refulgent marble,
His glory,
Whilſt labouring Time
The dreadful ſtooping clift
Mows down,
Still is re-echoed by the trump of Fame.—
Yes,
Whilſt the keen flint
Cannot withſtand his ſcythe,
Nor the ſleek alabaſter
Glide it off,
Every honeſt BRITON tells it to his ſon.

The PROGRESS *of* LOVE.

NATURE, when ſhe form'd a man,
Gave a ſoul for Love deſign'd;
Love with life at firſt began,
And poſſeſs'd his infant mind.

When upon the breaſt he lay,
Love began to grow within;
With his milk, he every day
Suck'd the ſoothing paſſion in.

Firſt, a feeble ſpark it glow'd,
Glow'd, and brighter ſtill became;
Beauty fuel ſoon beſtow'd,
Youth increas'd it to a flame.

Till by age and weakneſs worn,
Half extinguiſh'd it ſhall lie:—
Thus was every mortal born
Once to love and once to die.

FLORIO.

The COUNTER-HUNT:

Or a Reply to Dr. CONEY'S *Verſes againſt Meſſrs.* HARE *and* DUCK*.

By the late Mr. CRISTOPHER PITT.

[*From Mr.* HUGHES'S *Correſpondence.*]

SURE 'tis enough to make one ſtare
To ſee a *Coney* hunt a *Hare*;
And, when in that he fails of luck,
To leave the *Hare*, and hunt the *Duck*.
Doctor, you yet may live the day,
At once the chaſer and the prey;
The *Hare* and *Duck* may turn upon ye,
And, at long run, hunt down the *Coney*.

* Dr. Coney, of Wells, wrote ſome ill-natur'd verſes againſt *Hare*'s Horace; and at the end attacked *Stephen Duck*.

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Hiſtorical Chronicle, *Feb.* 1773.

THE duel that has lately been fought between Lord Townſhend and Lord Bellamont, is one of thoſe events, which, though of a private nature, never fail to excite public curioſity; we ſhall therefore preſerve entire the account given of the ſtep that led to it, as authenticated by thoſe who were principally employed in bringing it to an iſſue.

On Thurſday the 24th of laſt month, Lord Bellamont employed Lord Charlemont to wait on Lord Townſhend, with the following paper, which he read to Lord Townſhend It will fully explain the nature of the offence given to Lord Bellamont, at the Caſtle of Dublin, in Feb. 1770, and was as follows:

"I wait upon your Lordſhip by deſire of Lord Bellamont: firſt, to return your Lordſhip thanks for the recommendations to the King, with which you honoured him, and for which it was his intention to have thanked you in perſon, if you had done him the favour to receive him the laſt time that he attended by your Lordſhip's appointment for private audience. I am further to acquaint your Lordſhip, that Lord Bellamont thought it is duty not to break in upon your Lordſhip at an earlier day, leaſt he ſhould interrupt you in giving an account of your high commiſſion to the King, or in taking an account of your own important affairs. But as your Lordſhip has now been twelve days in town, he conceives that he may, with propriety, remind your Lordſhip of the diſreſpect thrown upon him, by the meſſage delivered to him from your Lordſhip, by your Aid de Camp, of which Lord Bellamont makes no doubt that your Lordſhip retains a perfect recollection; it having been of that force as to have obliged him to reſign his employment in the army, in order that he might be at liberty to call upon your Lordſhip for an adequate apology, without incurring the King's diſpleaſure. But leſt your Lordſhip ſhould not have a minute recollection of that tranſaction at this diſtance of time, Lord Bellamont has ſtated it as follows:

When Lord Bellamont, after ſeveral repeated attendances by appointment, on all which occaſions he had been put off without ſeeing your Lordſhip, did again wait upon your Lordſhip by appointment, the Aid de Camp in waiting, having gone down to your Lordſhip and returned, addreſſed Lord Bellamont in an audible voice, and acquainted him, that he need not ſtay any longer, for that your Lordſhip *would* not be at leiſure to ſee *him* that day; and at the ſame time, turning to ſeveral other perſons of different ranks and profeſſions, he told *them*, that your Lordſhip requeſted *they* would wait, as your Lordſhip *would* ſee *them*, however late it might be before you could finiſh with them, or words to that effect. Lord Bellamont replied to the Aid de Camp: His Excellency will be pleaſed to aſcertain at what time he will ſee me. I have already waited ſeveral times by appointment, and have been ſent away each time. To which the Aid de Camp brought back the following meſſage to Lord Bellamont: His Excellency commands me to tell your Lordſhip, that he uſually does military buſineſs on Wedneſdays, and any other buſineſs on Thurſdays: That if your Lordſhip comes on either of thoſe days, and that his Excellency ſhall be at leiſure, he will ſee you among others in your turn. To which Lord Bellamont replied, Sir, you will be ſo good as to inform his Excellency, that, as a Peer of the Realm, I have a right to audience: but if his Excellency does not know what he owes to me, I know what I owe to myſelf, and therefore will not wait upon him here, or elſewhere. I will write a letter to his Excellency ſtating my buſineſs, to which I expect he will ſhew due attention, as it nearly concerns a reſpectable corps of officers. This, my Lord, is, as Lord Bellamont conceives, an exact ſtate of the reciprocal meſſages, which paſſed between your Lordſhip and Lord Bellamont: but as he did not take them down in writing, he cannot poſitively aver each ſyllable. This, however, he can poſitively affirm, that ſuch was the matter of the meſſage, and the terms in which it was conceived, though manifeſtly ſoftened by the Aid de Camp, that the idea which it conveyed to every perſon preſent was that of an intentional indignity wantonly caſt on Lord Bellamont by your Lordſhip. Lord Bellamont conceives that an Aid de Camp is the authentic meſſenger of his ſuperior, and therefore that a meſſage delivered by the one is as the *Litera Scripta* of the other. Lord Bellamont conſiders your Lordſhip alone reſponſible to him, and your Lordſhip the only perſon with whom he his to account. The injury is of public notoriety, and therefore an affront upon record, which does not admit of any negociation.

Lord Townſhend having aſked, what apology Lord Bellamont required, Lord Charlemont read the following article:

The only apology which the nature of the affront will admit of, is that of aſking Lord Bellamont's pardon. Lord Bellamont does not mean to hurry your Lordſhip in any thing, but expects your Lordſhip's anſwer in a reaſonable time, at all events one day, at leaſt, before your Lordſhip leaves town

Lord Townſhend made anſwer,—I cannot aſk pardon, as it would be an acknowledgement of an offence I never intended.

Lord Charlemont replied, I am not at liberty to take back any anſwer to Lord Bellamont, than that your Lordſhip aſks his

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his pardon, or defires to take time to conſider of aſking it: I therefore intreat your Lordſhip will reflect, before you lay me under an abſolute neceſſity of delivering another meſſage to your Lordſhip, which Lord Bellamont ſends with the utmoſt regret, and which I ſhall deliver with equal reluctancy.

Lord Townſhend having perſiſted in his refuſal, Lord Charlemont read to Lord Townſhend the following meſſage:

"I am enjoined by Lord Bellamont to tell your Lordſhip from him, that he conſiders you diveſted of every principle that conſtitutes the character of a man of honour."

Upon Lord Charlemont's delivery of this laſt meſſage, Lord Townſhend begged his permiſſion, to call in a friend to be witneſs of it. Colonel Frazer having come in, Lord Townſhend requeſted that Lord Charlemont would again read this laſt meſſage. Lord Charlemont thereupon read the entire paper a ſecond time; and being requeſted by Lord Townſhend to carry back an anſwer to Lord Bellamont, Lord Charlemont, conformable to his private inſtructions from Lord Bellamont, replied, that any meſſage Lord Townſhend might have to ſend, muſt be ſent by a meſſenger of his own.

On Saturday the 26th, at half an hour after eleven o'clock at night, Lord Bellamont received the following letter from Lord Ligonier:

"My Lord, *December 26th*, 1772.

"I have a meſſage to deliver to your Lordſhip, from Lord Townſhend, and beg to know when I may be allowed to wait on you. I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient,

And moſt humble ſervant,

North Audley-ſtreet. Ligonier."

To the Earl of Bellamont.

To which Lord Bellamont ſent the following anſwer:

"My Lord,

"I this moment received the honour of your Lordſhip's letter, communicating to me that you have a meſſage to deliver to me from Lord Townſhend, and deſiring to know when I ſhall be at home to receive your Lordſhip. I ſhall not go abroad to-morrow, but will wait at home to have the honour of receiving your Lordſhip, and any commands you may have for me.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordſhip's very humble

and obedient ſervant,

Curzon ſtreet, Saturday night, half-after 11 o'clock. Bellamont."

To Earl Viſcount Ligonier.

On Sunday morning, at eleven o'clock, Lord Ligonier waited on Lord Bellamont, who, anticipating Lord Ligonier, ſaid, Before I receive the meſſage your Lordſhip has to deliver me, I muſt beg leave to call in Lord Charlemont, in order that, as Col. Frazer was preſent at the delivery of my meſſage to Lord Townſhend, Lord Charlemont may be preſent at the delivery of Lord Townſhend's meſſage to me; to which Lord Ligonier immediately conſented. Lord Charlemont being called in, Lord Bellamont ſaid, the tranſaction had, he ſuppoſed, been related to Lord Ligonier on the part of Lord Townſhend. He wiſhed it ſhould be related by Lord Charlemont on the part of him, for he ſhould be concerned to be miſconceived by Lord Ligonier, for whom he had a high reſpect; and that from the moment that Lord Ligonier ſhould have delivered Lord Townſhend's meſſage, he did not think it proper for himſelf or friend to ſpeak another word; of which Lord Ligonier having expreſſed his approbation, Lord Charlemont read the paper to Lord Ligonier, which he had, by Lord Bellamont's deſire, read to Lord Townſhend. Lord Ligonier then addreſſing Lord Bellamont, ſaid, "What will your Lordſhip ſay, when, notwithſtanding the force of this meſſage, I tell you I am authorized by Lord Townſhend to aſſure your Lordſhip he never meant to offend you?" Lord Bellamont, after a little pauſe, replied, "I confeſs, my Lord, this is more than I expected; but ſince, then, Lord Townſhend's firſt care is to juſtify his intentions towards me, even under his preſent ſituation, let him do it in ſuch a manner as to juſtify me in releaſing him from that ſituation. The apology your Lordſhip has now delivered to me, is not yet entirely ſufficient." Lord Ligonier deſired leave to go back to Lord Townſhend, and ſhortly returned with the following meſſage: "Lord Townſhend has already aſſured your Lordſhip he never meant to offend you. He further aſſures you he is ſorry for the affair." Lord Bellamont then ſaid, "Before I proceed any further, I muſt deſire that Lord Ancram be ſent for, as he has this morning accepted the office of being my friend in the field, if I ſhall be called upon." Lord Ancram being arrived, and informed by the Lords Charlemont and Ligonier of what had paſſed, the Lords Charlemont and Ancram declared that nothing more could be demanded; and then, with Lord Ligonier, ſaid, that Lord Bellamont could not, ſurely, require that Lord Townſhend ſhould aſk his pardon for an offence which he had now, in the moſt ſatisfactory manner, declared he had never committed. Lord Bellamont made anſwer, "My Lords, I feel as you do, that every thing is implied in this apology, but it is neceſſary that it be fully expreſſed;" and having deſired leave to retire into another room, to conſider the matter more clearly, he returned with the following written paper, which he gave to Lord Ligonier, telling him at the ſame time, that he did not tie him down to the letter, but that was the purport of the only reparation he could receive, viz.

"Lord

"Lord Townſhend does admit that the meſſage delivered to Lord Bellamont, by his Aid-de-Camp, was highly offenſive; he therefore diſavows it as ſuch, and declares it was not in his intentions to give Lord Bellamont any offence, and that he is very much concerned for the miſtake." Lord Ligonier accordingly waited on Lord Townſhend with ſaid paper, and brought back to Lord Bellamont an apology conſonant to the full and entire purport of it, conceived in the moſt ſatisfactory terms. Lord Bellamont immediately requeſted Lord Ligonier would aſſure Lord Townſhend, that as Lord Townſhend had by that laſt apology done away the foundation of the meſſage delivered from him to Lord Townſhend by Lord Charlemont, he had very great pleaſure in declaring it cancelled and annulled.

Charlemont, (L. S.)
Ancram, (L. S.)

"I cannot refuſe ſigning the paper delivered to me this morning without aſſigning my reaſons for it; and I flatter myſelf the motive of my declining it will juſtify me to the world.

"I aſſent to the facts and progreſſions as ſtated, but I was miſunderſtood if what I ſaid relative to Lord Townſhend was conſidered as a meſſage from him. It certainly was not Lord Townſhend's intentions it ſhould be ſo, though I was authorized to ſay it from Lord Townſhend to Lord Bellamont, which diſtinction I did not make to Lord Bellamont.

"As I wiſhed, from motives of humanity, to bring the affair to an honourable concluſion without coming to extremities, I propoſed returning to Lord Townſhend: my view in ſo doing was that of promoting an accommodation honourable to both.

"If I conveyed any other idea to the Lords, on my return from Lord Townſhend, than a confirmation, that his Lordſhip had intended no affront or injury to Lord Bellamont, and that he diſapproved the manner of the Aid-de-Camp, I have to regret that I had not the good fortune to explain myſelf according to my own ideas and thoſe of Lord Townſhend.

"In juſtice to Lord Townſhend, I muſt beg leave to obſerve, that whatever expreſſions of concern he might make uſe of on this miſunderſtanding, aroſe from the regret every man of honour muſt feel under a ſuppoſition of having given offence. This is what I underſtood from Lord Townſhend, and what I meant to convey.

I cannot but perſevere in declining to ſign the paper, as I find upon conſideration that what I thought an explanation, equally honourable to both, may be conſtrued into a ſubmiſſive apology, which muſt appear humiliating to Lord Townſhend.

"What Impreſſions may have been received from any expreſſions of mine, in the many private converſations I have had on this painful event, I will not preſume to determine; but I declare, upon my honour, I have had no other view, than to terminate this affair to the honour of all parties, and ſhall lament if my endeavours ſhould be fruſtrated.

Jan. 27th, 1773. Ligonier, (L. S.)

This is a true copy of the original in the hands of Lord Bellamont.

Charlemont,
Ancram.

The fact as it ſtands above, with reſpect to Lord Ligonier, is not generally underſtood; what follows will explain it.

When Lord Bellamont thought proper to tell Lord Townſhend, by Lord Charlemont, that he conſidered him diveſted of every principle that conſtitutes the character of a man of honour; it was an affront ſo groſs, that Lord Townſhend could not paſs it by; he determined to call him to an account for it, and waited only till Lord Ligonier came to town, to carry his challenge, and attend him to the field. He told Lord Ligonier, among other things, that it never was his intention to affront Lord Bellamont; that he was at the time he waited on him, on parliamentary buſineſs, and that, in conſequence of this, he was juſtified in refuſing to ſee him; but that, with reſpect to the manner in which his Aid-de-Camp delivered the meſſage, he did not hold himſelf reſponſible. Lord Ligonier waited on Lord Bellamont to deliver Lord Townſhend's challenge; but from motives of humanity, from what had paſſed, hoped to reconcile matters, without coming to extremities. He told Lord Bellamont, he was authorized to ſay, that Lord Townſhend never meant to offend him, but never deſigned it ſhould be underſtood he came purpoſely with that meſſage. He talked of this, as introductory only to the challenge he was about to deliver: however, on Lord Bellamont's ſaying, "I confeſs, my Lord, this is more than I expected," it gave him ſome hopes, matters were in a fair way to be adjuſted; he returned, therefore, to Lord Townſhend, and, upon diſcuſſing the affair a little further with the different parties, it was concluded the matter was amicably ended. However, upon receiving the written meſſage from Lord Bellamont, Lord Townſhend finding it was conceived by Lord Bellamont, that what Lord Ligonier had ſaid, as from himſelf, was ſent as a meſſage from him (Lord Townſhend), he thought it ſo derogatory to his honour, that he diſclaimed any intention of making ſo ſubmiſſive an apology, and inſtantly reſolved to call Lord Bellamont out, and finiſh it in the field.

Monday Jan 18.

A ſhip from Philadelphia to Newry, in Ireland, was driven by a ſtorm near the rocks of St. Elvis, on the coaſt of Wales, where ſhe let go her anchor to endeavour to ride it out. Next day four brave ſeamen be-long-

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belonging to Solva, generously undertook to give her relief; but not being able to save the ship, they endeavoured to land the crew. The 1ſt attempt proved ſucceſsful, and in the ſecond trip was a gentleman juſt married, who reluctantly parted with his wife, on a promiſe that ſhe ſhould be one of the next taken on board. The third trip, however, proved fatal; a dreadful ſea broke upon the boat, turned her keel upwards and all on board periſhed; it is impoſſible to expreſs the agony and lamentation occaſioned by this diſtreſsful ſcene. The young gentleman's ſituation was truly affecting; but the cries of the wives and children of the four brave ſeamen, with the horror viſible in the countenances of their weeping relations and friends exceed all deſcription. The ſhip's boat ſhared the fate of the former, and the Captain with three men only ſaved themſelves by ſwimming. The number that periſhed were in all twenty one, including women and children.

Jan. 20.

The canal between the Forth and the Clyde, in Scotland, is opened, and is navigable for lighters as far as Kilſyth.

A ſubſcription was opened at Norwich for the relief of the poor:—the ſame at Devizes. At the former place, they are to be ſupplied with bread at a moderate price, and at the latter with coals.

An information was lodged againſt the proprietors of the Theatrical concert at Briſtol, and four of the principal performers fined 50l. each.

A dreadful hurricane aroſe in the neighbourhood of Glaſgow, by which ſeveral houſes were blown down. The conſternation occaſioned by it was general, but providentially no lives were loſt.

Jan. 25.

Two young men were whipt at the public whipping poſt at Reading, in Berkſhire, by order of one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the peace, for killing a hare.

Letters were tranſmitted from the corporation of Canterbury, to Sir William Lynch, Knt. of the Bath, and to Richard Milles, Eſq; their repreſentatives in Parliament inſtructing them to attend the Houſe of Commons on the motion to be made there by Mr Sawbridge this ſeſſions, for ſhortening the duration of Parliaments.

Mr. Mackworth preſented a petition from a ſet of gentlemen, praying that they may be incorporated for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing a glaſs manufactory; and that the joint ſtock only, and not their private fortunes, may be ſubjected to the payment of their debts. This manufactory is for fabricating large plate glaſſes, ſuch as are imported from France, and valued at 400l. and 500l. each. The petition was referred to a committee.

Jan. 26.

A cauſe came on before Juſtice Nares, brought by one Adorr, a ſailor, againſt an Eaſt-India Captain, for cruel uſage. The cauſe was, the ſailor, wanting ſomething in the cook room, ſaid, he had as good a right to the fire as any other man; which being reported to the Captain, he ordered him to be whipt, which was ſo ſeverely executed, that for five days the man was unable to do his duty. The Jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff with 50l. damages, and full coſts of ſuit.

Walter Rawlinſon and Nathaniel Thomas, Eſqrs; were ſworn in Aldermen of their reſpective wards.

Mr. Sawbridge made his motion in the Houſe of Commons, for ſhortening the duration of Parliaments, when it paſſed in the negative 153, againſt 45. The Parliament of Ireland was prorogued from the 26th inſt. to the 2d of March next.

Jan. 29.

The Lord Mayor gave notice to his houſehold, that he ſhould not go to St. Paul's ch. on the day of the *Martyrdom* of King Charles I. and therefore their attendance would not be neceſſary. Many inveſtives have been ſince thrown out againſt his Lordſhip in the public papers, for this ſingularity of conduct.

Jan. 28.

The Judges choſe their circuits for the enſuing Lent aſſizes.

Northern. Lord Mansfield, and Mr. Juſtice Gould.
Norfolk. L.C.J. de Grey, and Mr. J. Aſton.
Midland. L. C. B. Smythe, and Mr. Juſ. Blackeſtone.
Home. Baron Adams, and Baron Perrott.
Weſtern. Juſ. Willes, and Juſ. Aſhhurſt.
Oxford. Juſ. Nares, and Baron Eyre.

Jan. 30.

The number of pockets of hops weighed at Worceſter laſt year, were 6312 old, and 19,176 new; in all 25,488. The preſent pice is 4l. 14s. to 5l. 16s. per hundred weight.

The deaths in Amſterdam laſt year amounted to 10,629, which is 2626 more than in the preceeding year. The births only 4637. ſhips arrived in the Texel 3794.

An officer of the ſhip Indeciſive belonging to Bourdeaux, arrived lately at St Malo, has brought the melancholy news of the loſs of that ſhip on ſome rocks near the Iſle of May. This officer with nine other perſons, were taken up by a Captain of an Engliſh ſhip, who not being able to provide for any more, propoſed drawing lots for the ten that he could accommodate, in conſequence of which 26 were left upon the iſland, with ſuch proviſions as could be ſaved from the wreck.

The Lord Chancellor, and the Lords with white ſtaves, waited on his Majeſty at St. James's, with the congratulary addreſs of the Houſe of Peers, on the birth of

of the Prince, and the lord Chancellor reported to the houſe his Majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer.

Jan. 31.

During the courſe of the month of January, ſome altercations of a very ſerious nature paſſed between the preſent Sheriffs, of which the following is ſaid to be the true cauſe. In conſequence of a letter in the Public Papers, addreſſed by Mr. Lewis to Mr. Oliver, on the ſubject of calling a meeting of the Freeholders of Middleſex, Mr. Oliver thought himſelf reflected upon; and, therefore, ſent a private letter by his ſervant to Mr. Lewis, deſiring an explanation, and hinting, that, if Mr. Lewis meant any affront, "he would do well to follow "him in the path of honour." In anſwer, Mr. Lewis took occaſion to animadvert on the political conduct of Mr. Oliver, and on his behaviour to Mr. Wilkes; and concluded with obſerving, that he ſhould not follow Mr. Oliver, but would "meet "him in the path of honour," whenever Mr. Oliver thought proper.

The reply to this anſwer was conceived in very ingenuous terms; the matter in diſpute was candidly diſcuſſed and at the ſame time a requeſtion made of the ſame frankneſs on the part of Mr. Lewis; adding, that as ſoon as he, Mr. Oliver, ſhould know Mr. Lewis's real ſentiments, he ſhould then conclude "when and where," to determine the diſpute that had happened between them. Upon the receipt of this letter, Mr. Lewis applyed to Mr. Allen, and without communicating to him the former part of it, ſhewed him only the concluding ſentence; and at the ſame time deſired him to call in Fenchurch ſtreet, and ſettle with Mr. Oliver, the neceſſary points of time and place, &c.

Mr. Allen waited on Mr. Oliver accordingly, and entering into converſation with him, was aſked, if he had ſeen the letter to Mr. Lewis, in which the matter in diſpute had been frankly ſtated. He replied, he had not, but wou'd return to Mr. Lewis, and deſire to peruſe it. He did ſo, and, much approving the candid manner in which it was written, uſed every argument he was maſter of to convince Mr. Lewis, that his notions of honour were much too refined; that a man of real ſpirit would always be equally ready, when in the wrong, to acknowledge an error, as to ſtand forth when in the right, in ſupport of his honour; and at length, by Mr. Allen's perſwaſions Mr. Lewis was prevailed upon to return Mr. Oliver a ſuitable anſwer, which put an end to all further proceedings.

A terrible fire broke out, in the night, at the porcelain manufactory at Dreſden, by which a great part of the whtee porcelain was deſtroyed.

February 1.

Mr. Thomas Townſhend made a motion in the Houſe of Commons, in relation to private mad-houſes. Some facts, he ſaid, had reached his knowledge, which would awaken the compaſſion of the moſt callous heart; and he was aſſured ſuch cruelty and injuſtice was ſhewn to individuals, who are often confined from intereſted motives, as cannot be equalled in any other European ſtate.

He was ſeconded by Mr. Mackworth, who ſaid, he did not wiſh to ſee private mad houſes ſuppreſſed, but put under proper regulations. He added, that though private mad-houſes, according to their original inſtitution, were the greateſt charities in the kingdom, yet he had evidence in writing of their barbarity ſufficient to ſhock the moſt hardened heart.

This day paſſed the Great Seal his Majeſty's royal patent to the appointment of Richard Richmond, D. D. Biſhop of Man and Sodor, in the room of Dr. Mark Hildeſley, deceaſed.

Tueſday 2.

This afternoon the long ſubſiſting difference between Lord Townſhend and the Earl of Bellamont was finally decided in Mary-le-bon-fields, when the latter receiv'd a ball in the right ſide of his belly, near the groin; the event of which the ſurgeons cannot yet decide. They were armed with ſmall ſwords, and a caſe of piſtols, but it was agreed to uſe the latter firſt. Lord Townſhend fired firſt, which gave the unfortunate wound, and Lord Bellamont diſcharged his piſtol immediately after, without effect. The ſeconds were, the Hon. Mr. Dillon for Lord Bellamont, and Lord Ligonier for Lord Townſhend. Lord Bellamont was immediately taken up, and put into a chaiſe, but from the agony ariſing from his wound, he could not bear the motion; a chair was therefore immediately ſent for, and carried to his lodgings, where, when he arrived, he deſired to be laid on his back. Mr. Bromfield, and other ſurgeons, were immediately called in, (ſave who endeavoured, but in vain, to extract the ball.

The town of Padſtow, in Cornwall, that had been alarmed a few days before by a mob of more than 500 Tinners, who had riſen to prevent the exportation of corn coaſtwiſe, was relieved from its fears by the arrival of a party of ſoldiers for its defence. The Tinners carried off about 600 buſhels of wheat and barley from the corn dealers, beat and bruiſed one of the factors, and loſt one of their company, who was killed by a ſtone.

Wedneſday 3.

The ſale of the jewels, trinkets, plate, gold medals, china, &c. lately belonging to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, ended, when a curious French collection of ſilver medals of Louis the XIVth and XVth. were ſold for eight pounds only; and a German prayer book, with various devices, in gold, enamelled, and embelliſhed with dia-

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monds, and miniature paintings, &c. was ſold for twenty-ſix guineas. Moſt of the jewels were purchaſed by two jewellers; and though the Auction room was prodigiouſly crouded with people of the firſt faſhion, yet, from the preſent ſcarcity of money, they ſold uncommonly cheap.

A petition was preſented to the Houſe of Commons, ſigned by 430 inhabitants of the city of Briſtol, ſetting forth the many evil conſequences that muſt ariſe from licenſing a Theatre Royal in that city, which they underſtand is intended by a late application to the Houſe for that purpoſe. A bill however is ordered.

Thurſday 4.

A Convocation was held at Oxford, for the enacting of a new declaration in the place of Subſcription to the Thirty-nine Articles. There were ſome excellent ſpeeches made for and againſt the queſtion. The houſe would not aſſent to any alteration of the ſtatutes; of courſe the new formulary was excluded, and not ſo much as ſuffered to be come the ſubject of debate, &c.

Two tons and a half of nails were ſeized at Portſmouth, on board the Pool Hoy, conſigned to ſome perſons there. They were found to be ſtolen from his Majeſty's ſtores in the dock yard; and ſuch a ſcene of robbery and thievery has been diſcovered, as can hardly be ſuppoſed to be carryed on without connivance. A great number of people have abſconded on this occaſion, and among them a clerk belonging to the dock.

SHERIFFS *appointed by his Majeſty in Council, for the Year* 1773, *viz.*

Berks. Jerem. Crutchley, of Sunninghill Park, eſq;
Bedford. John Howard, of Cardington, eſq;
Bucks. Rich. Reading, of Hardwick, eſq;
Cumberland J. Dixon, of Whitehaven, eſq;
Cheſhire. George Wilbraham, of Townſend, eſq;
Camb. & Hunt. Sir Charles Cope, of Orton cum Bottlebridge, bart.
Cornwall. Wm. Harris, of Cambarne, eſq;
Devon. T. Holt, of Marpool-Hall, eſq;
Dorſet. H. C. Henley, of Colway, eſq;
Derby. S. Rotherham, of Droneſield, eſq;
Eſſex. John Archer, of Cooperſall, eſq;
Gloceſter. Joſ Pyrke, of Little Deane, eſq;
Hertford. John Dorien, of Berkhamſted St. Peter, eſq;
Herford. Uvedale Price, of Foxley, eſq;
Kent. Joſiah Farrer, of Cleeve, eſq;
Lancaſter. Thomas Patten, of Bank, eſq;
Leiceſter. W. Shalcroſs Maſon, of Burton on the Woulds, eſq;
Lincoln John Key, of Leadenham, eſq;
Monmouth M. Lewis, of St. Piers, eſq;
Northumberland. William Lowes, of Ridley-Hall, eſq;
Northampton. Wm. Hanbury, of Kelmarſh, eſq:
Norfolk. Edward Haſs, of Sall, eſq;
Nottingham. John Weſtcombe Emmerton, of Trumpton, eſq;
Oxford. John Buſh, of Burcott, eſq;
Rutland. John Palmer, of Seaton, eſq;
Shropſhire. John Dodd, of Whitchurch,
Somerſet. John Hugh Smith, of Long Aſhton, eſq;
Stafford. T. Whitby, of Heleſhall, eſq;
Suffolk. T. Maynard, of Wrentham, eſq;
County of Southampton. Sir Richard Worſley of Apuldulcombe, in the Iſle of Wight, bart.
Surry. Richard Earl Bedford, of Brixton Cauſeway, eſq;
Suſſex. K. Whateley, of Hartfield, eſq;
Warwick. Wm Grove, of Honiley, eſq;
Worceſter. John Triſteam, of Bellbroughton, eſq;
Wilts. Edward Poor, eſq;
York. Sir Marmaduke Aſty Wyville, of Conſtable Burton, bart.

SOUTH WALES.

Glamorgan. Wm. Dawkins of Kilvrwch, eſq;
Brecon. Thomas Evans, of Pennant, eſq;
Radnor. B. Holland, of Llanbiſter, eſq;
Carmarthen. Gwyn Vaughan, of Delegoom, eſq;
Pembroke. John Evans, of Bwdie, eſq;
Cardigan. David Jones, of Derry, eſq;

NORTH WALES.

Angleſea. Henry Sparrow, Red Mill, eſq;
Carnarvon. R. Griffith, of Caerhun, eſq;
Merioneth. Lewis Edwards, of Talgarth,
Montgomery. Wm. Wipme, of Abberfrydlan, eſq;
Denbigh. Edward Lloyd, of Roydenhall, eſq;
Flint. John Puleſton, of Emral, eſq;

Friday 5.

This day the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council aſſembled, waited upon his majeſty; and being introduced to his Majeſty by the earl of Hertford, lord chamberlain of his Majeſty's houſhold, John Glynn, eſq; the recorder made their compliments in the following addreſs;

"Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

"YOUR Majeſty's loyal ſubjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council aſſembled, approach your majeſty with their congratulations on the happy delivery of their moſt amiable Queen, and the birth of another Prince.

"Your faithful Citizens of London, ever zealous for your Majeſty's happineſs, and the true honour and proſperity of your reign will continue to rejoice in every event which adds to your majeſty's domeſtic felicity: And they hope that every branch of the Auguſt houſe of Brunſwick will add further ſecurity to thoſe ſacred laws and liberties, which their anceſters would not ſuffer to be violated with impunity; and which, in conſequence of the glorious and neceſſary revolution, that illuſtrious houſe was called to the throne to proteſt and defend.

Signed by order of the Court,

JAMES HODGES."

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To which Addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to return this moſt gracious Anſwer.

"I Thank you for this dutiful Addreſs, and your congratulations on the happy delivery of the Queen, and the birth of another Prince. The religion, laws, and liberties of my people have always been, and ever ſhall be, the conſtant object of my care and attention."

They were all received very graciouſly, and had the honour to kiſs his majeſty's hand.

After which his Majeſty's was pleaſed to confer the honour of knighthood on Thomas Haliſax, eſq; alderman; Watkin Lewis, eſq; alderman, and one of the ſheriffs.

This day the right hon. Charles Jenkinſon, eſq; was, by his Majeſty's command, ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt hon. privy council, and took his place at the board accordingly. [*Gaz.*]

Mr. Celeman, maſter of Covent Garden *play*houſe, was ſet upon by a clergyman, with whom he had formerly ſome diſpute, who beat and bruiſed him in a very ſevere manner. Mr. Coleman has ſince exhibited articles of the peace againſt the agreſſor.

Saturday 6.

The Will of lady Bell Finch, in which ſhe left her ſervant E. Hooley 500l. and 12l. a year; and alſo the Codicil to the ſaid will, by which ſhe left her 1000l more, were both confirmed in Chancery.

Tueſday 9.

Was held a general court of the proprietors of Eaſt India Stock, when the chairman acquainted the court, that the directors had, in conſequence of their laſt reſolution waited on lord North, who diſapproved of the meaſure. That they had likewiſe taken the advice of ſome capital houſes on the continent on the ſame ſubject, who gave it as their opinion, from the preſent glut of the foreign markets, ſuch a reſolution muſt be ineffectual.

A petition of the half-pay captains of the navy was preſented to the Houſe of commons, and read, on which enſued a long and warm debate, which will be inſerted. The following letter was ſent to the Committee af Captains appointed to carry their Petition before the Houſe.

"Gentlemen,

"Notwithſtanding I ſincerely wiſh an addition to our pay, yet I am ſorry to inform you, it is not in my power to ſubſcribe. I have been long indiſpoſed; and the continual reflecting on the embarraſſment of my affairs, feeds my diſorder. I have a wife and eight children to ſupport. I had fifteen; but I have had a ſweep, and I may call it a providential ſweep, of half; and I yet find a great difficulty to ſupport the remainder, B——r."

Wedneſday 10.

The houſe of commons proceeded to read to read the papers from the ſecretary of ſtate's office, relative to the expedition to St. Vincent's of which an account will be given at large in its place.

This day the merits of the ſpecial verdict found in the cauſe between the King and Sir Joſeph Mawbey, was argued in the Court of King's Bench, when the court overuled the objections and confirmed the verdict.

Thurſday 11.

Was finally determined in a moſt ſolemn manner, at Serjeants-Inn, in Chancery-lane, the long conteſted cauſe of Jactitation, brought by the Hon. Thomas Harvey againſt his lady, after a cohabitation of eighteen years, and having iſſue by her; when, after a long hearing for ſeveral evenings prior to this, the two ſentences at Doctors Commons were reverſed, and the marriage pronounced for. There were ſix Counſel on each ſide.

Friday 12.

This day Benjamin Hopkins, Eſq. was choſen Alderman of Broad-ſtreet Ward, in the room of Alderman Roſſeter, de-

At an adjourned meeting of the Proprietors of Eaſt-India Stock, the following motion was made and ſeconded, "That the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, together with Edward Wheeler, and Robert Gregory, Eſqrs. (Directors), do immediately wait on the Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, with the thanks of the General Court for his kind intentions to ſerve them, and would be glad to know from him what general plan he would propoſe for the mutual good of the Public, and the Company."—After ſome warm altercations the queſtion was put, and agreed to by a great majority.——Lord North declined making any propoſitions.

Sunday 14.

Dr. Richmond was conſecrated Biſhop of Sodor and Man, at Whitehall chapel, by the Abp. Bp. of York, the Bp. of Durham, Bp. of Ely, and Bp. of Cheſter; and did homage to the King next day.

Monday 15.

Mr. Foot's Puppet Shew, a new ſpecies of entertainment, was performed for the firſt time at the Theatre Royal in the Haymarket. It was called, The *Handſome Houſemaid*; or, *Piety in Pattens*. The Novelty of it brought ſuch a crowd to ſee it, that the Haymarket was impaſſable for above an hour; the doors of the theatre were broke open, and great numbers entered the houſe without paying any thing for their admiſſion. Several hats, ſwords, canes, cloaks, &c. were loſt among the mob; three ladies fainted away, and a girl had her arm broke in endeavouring to get into the pit. It did not however fully anſwer the expectations of the audience. At the concluſion of the Entertainment a general ſcene of diſorder enſued; which however, ſoon quelled and the performance was ſuffered to go on.

Tueſday 16.

At a Court of Aldermen, held at Guildhall, a motion was made, and ſeconded by Mr. Oliver, "That it is the opinion of"

this court that a frequent appeal to the conſtituent part of the people, by ſhort Parliaments, is their undoubted right, and the only means by which they can enjoy or maintain their right of a real repreſentation." It was unanimouſly approved, and ordered to be recorded.

Wedneſday 17.

"At a meeting of the Freeholders of Middleſex, at the Feathers Tavern, in the Strand, in the ſaid county, according to an advertiſtment in the public papers:

"Reſolved that an application in the name of the Freeholders here attending be made to the Sheriffs of this county, by the Chairman, requeſting them to call a general Meeting of the Freeholders of this County, in order to conſider of, and perfect the moſt proper method of recovering their undoubted right of repreſentations in Great parliaments, the only effectual means of obtaining redreſs for the violated right of election, and all other national grievances.

"Reſolved, That the Time and place of aſſembling the County, be left to the diſcretion of the Sheriffs.

JOHN SAWBRIDGE, Chairman.

Thurſday 18.

About ſix in the morning, a ſudden fire broke out in the houſe of Mrs. Collier and Miſs Smith, milliners, in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, which burnt with ſuch violence, that only three perſons out of eleven, who went to bed in perfect health, were found alive in the morning. A ſawyer going to his work, was the firſt who diſcovered the fire in the lower part of the houſe, and endeavoured to wake the family. The man ſervant, who lay up three pair of ſtairs, was the only perſon who heard the alarm. He had but juſt time to rap at his maſter's door, and to wake Mr. Jewſon, a caſhier of the Bank, who lodged in the Houſe, before the ſmoke and flames aſcended ſo faſt as to force him to ſave his life by creeping acroſs a beam to a window in the next adjoining houſe. He was followed by a young woman, who in her fright fell down in the court, and was much bruiſed. Another young woman had juſt reached the beam, when the floor gave way under her, and ſhe ſunk in the ruins. Mr. Jewſon, on opening the door of his room, was met by the ſmoke and flame, and cried out to his wife to follow him: he groped his way to a window in the dining-room, and threw himſelf out, but ſhe periſhed in the flames. One of the maid ſervants, and Miſs Milne, threw themſelves out of a two pair of ſtairs window, and were both killed on the ſpot. The unfortunate maſter and miſtreſs of the houſe ſunk alſo in the flames; as did likewiſe another maid ſervant, and Miſs Noble, an apprentice. This melancholy cataſtrophe was occaſioned by a great fire being made in the kitchen, when the family went to bed, to dry ſome linen; a caution to others to avoid a too common practice.

Monday 22.

A Chapter of the Order of the Bath was held at St. James's, when General James Oughton was elected, and inveſted one of the Knights of the ſaid Order, in the room of Sir James Grey, deceaſed.

Tueſday 23.

The order of the day being called for, Sir William Meredith made a motion, that the ſpeaker ſhould quite the chair, in order for the houſe to take into conſideration a motion relative to "the ſubſcription to the thirty-nine articles, or any teſt required of perſons at their matriculation in either of the two Univerſities." In order further to evince the neceſſity and utility of this motion, concluded by reading a paſſage from a pamphlet lately publiſhed, by Dr. Tucker, Dean of Glouceſter. Sir William obſerved, that the Dean profeſſedly wrote his pamphlet in *favour* of ſubſcription, and yet in the paſſage quoted he candidly allowed that "ſubſcription to the thirty-nine articles at the matriculation of our youth might readily be *diſpenſed* with." Sir William therefore concluded with enforcing his motion. He was replied to by Sir Roger Newdigate, who ſpoke with great warmth in defence of ſubſcription, and againſt the motion. The debates ran exceeding high, and continued till nine o'clock, at which time the houſe being cleared the queſtion was put, and upon the diviſion the following numbers appeared. Againſt the motion, 159. For the motion, 64.

Wedneſday 24.

There was a general court at the Eaſt India Houſe for deciding the following queſtion, by ballot.

"That it is the opinion of this court, that an application be made to parliament for the loan of 1,500,000l. or ſo much as ſhall be wanted, by inſtalments for four years, at four per Cent. per Ann. with liberty of repaying the ſame, as ſoon as the Company is able, by payments of not leſs than 300,000l."

The balloting began at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and ended at Six, when the Scrutineers reported to the Directors, who reported to the General Court, that the numbers ſtood as follows: For the Queſtion, 405. Againſt it, 199.

Thurſday 25.

This evening the young Prince was baptized, in the Council Chamber, St. James's, by the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, by the name of Auguſtus Frederick.

Saturday 27.

If letters from Ireland may be credited, the North-weſt paſſage is at length diſcovered by a Daniſh man of war, named the Northern Crown, fitted out on purpoſe.

Signior Francis Spinola having declined the dignity of Doge of Genoa, the Council elected Signor John Baptiſt Cambraſſa in his room.

The late Dr. Smith's two annual premiums of 25l. each were adjudged to Mr. John Jeiland Brandiſh, of Caius College, and Mr. Whitmore, of St. John's College.

BIRTH.

Feb. 12. RT. Hon. Lady Bruce—of a ſon.

MARRIAGES.

RD. Foſter, Eſq;—to Miſs Baynton, of Spye-Park.

Jan. 25. John Cooper, Eſq; of North-Audley-ſt.—to Miſs Maria Warwick, of New-Bond-ſtreet.

Feb. 3. Hon. Wilbraham Tollemache, brother to the E. of Dyſart,—to Miſs Anna Maria Lewis, eldeſt daughter of D. Lewis, of Malvern-hall, Warwickſh.

11. Rd. Crofts, Eſq; member for the Univerſity of Cambridge,—to Miſs Darrell, youngeſt daughter and coheireſs of the late J. Darrel, Eſq; of York-ſtreet, St. James's.

12. Chs. Maſemore, Eſq. of Golden-ſq. —to Miſs Cheſton, of Lower Groſv.-ſtr.

18. Sam. Hutchinſon, Eſq; of the Horſe-guards,—to Miſs Godfry, neice to the Biſhop of Ely.

22. Matthew Lewis, Eſq; firſt clerk in the War-office,—to Miſs Sewell, daughter to the maſter of the Rolls. The Lord Biſhop of Cheſter, performed the ceremony.

DEATHS.

SIR Wm. Trelawney, Bart. Governor of Jamaica

Janet Grant, of Cromdell, in Scotland, aged 95. She had ſeen 113 children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, deſcended from her before ſhe died

Lady of Wm. Welby, Eſq; of Denton, Lincolnſhire

Wm. Johnſon, Eſq. late one of the Commiſſioners of Cuſtoms in Dublin.

William Williams, of Pantiſiry, Cardiganſhire. He led the life of a hermit, and was ſtiled *King of the Mountains.*

Hon. Ann Duff, ſiſter to the late Earl of Fife

W. Pritchard, Eſq; at Preſton, Lancaſh.

Capt. Smith, of the R. Reg. of Artillery

Lady Bramſtone, in Corkſtreet

Lady of the late Sir Thomas Harriſon

Rev. Mr. Allot, Rector of Kirkeaton, Yorkſhire

Henry Barnes, Eſq; one of the Secondaries, and Clerk of the Errors, in the Court of Common Pleas, and a Commiſſioner of Bankrupts

William Ridley, L. L. D. Fellow of Baſiol College, Oxford

Nat. Smith. Eſq; Lieutenant Governor of Chelſea Hoſpital

Charles Lloyd, Eſq; brother to the preſent Dean of Norwich, Deputy Teller in the Exchequer under C. Grenville, Eſq;

Capt. Alexander Cambell, late of the 25th regiment of foot

George Ace, Eſq; at Swanſea, belonging to his Majeſty's Cuſtom-houſe

Alderman John Bewley, of Carliſle

Jan. 26. Iſaac Netto, notary public, and once archſinagogus of the Jews ſynagogue

Mr. T. Frowd, aged 103, in Red-Lion-ſtreet, Holborn

27. Colonel Schutz, formerly an Officer of the Guards

Rev. Mr. Francis Hender Foote, of Charlton place, Canterbury

Mr. Braſſo, Clerk to Meſſrs. Coutts, bankers. He was the gentleman who formerly loſt 4000l. by its dropping through the bottom of a hackney coach in St. Paul's Churchyard

30. Jane Ducheſs Dowager of Perth, lady of James Duke of Perth, eldeſt ſon of John, Chancellor of Scotland, who followed the fortunes of James VII. and was created Duke of Perth by that Prince during his reſidence at St. Germain's. She was daughter of George firſt Duke of Gordon, and is great grand aunt to the preſent Duke

Peter Caulfield, Eſq; in Berner's ſtreet

John Ridout, Eſq; at Blandford

Feb. 1. Geo. Deverley, Eſq; at Hampſtead.

2. James Mounſey, Eſq; of Rammerſcales, in Scotland, firſt phyſician to her Imperial Majeſty of Ruſſia

Gaſcoigne Pinch, Eſq; Recorder of Stockton upon Tees.

3. Rev. Mr. Sillons, Rector of Markhall, Eſſex, &c.

4, Rev. Mr. Johnſon, Vicar of Hemel-Hemſted, and Prebend of Lincoln

Sir Digby Legard, Bart. of Ganton, in Yorkſhire, well known for his improvements in huſbandry

Mary Ducheſs Dowager of Perth, Lady of Lord John Drummond, alſo a ſon to the Chancellor already mentioned. She was daughter of Charles fifth Earl of Traquair, and ſiſter to the preſent Earl

8. Sir Wm. Breton, of Burlington-ſtr.

9. Dr. Blackwall, fifty years Rector of St. Clement-Danes

James Roſſeter, Eſq; Alderman of Broad-ſtreet Ward, and Governor of Ticket Porters

14. Lieut. Gen. Ruſane, Colonel of the 6th regiment of foot

15. Sir George Carey, Bart. Lieut. Gen. and Colonel of a regiment of foot

Edward Younge, Eſq; ſenior Commiſſioner of Taxes in the Exchequer

16. Hon. Sir John Wynn, Bart.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Edward Simonds, M. A. Chaplain to the Ld. Lindore—to Helcote R. Bucks, with Whipſnade R. Bedfordſh.

Rev. William Cookſon—to Whitton V. Lincolnſhire

Rev. David Williams, L. L. B.—to Berkeley V. Glouceſterſhire

Rev. Hayward Roberts,—one of his Majeſty's Chaplains in Ordinary, in room of Dr. Moore

Rev. William Cox—to Langton Herring R. Briſtol dioceſe

Rev.

Rev. Mr. Lindeman—to St. Mary Somerſet and St. Mary Mounthaw R. R. in Thames-ſtreet

Rev. Mr. Carey Raynall—to High-Ham R. Somerſetſhire. 400l. a year.

Rev. Dr. Benj. Preedy—to Dunton R. Lincoln dioceſe; with abbey-church of St. Alban's. 300l.

Rev. Mr. Benj. Forſter—to Broad-Oak R. with Boconnoch and St. Michael Caryhayes V. Cornwall, annexed

Rev. Mr. Furmer—to Worthington V. Yorkſhire

Rev. Dr. Kettilby—to St. Bartholomew the Leſs V.

Rev. John Cole Gallaway—to Henningham R. Norwich dioceſe

PROMOTIONS CIVIL.

RD. Wells, Eſq; of Milbank, made one of the Tellers of his Majeſty's Exchequer, in room of Ch. Lloyd, Eſq; dec.

Mr. Midford—to be Firſt Clerk of the Enrolment Office for regiſtering deeds, &c. in the county of Middleſex, in room of Humphrey Hawkſhaw, Eſq; dec.

James Charter, Eſq; Comptroller of the Cuſtoms at Exeter, appointed Collector of Lights at that port

Walter Rawlinſon, Eſq; choſen Preſident of Bridewel Hoſpital, in room of Sir Rd. Glyn. He made on this occaſion a very becoming ſpeech to his electors

Thomas Parry, Eſq; appointed Receiver of the Tenths, in room of Stephen Comyn, Eſq; dec. And

Mr. Edw. Mulſo, nephew to the Biſhop of Winchester, Receiver of the Firſt Fruits.

PROMOTIONS MILITARY.

MAjor-gen. Gore is appointed Colonel of the 6th regiment of foot, in the room of Lieutenant-gen. Rufane, dec.

Col. Barlow is appointed Colonel of the 61ſt regiment of foot, vacant by the promotion of Major-gen. Gore.

Sir Eyre Coote is appointed Colonel of the 27th regiment of foot.

Col. Maſſey is appointed Colonel of the 37th regiment of foot.

Capt. Grey, brother of Sir Henry Grey, is appointed one of his Majeſty's Aides de Camp.

B——NK——TS.

CHarles Williams, of Briſtol, upholder
William Weir, Bath, painter
John Hill, and Henry Atlay, St Clement Danes, linendrapers
Thomas and Joſeph Down, Walton, Surry, and Wiſbeach, Cambridgeſh. merchants
Steph. Edwards, Foreſtreet, cheeſemonger
Richard Hurſt, Great Buſh-lane, merchant
Richard Sennett, Borough, furrier
Richard Doughty, Spalding, grocer
Francis Francillon, and Robert Croſby, of Spital-ſquare, weavers
C. Randall, Leather-lane, dealer in coals
John Lingard, Aldermanbury, vintner
John Cliff, John Nailer, and Will. Harley, of Rocheſter, dealers
Wm. Rowley, St. James's-ſtreet, chemiſt
John Taylor, Lower Thames-ſt. vintner
Rowland Scurrah, Hornby, merchant
Richard Jefferſon, Leeds, merchant
Thomas Lee, Leiceſter, ſilverſmith
Wm. Donn, of St. Martin's in Fields, dealer
John Richmond, Park-lane, cowkeeper
Paul Amſinck, and Hieronimus Henry Burmaſter, Mark lane, merchants
John Garnham, Wandſworth, winemercht.
Wm. and John Daniel, Coventry, factors
Alex. Mackay, Petticoat-lane, oilman
Thomas Taylor, Spital-ſquare, late commander of Hampſhire Indiaman, dealer
Thomas Leathwait, St. Mary Axe, dealer
William Efford, Suffolk-ſtreet, dealer
William Charnley, Newcaſtle, bookſeller
Thomas Wroe, of Leeds, merchant
W. and Joſeph Chapman, Lambeth, brokers
Geo. Edwards, Milkbank-ſtr. coalmercht.
Robert Metleter, Cow-lane, tinplateworker
John Craven, London, merchant
Tho. Blockley, jun. Oxfordſtreet, ſmith
John Stainbank, America-ſquare, mercht.
William otherwiſe David Jennings, Manchester, victualler
Benjamin Hancock, Norwich, merchant
Thomas Livemore, Halſtead, ſhopkeeper
Richard Newman, Dartmouth, merchant
Jn Caſely, St. Thomas, Devon, ſerge maker
William Harriſon, Ludgate hill, taylor
John Collins and George Milne, Cheapſide, linendrapers
John Cole, of Cowbridge, builder
W. Raiſbeck, Newcaſtle upon T. mercht.
John Cartwright, ſen. and jun. Leiceſter, hoſiers
John Cartwright, Leiceſter, ironmonger and innholder
John Meeres, Petersfield, linendraper
Lewis Benoimont, and James Johnſton, of Carey-ſtreet, jewellers
Henry Schultz, Marſhal ſtr. ſugar refiner
William Hurſt, Woodſtreet, grocer
John Weaver, Addle hill, innholder
Mathias Peter Dupont, Fleetmarket, hoſier
Tho. Langborn, St. Martin's le Grand, hoſier
Benjamin Smith, Rotherhithe, mariner
Francis Exton, Wooburn, grocer
John Reynolds, Sandwich, draper
Wright Burkitt, of Stoke Newington, and William Martin, of Pope's-Head alley, brokers
Abra. Ayres, Plymouth Dock, linendraper
Richard Kingſley, Liverpool, joiner
Charles Burges, Colemanſtreet, vintner
Thomas Breeſe, and William Leeming, of Lawrence Pountney lane, poulterers
John Chalmers, Newcaſtle upon T. bookſ.
George Clifford, and Juſtus Blackenhagen, of London, merchants.

PRICES of STOCKS.

	Feb. 10.	Feb. 27.
Bank Stock	142 ¾	142 ¾
India Stock	159	162 -
3 per Cent. reduced	82 ¼	82 ¼ ⅛
3 per Cent. Conſol.	82 ¼	82 ⅛ ⅜
Long Ann.	23 ¼	23 ⅛

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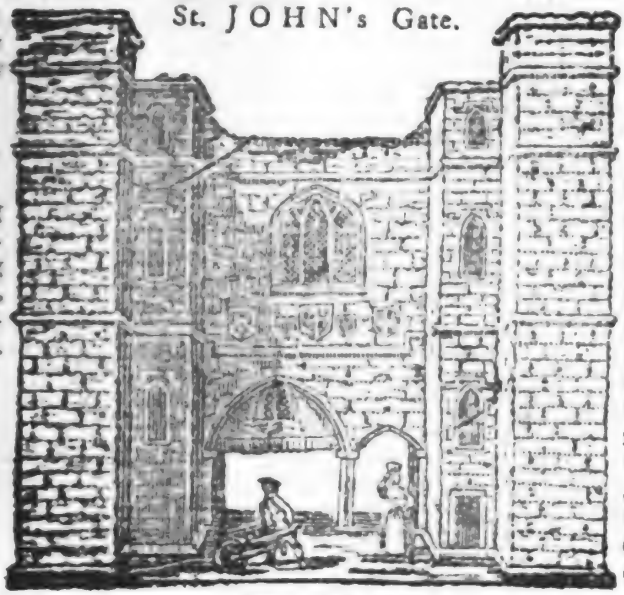
The *Gentleman's Magazine*

London Gazette
Daily Advertiſer
Public Advertiſer
Public Ledger
Gazetteer
St James's Chron
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wedneſday, Friday.
Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Briſtol 3



York 2 pap
Nubem
Newcaſtle 2
Leeds 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glaſgow
Ipſwich
Norwich
Exeter
Glouceſter
Saliſbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worceſter
Stamford
Nottingham
Chester
Manchester
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For MARCH, 1773.

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More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price

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By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at St. JOHN's GATE.

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AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from March 1, to March 6, 1773.

	Wheat		Rye		Bar.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	6	7	4	0	3	9	2	3	3	9
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	6	10	0	0	3	10	2	7	4	5
Surry	7	2	0	0	3	11	2	7	4	8
Hertford	7	0	0	0	3	10	2	5	4	9
Bedford	6	9	5	3	3	9	2	3	4	4
Cambridge	6	9	4	2	3	8	2	3	3	8
Huntingdon	6	6	0	0	3	9	2	3	3	10
Northampton	6	5	4	10	3	9	2	0	4	1
Rutland	6	0	0	0	3	10	2	2	3	10
Leicester	6	5	4	9	3	9	1	10	4	3
Nottingham	5	7	4	0	3	3	2	0	4	2
Derby	6	1	0	0	3	6	2	2	4	7
Stafford	6	2	4	4	3	8	2	1	4	4
Shropshire	6	0	4	8	3	7	1	10	4	6
Hereford	5	9	0	0	3	1	2	1	4	5
Worcester	6	3	4	0	4	2	2	2	4	6
Warwick	6	11	0	0	4	0	2	7	4	11
Glocester	6	11	0	0	3	10	2	4	5	0
Wiltshire	6	9	0	0	3	7	2	6	5	0
Berks	7	0	0	0	3	8	2	5	4	9
Oxford	7	0	0	0	3	9	2	6	4	10
Bucks	6	11	0	0	3	11	2	3	4	5

	Wheat		Rye		Bar.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Essex	6	7	3	1	3	9	2	4	4	2
Suffolk	6	5	3	10	3	7	2	2	3	7
Norfolk	6	6	4	3	3	3	2	2	4	0
Lincoln	5	4	3	11	3	0	1	7	3	6
York	5	3	3	7	3	4	1	9	3	8
Durham	5	5	4	0	3	5	2	0	4	2
Northumberland	5	6	4	2	3	2	2	3	3	9
Cumberland	6	2	3	10	3	2	1	11	3	10
Westmoreland	6	3	4	3	3	2	1	8	0	0
Lancashire	6	8	0	0	3	7	2	2	4	8
Cheshire	6	3	0	0	3	7	2	2	0	0
Monmouth	6	2	0	0	3	7	1	9	4	0
Somerset	6	10	4	8	3	11	2	2	4	4
Devon	6	4	0	0	3	2	1	6	0	0
Cornwall	5	5	0	0	2	9	1	6	0	0
Dorset	6	10	0	0	3	6	2	5	5	0
Hampshire	6	8	0	0	3	7	2	4	4	8
Suffex	6	6	0	0	3	6	2	4	4	4
Kent	6	8	0	0	3	9	2	6	4	8
WALES.										
North Wales	6	0	4	7	3	3	1	8	4	2
South Wales	5	5	4	4	3	1	1	5	3	3

A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for APRIL, 1772.

April 1772	Wind.		Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	N N E	strong	29 4	45	a black, cold, churlish day
2	Ditto		29 4	43	heavy morning, bright afternoon, sharp wind
3	Ditto		24 4	42	heavy churlish day
4	S W	little	29 9	42	frost in the night, fine warm bright day
5	E S E	fresh	29 8	44	frost in the night, bright morning, cloudy day
6	S W	ditto	29 7	46	a very fine bright warm day
7	Ditto	strong	29 7	50	cloudy and warm, very wet about noon
8	Ditto		29 5⅛	53	much rain early, several smart showers in the day
9	N W	strong	29 5	52	cloudy, with several showers
10	N	little	29 8¼	49	a pleasant grey day
11	S	strong	29 6¼	47	a very wet day
12	Ditto	fresh	29 4⅞	49	many flying clouds, some little rain
13	S to N	ditto	29 4½	50	bright warm morning, cold wet afternoon
14	N N E	little	29 5	48	an exceeding wet day
15	N N W	ditto	29 5	47	lowering day, but no rain
16	N E	little	29 5	47	an excessive wet day
17	N	ditto	29 7⅛	44	clouds and sunshine at intervals, very sharp wind
18	W to N	ditto	29 6	43	frosty night, fine morning snow towards evening
19	N	strong	29 5⅛	40	bright hard frost night and day, cutting wind
20	N N W	fresh	29 7	39	Ditto some snow at times
21	Ditto		29 7	41	no frost, cloudy, lowering day, some trifling rain
22	N	little	29 7⅛	45	chiefly cloudy, some trifling rain
23	W N W	ditto	30 0	46	a very fine bright day
24	Ditto		29 9	48	chiefly cloudy, with a little rain
25	N E	fresh	29 9	50	a black churlish day, a good deal of misling rain
26	E	ditto	29 8	48	chiefly cloudy, but fair, cold wind
27	Ditto	strong	29 7	48	clouds and sunshine at intervals, cold wind
28	Ditto		29 7	47	very bright and frosty, cutting wind
29	Ditto		29 7	45	clouds and sunshine at intervals, very cold.
30	N	strong	29 5	46	Ditto

Bill of Mortality from February 25, to March 23, 1773.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males	726	1442	Males	1043	2109
Females	716		Females	1066	

Whereof have died under two years old 647

Peck Loaf 2s. 8d.

Between				
2 and 5	135	50 and 60	187
5 and 10	70	60 and 70	139
10 and 20	83	70 and 80	125
20 and 30	202	80 and 90	41
30 and 40	227	90 and 100	7
40 and 50	224		

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THE
Gentleman's Magazine;
For MARCH, 1773.

PROCEEDINGS in PARLIAMENT.

The Debate on the Bill to reſtrain the Eaſt-India Company from appointing Commiſſioners of Superviſion, continued from p. 56.

Sir William Meredith.

SIR, I do not wiſh to trouble the Houſe, but as I had the honour of being in that committee, I only beg leave to inform the honourable gentleman, that we were appointed to enquire into their affairs; and not to redreſs grievances. The hon. gent. [Mr. B. Burke] has diſplayed his rhetoric with his cuſtomary facility. He compares the two committees to a jack: he ſays, the ſecret one is like the flier, and the other like the weight. I agree with him in the ſimile, but draw a very different concluſion. Sir, between the heavy ponderous weight at one end, and the quick motion of the flier, the diſh is prepared, and rendered fit for the houſe to digeſt.

Lord G. Germain.—Sir, I riſe up to ſhew that I have acted conſiſtently throughout this affair. The way, Sir, in which this bill was introduced I objected to; and I ſincerely wiſh it had come to us through any other channel than a Secret Committee. When, Sir, two honourable gentlemen in the direction of India affairs ſtood up, and pledged themſelves that no Superviſion ſhould go out, I then wiſhed that Parliament would not interfere, unleſs they attempted to proceed: but ſince I have heard their Counſel at the bar, the very arguments which they advance againſt the bill, are the greateſt proofs of the urgent neceſſity for it; and, Sir, had thoſe gentlemen been engaged to defend the bill, they could not have ſtarted arguments more effectual for that purpoſe than thoſe which we have heard againſt it. The evils in India are of that magnitude, that the Parliament only can reform them. Has not a member, in his place, (Mr. Sykes) been accuſed of extorting from the miſerable natives of India, by an arbitrary and oppreſſive tax, a great part of his wealth? Has he not been reſolutely told by an evidence (whom he interrogated himſelf) that the illegal tax of the Mot'ut was a great part taken by himſelf for his dreſs and table. Are ſuch men, Sir, who have rioted with an unrelenting cruelty in the diſtreſſes of their miſerable fellow-creatures, proper perſons to reſtore the current of juſtice, and regulate the miſchiefs which their iniquity has produced? No, Sir; and as Parliament only can remedy the evil, and as Parliament are well able to do it, I am heartily for the bill.

Lord North.—I did not intend to have ſaid any thing to the bill; I am ſatisfied it has as general an aſſent as any matter that ever came within the houſe; but, Sir, as I have been particularly alluded to by an honourable gentleman over the way, (Mr. Burke) I ſhall beg the indulgence of the houſe for a few moments. The honourable gentleman over the way, Sir, has ſaid that government has plundered the Eaſt-India Company of 2,000,000l. Sir, the 400,000l. a year was obtained from them for the ſervice of the public, and not for the emolument of the Miniſter; and, Sir, ſince their affairs have turned out in ſo wretched a manner, I am of opinion that the 2,000,000l. is much better employed in this country than in India, to build walls round their camps, with locks and keys, to keep the men from deſerting. I think, Sir, it is allowed that Parliament have a right over the India Company, and that Parliament can do them ſervice; then, Sir, ſince the one is eſtabliſhed, and

the

the other allowed, no objection of any conſequence can be made to the bill: and I confeſs, when the matter was firſt propoſed to me, I conſidered it as I do now, as an expedient highly juſtifiable, and no leſs neceſſary.

Lord Clive.—I will not treſpaſs on the indulgence of the Houſe but a few minutes. I am ſorry, Sir, to find the India Company contending with Parliament; becauſe whenever their rights to territorial poſſeſſions are examined into, they will be diſputed, and the Crown become the actual poſſeſſor of them. I conſider the intereſts of the nation and the company as inſeparable, and, with reſpect to the Superviſion, I was, and continue to be, againſt it: but, Sir, at the ſame time, I conſider this bill as an exertion of parliamentary authority, yet extremely neceſſary, and I could have wiſh'd that the company had met the houſe half way, inſtead of petitioning, and quarrelling with the mouth that is to feed them. With reſpect to the gentlemen nominated for the Superviſion, they are themſelves the beſt judges whether their abilities and integrity are equal to the important ſervice in which they were to engage. Had they, Sir, known the Eaſt-Indies as well as I do, they would ſhudder at the bare idea of ſuch a perplexing and difficult ſervice. Sir, the moſt rigid integrity, with the greateſt diſintereſtedneſs, the greateſt abilities, with reſolution and perſeverance, muſt be united in the man or men, who undertake to reform the accumulating evils which exiſt in Bengal, and which threaten to involve the nation and the company in one common ruin.

The houſe was cleared for a diviſion juſt before twelve, when the numbers were 153 for the third reading, and 28 againſt it.

Monday 21. The Houſe received the report of the committee appointed to examine the ſeveral laws now in being relative to the aſſize of bread, for the ſubſtance of which report ſee Vol. XLII. p. 595. Adjourned to Wedneſday.

Wedneſday 23. Mr. T. Townſend moved, that an enquiry into the grounds of the expedition againſt the Caribbs in the iſland of St. Vincent's be referred to the 27th of January enſuing.

Thurſday 24. Several bills received the Royal aſſent by commiſſion, and the Houſe adjourned to the 29th of January.

Tueſday, Jan. 19. The Houſe met according to adjournment, and received ſeveral petitions, but no debate of conſequence enſued.

Wedneſday 20. Mr. T. Townſend moved for poſtponing the affair of St. Vincent's to a farther day. And Mr. R. Whitworth gave notice, that, in the courſe of the enſuing week, he ſhould move for an amendment in the dog act.

Thurſday 21. The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee on Mr. Pulteney's motion for bringing in a bill for encouraging foreigners to lend money on eſtates in the Weſt-Indies on mortgages, and to authorize them to ſell the lands ſo mortgaged for the repayment of their principal and intereſt at the end of a certain term, and under certain reſtrictions.—As this bill has ſince paſſed into a law, and is rather of a local than general tendency, it may be ſufficient juſt to ſhew the intention of it without entering particularly into the debate upon it. The intention of it, Mr. Pownal ſaid, is to procure money for the cultivation of the ſugar lands at an eaſier rate than it can be obtained at preſent. Foreigners have hitherto been reſtrained from lending money to the planters on account of the difficulty in recovering it: one object of the bill is to remove that difficulty, by granting the lenders leave to mortgage, and to enable the borrowers to apply to chancery, after a certain number of years to be agreed upon, for leave to ſell the lands ſo mortgaged to pay themſelves. The objections made to this bill were frivolous; 1. That, if it paſſed into a law, it would reduce the price of ſugars; 2. That it would affect our ſtocks, as the Dutch would ſell out to lend at higher intereſt; 3. That, as collateral ſecurity is required by the lenders for the regular payment of the intereſt, thoſe houſes that give the ſecurity will engroſs the commiſſions; 4thly and laſtly, it was objected, That it would encourage ſmuggling; theſe objections appearing to the Houſe as trifling, the bill was ſuffered to paſs with little oppoſition.

Friday 22. Being the day on which the papers relative to the affair of St. Vincent's, moved for by Mr T. Townſend, were to be laid before the Houſe, that gentleman further moved, That this day fortnight be appointed for the enquiry, which, after ſome explanations on the part of the miniſtry, was granted.

Monday 25. This day Mr. Mackworth

worth preſented a petition from a ſet of gentlemen aſſociated for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing a new glaſs manufactory in this kingdom, praying to be incorporated, and that their joint ſtock only may be made anſwerable for the payment of their debts. A committee was appointed to draw up the bill; but it was ſtrongly oppoſed when brought in, on the ground of introducing a dangerous precedent, and on that of the governing principle on which the bill was framed; namely, not being liable to pay more than a certain ſum, and at the ſame time being at liberty to extend their credit as far as it might go: an idea, Mr. Attorney General ſaid, which contradicted every rule of juſtice; of legal compenſation; and every eſtabliſhed notion of trade and commerce. [*It is ſtill before the Houſe.*]

Tueſday 26. Mr. Sawbridge moved for leave to bring in a bill to ſhorten the duration of Parliaments.

Mr. Sawbridge.] However anxious my wiſhes are upon this occaſion, I muſt confeſs that I do not flatter myſelf with any hopes of preſent ſucceſs. For I cannot expect any aſſiſtance from thoſe members of the Houſe who *are now* in adminiſtration, nor from thoſe who *have been* in adminiſtration, nor yet from thoſe enthuſiaſtic *general* admirers of the revolution, who hold every thing as ſacred that has flowed from it; and think, becauſe it was a remedy for former evils, that we need not concern ourſelves about its ſubſequent abuſes. For my own part, I own I differ ſo much from theſe laſt gentlemen, that, in my opinion, it were better to have had no revolution, and to have continued our *old* race of tyrants, than to ſee a ſeptennial Parliament eſtabliſhed under *any* family whatever. The only ſupport the preſent motion can expect, muſt come from thoſe who act on a genuine, unmixed principle of public good, and an opinion of the duty they owe to their conſtituents: in ſhort, from thoſe who conſider themſelves, as they are, the ſervants, not the maſters of the people. Whatever may at preſent be the number of ſuch repreſentatives, I will continue to truſt that a day muſt at length come, when they will once more compoſe a majority in this Houſe, and reſtore to us again that honeſt and equal conſtitution, to which this nation is indebted for all its glory and proſperity, and by which alone the people can again enjoy juſtice, ſecurity, and happineſs.

The Lord-Mayor. I deſire to ſecond this motion, though with as little expectation of preſent ſucceſs as my honourable friend who moved it. I know too well the diſpoſition of this Houſe, and the reaſons which the majority have to prefer a ſeven years to a ſhorter leaſe, to believe that any propoſal, which tends to alter their ſituation, will be admitted. However, I hope, and firmly truſt, that he will perſevere in an annual repetition of this motion, undiſmayed with the preſent reception it may meet with. The integrity and clearneſs of the principle will make amends for the ſmall numbers who now are willing to embrace it; and notwithſtanding the diſheartning appearances of the preſent ſtate of public ſpirit amongſt all ranks and orders of men, both within doors and without, I have a firm reliance that the preſſing diſtreſſes which now hang over us, and the never-failing conſequences of a corrupt and ſhameleſs government, which muſt, from day to day, continue to pour in upon us, will at length produce from neceſſity the only ſaving meaſure of a *ſhort Parliament*, which is now denied to right and juſtice.

The Houſe on all ſides teſtified their diſlike by calling out—the queſtion! the queſtion! without making any reply; when Mr. Oliver roſe and made the following ſpeech:

Mr. Oliver. I riſe, Mr. Speaker, in behalf of adminiſtration, "and of oppoſition jointly;" becauſe on this ſubject they appear to be united. And I deſire to give a few reaſons in favour of a great majority of this Houſe, who are going to vote againſt the preſent queſtion, without urging any argument at all in their own juſtification.

It would be a great pity, Sir, that the merits of the cauſe ſhould be unknown through the *modeſty* of thoſe who are favourers of *long Parliaments*.

Sir, the very being of *ſuch* an adminiſtration as the preſent,—and of *ſuch* an oppoſition as the preſent,—depends upon the continuance of *long Parliaments*.

By the wiſe conſtitution of this country, the executive part of government was entirely veſted in the King. A fixed and permanent ſyſtem of laws was eſtabliſhed as the meaſure of his government. The forms and ceremonies of legal proceedings were intruſted to the judges; but the ſolid application of juſtice, and the diſpoſal of their property, remained ſolely in the people

people. Of ſuch a conſtitution an occaſional or *ſhort Parliament* was a neceſſary part;—a part of the CONSTITUTION, but no part of the GOVERNMENT. Parliament was by no means appointed to *govern*; but merely to be a *check* upon government, to watch over the King and the courts of juſtice, to guard the rights and privileges of the people, and in their name, and by their appointment and direction, to grant occaſional ſupplies for national purpoſes.

The natural conſequence (which indeed we have experienced) of *long Parliaments*, is to make them forget and neglect the very ends of their inſtitution; and to conſider themſelves no longer as delegates of the people, but as perſons choſen for ſeven years to be the *abſolute governors* of the country.

Long Parliaments are equally injurious to the *lawful* power of the Crown, and to the ſecurity of the people. The ſole excluſive right of *executive* government is taken from the one, and the neceſſary *check* is loſt to the other. In one word, *the Parliament*, which was appointed to watch over, is become itſelf *the Adminiſtration*. The faithful race of ſhepherds dogs is extinct; and, by an unnatural copulation, a breed of wolves are left to guard the flock.

Sir, I do not attempt by inference and probable concluſions to foretel what *will* come to paſs; I ſpeak of what we have ſeen. I had the honour to ſecond the motion of a learned member of this Houſe (who I am ſorry is not this day preſent) for an enquiry into the conduct of the courts of juſtice. It was rejected. Notwithſtanding an acknowledged ample proviſion had before been made for the Crown, it is not long ſince half a million was voted in this Houſe to his Majeſty. When an enquiry into the application of it was requeſted, that was likewiſe refuſed. Whenever any national ſupply is moved for, however enormous the ſum, it is readily granted: for the adminiſtration, who *receive* it, ſit upon theſe benches. Whenever an *effectual* enquiry into the application of money is moved for, it is as readily refuſed: for the adminiſtration, who *apply* it, ſit upon theſe benches. The proceedings of courts of juſtice, and the application of public money, were formerly the great objects of Parliamentary enquiry. They ſeem now to be conſidered as a miſemployment of time, and a derogation from the dignity of a Britiſh Senate.

Inſtead of theſe *trifling* conſiderations, our attention is now drawn off to more *ſolemn* and *important* ſubjects of legiſlation and debate. We ſtill continue to be a *check* indeed—a check upon hackney coachmen. Whilſt we paſs over the common vulgar topics of public juſtice, and millions of public treaſure, the moſt *minute* enquiry into *their* conduct is permitted. An act has lately been paſſed to oblige them to hold in their hands the ſtrings of their coaches: another was propoſed laſt ſeſſions to determine how many paſſengers they ſhould ſuffer to ride on the outſide: and the next may poſſibly produce another to oblige them to pull off their hats to their cuſtomers. Sublime contemplations! which ſhort Parliaments would not have time to ripen into laws. Such are the worthy notions of legiſlation! ſuch the important occupation! ſuch the natural conſequence of *long Parliaments!*

But, Sir, beſides theſe great advantages of long Parliaments—ADMINISTRATION PARLIAMENTS,—the Crown is by their means delivered from any humiliating obligation to the people. Does the King want money? Adminiſtration will ſupply him.—— Theirs is the grant, and to them only is the obligation; an obligation eaſily repaid by ſuffering thoſe who vote it to ſhare largely of the plunder.

Under ſuch circumſtances as theſe the gentlemen connected with Adminiſtration are ſurely juſtified in voting againſt the preſent queſtion; to do otherwiſe, would be an act of ſuicide.

The ſame conſiderations will ſerve to juſtify the bulk of Oppoſition who vote againſt the preſent queſtion: they have already been, and it is not improbable to ſuppoſe that they may again be in office on the ſame plan. They have therefore no objection to a *long*, *Adminiſtration Parliament*, provided themſelves compoſe a part of it. The expectation of this I apprehend to be the chief cement of their union; and it is merely an act of ſelf-defence to vote againſt a ſhort Parliament, whoſe conſequences, by excluding them from a ſhare in Adminiſtration, muſt neceſſarily break them in pieces.

Such, Sir, appearing to me the real motives for rejecting the preſent queſtion, and the only arguments that can be truly urged againſt it, I have acted a fair and candid part, by giving the whole

whole ſtrength of the adverſary's defence, and by not ſuffering thoſe juſtifying reaſons to lie concealed which their *modeſty* might not perhaps permit them to avow.

For my own part, Sir, having no connection, and being determined never to have any, either with thoſe who are, or have been, or may hereafter be, in Adminiſtration, I have none of their reaſons to reſtrain me from following my principle. I abhor a long, abſolute, Adminiſtration Parliament, becauſe it leads directly and by haſty ſteps to the very laſt dregs of deſpotiſm. I think that human ſecurity cannot receive, nor human policy deviſe, a more laſting and efficacious ſecurity than *real* repreſentatives of the people aſſembled in Parliament, *ſhort* in its *duration* and *ſeſſion*, ſovereign in its power of controul, but ſtripped of every attribute of *executive government*.

Mr. Duntze.—Sir, I muſt implore the patience of the Houſe for a few minutes, and intreat their indulgence for my defects. I pretend to no excellence as a ſpeaker, I am ſenſible of my inability, and feel myſelf very unequal to the taſk of ſpeaking before ſo reſpectable and honourable an aſſembly. But, Sir, I cannot content myſelf with giving a ſilent vote upon a ſubject like this. I think it highly important, and well worthy the attention and debate of this Houſe. I have a very great reſpect for the character of the honourable member who moved this queſtion, though I have not the honour of his acquaintance; and I am confident, that he is well perſuaded of the propriety of the motion he has made; and yet, Sir, I own my ſentiments differ very widely from his. I cannot think that this plan of a ſhort Parliament will obtain any of the advantages hoped for, or prevent any of the grievances complained of. On the contrary, it would be attended with numberleſs miſchiefs beyond what we now ſuffer. I appeal to every gentleman who hears me, what diſtractions, diſturbances, and confuſion, always attend the preſent elections. If Parliaments were triennial, there would be very little interruption to theſe diſorders; and if they were annual, the diſturbances would be perpetual. Beſides, Sir, what proſpect would there be of a fair election? What gentleman would petition? and, if they did petition how could they be determined? Sir, the Parliament would be diſſolved before half the petitions would be heard. Sir, we ſhould have nothing but falſe returns, confuſion, and diſturbance; and therefore, Sir, for the ſake of peace, I ſhall be againſt the queſtion.

As ſoon as Mr. Duntze had finiſhed, the cry was repeated from every ſide of the Houſe——"The queſtion! the queſtion!"——Which being put, and a diviſion demanded, there appeared to be 133 againſt the queſtion, and only 45 for it. [*To be continued.*]

State of the Evidence upon which Sir John Dalrymple has grounded his Charge againſt the great Patriots of King Charles the Second's Reign.

Extract of a Diſpatch from Monſ. Barillon to Lewis XV. Dec. 5, 1680.

"I SEND your Majeſty the names of the Members of Parliament whom I have engaged in your intereſt . . . . The greateſt part of theſe connections could not be made by myſelf . . I made uſe of Mr. Montagu, and Mrs. Hervey, his ſiſter; of Mr. Harbord, Algernnoon Sydney, and the Sieur Bebar; from all whom I had already received great help in the affair of the Earl of Danby. The intereſts of thoſe with whom I am in commerce are very different and very oppoſite. Mr. Montague would willingly be well with the Court, and have a great place if poſſible. He has declared himſelf openly againſt the Duke of York, and is in confidence with the Duke of Monmouth: he is alſo united with Lord Ruſſel and Lord Shafteſbury . . . . He wiſhes that I would enter further into the Duke of Monmouth's affair, and the reſerve he obſerves in me on that head makes him ſometimes ſuſpect that your Majeſty ſupports the Duke of York . . . All I ſaid did not perſuade him; but the money I paid him by your Majeſty's orders made his mind eaſy. I believe it will be neceſſary to make him a ſecond payment of 50,000 livres . . .

"Mrs. Hervey is as deep as him in all intrigues . . . It was through her I engaged Mr. Hampden and Mr. Harbord, who are two of the moſt conſiderable members of Parliament.

"The Sieur Algernoon Sydney is a man of great views and very high deſigns, which tend to the eſtabliſhment of a republic. He is in the party of independents and other ſectaries; they were maſters during the late troubles: at preſent they are not very powerful in Parliament, but ſtrong in London. The

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The Duke of Buckingham is of the ſame party, and believes himſelf the head; but Dr. Owen is patriarch of the ſectaries, and Mr. Penn chief of the Quakers . . . The ſervice I may draw from Sydney does not appear, for his connections are with obſcure perſons; but he is intimate with the Sieur Jones, who is a man of great knowledge in the laws, and will be Chancellor, if the party oppoſed to the court gain the ſuperiority, and the Earl Shafteſbury be contented with any other employment.

"Mr. Harbord is a friend of Mr. Montagu's, an active, vigilant man, from whom I have very good information, and who has a great deſire to make his fortune by means of France.

"The Chevalier Beber is he thro' whom I have a connection with the Preſbyterians. He is a rich man and afraid of troubles. He is attached to the Duke of York, and the pains he has taken have not been uſeleſs, for the Preſbyterians are entirely againſt the Prince of Orange.

"There are other people from whom I got ſome ſervices."

Here Berillon mentions Baron de Witts, the Sieur Ducros, and Le Pin, one of Lord Sunderland's clerks. And adds, "My principal care and my firſt application has been to engage perſons of credit in Parliament to hinder the alliances being approved, and the granting money to ſupport them."

In another letter, dated the 30th of September 1680, from Berillon to the King of France, he tells his Majeſty, that there are ſome who endeavour to make him underſtand that a republic would be much leſs injurious to the intereſts of France, than the re-union of the parties in England under a Proteſtant King; and he inſtances Mr. Sydney as one who talks to him with moſt force and moſt openneſs upon that ſubject.

In a ſtate of Berillon's money accounts from Dec. 22, 1668, to Dec. 14, 1669, are the following ſums to the following perſons:

Duke of Buckingham 1000 guineas; Mr. Sydney 500 guineas; Sieur Beber 500 guineas; Sieur Lyttleton 500 guineas; Sieur Powle 500 guineas; Sieur Harbord 500 guineas.

In another account, to William Harbord, who, Berillon ſays, contributed much to the ruin of Lord Danby, 500 guineas; to Mr. Hampden 500 guineas; to Colonel Titus 500 guineas; to Sir Thomas Armſtrong 500; to Bennet, ſecretary to Prince Rupert, and afterwards to Lord Shafteſbury, 300 guineas; to Hotham, ſon to Hotham, Governor of Hull 300; to Hicdal 300; to Garoway 300; to Francland 300; to Compton 300; to Harlies [Sir Edward] 300; to Sacheverell 300; to Feley 300; to Bide 500; to Algernoon Sydney 500; to Herbert 500; to Baber 500; to Hill [Sir Roger] 500; to Boſcawen 500; to Du Croſs 150; to Le Pin 150 guineas.

[We forbear to make any other comment upon the above facts, except that it appears ſomewhat ſtrange that they eſcaped the vigilance of Carte, who was well diſpoſed to have made them public, had they come to his knowledge.]

Mr. URBAN,

AS you have conferred a ſingular obligation on me, by inſerting in your moſt excellent Magazine, my hints concerning the plays of Sophocles, you will ſtill further oblige me, by inſerting (if worthy of it) the following dying ſpeech of Mr. Cuffe, Secretary to the Earl of Eſſex, who ſuffered for the ſame offence which his maſter did in Queen Elizabeth's time.

I am, Sir, Your conſtant reader,

CANTAB.

The Dying Speech of Mr. CUFFE.

"I am here adjudged to die for acting an act, never acted; for plotting a plot, never plotted. Juſtice will have her courſe; accuſers muſt be heard; greatneſs will have victory; ſcholars and martialiſts (though learning and valour ſhould have the preeminence), in England, muſt die like dogs, and be hanged To miſlike this were but folly; to diſpute it, but time loſt; to alter it, impoſſible; but to endure it, is manly; and to ſcorn it, is magnanimity: the Queen is diſpleaſed, the lawyers injurious, and death terrible: but I crave pardon of the Queen; forgive the lawyers, and the world; deſire to be forgiven, and welcome death."

E R R A T A

In December Mag. p. 574. l. laſt, for *contradiction*, read *contradiſtinction*.

In laſt Mag. p. 69. col. 1. l. 3. from the bottom, for *ſent*, read *ſut*.

In the explanation of the plate p. 121. col. 2. l. 29. for *medallions*, read *medals*.

Deſcription

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Deſcription of the Oriole, *the Oriolus Galbula of Linnæus. (See the plate.)*

THIS is one of the few *European* birds that uſe, like thoſe of *India*, an uncommon caution in the placing of their neſts. Nor is the reaſon in theſe happy climates very evident. In the torrid zone, the feathered tribe have cauſe to fear the ſearch of the wanton monkies, or the gliding of the deſtroying ſerpents, both which are continual enemies to birds and their little broods. To elude, therefore, their cruelties, they endeavour to fix their neſts beyond the reach of the deſtroyers, at the very extremity of a ſpray, or at the end of a weak bough.

This builds its neſt between the forks of the extremity of ſome branch, generally of an antient oak, and forms it of ſtraw, and filaments of hemp, looſely put together: its eggs are of a whitiſh colour, marked with great browniſh ſpots.

The bird is of the ſize of a throſtle; but the cock is in part of a colour that rivals thoſe of India; the head and whole back and body being of a bright gold colour; the wings black with a fine yellow bar; the tail black with its ends of a rich yellow. The *female* is of a duller hue; the parts which are yellow in the *male*, are in this of a dull green.

They are found in moſt places of the Continent of *Europe*, but particularly the ſouthern parts: they feed on berries, figs, and other fruits.

MR. URBAN,

THE WORK upon the *Barometer* and *Thermometer*, or upon the Air in general, by Mr. *Jean André* DE LUC, *citizen of* GENEVA, of which ſome account has already been given by Mr. DE LA LANDE in the *Connoiſſance des Mouvemens Celeſtes* for the year 1765, and in the *Journal des Savans* for the month of February 1771, is at length come out of the preſs, where it has been near eight years.

The ſame reaſons which have ſo long prevented its publication, engaged the author to have it printed under his own eye, and at his own expence. He was ſenſible that his experiments were not complete, and that as he was determined to communicate his diſcoveries to the learned world, it became his duty to conſult the beſt judges, and to unfold ſuch parts of thoſe diſcoveries as they thought wanting further elucidation. And as he was at the ſame time engaged in a variety of different affairs, he could employ himſelf in the neceſſary experiments at his leiſure hours only. It was, therefore, neceſſary for him to take the edition into his own hands, that he might remain in poſſeſſion of the manuſcript till the whole was printed.

But the more time he had given up to the compoſition of this work, in order to render it uſeful to natural philoſophy, the more he thought himſelf obliged to ſhorten that of its publication. This motive induces him to offer the work by ſubſcription, and even not to deliver any of the 600 copies which he has printed off, until he has found nearly an equal number of ſubſcribers.

Conſiſtent with which views, it being neceſſary to give the public ſome account of the work, the following is an extract in abridgment.

Mr. DE LUC has been employed from his youth in the uſe of the inſtruments of which he now gives a deſcription. It was at firſt his amuſement: but in the year 1754, he began to employ them in uſeful reſearches.

The meaſure of *heights* by the *barometer* was his firſt object. Intending to make uſe of it according to the rules already laid down, he conſulted the different writings in which they are deſcribed: but he found ſuch differences and ſo much uncertainty in them, that he determined to dedicate ſome time to ſuch experiments as might improve them: imagining that the diſcoveries which he had already made upon the inſtrument itſelf, would render his reſearches more eaſy.

He was the more ſurpriſed at the inſufficiency of the attempts that had been made hitherto in ſo important a point of natural philoſophy, becauſe there is ſcarce any original philoſopher, who has not endeavoured to contribute towards them. The attempts which have been made by many men of genius, render the hiſtory of the *barometer* exceedingly intereſting to thoſe who love to conſider the progreſs of the human mind. This conſideration, it was, that determined the author to run through the hiſtory of the *barometer* in the firſt part of the work.

It begins with the deſcriptions of ſeveral barometers, following the order of time, accompanied with remarks on their advantages and inconveniencies. The next goes on to the particular obſerva-

obſervations which had been made on the inſtrument: the author gives a critical expoſition of the different ſyſtems which have been invented to explain the difficult phenomena which it exhibits: ſuch as the differences obſerved in the height of different *barometers*, even when ſituated in the ſame place: the light which appears in ſome *barometers*: the effects produced by the different form of the tubes, and by the variations of heat. Each of theſe circumſtances has given riſe to various hypotheſes, many of which deſerved to be examined with care.

But one of the moſt intereſting phenomena of the *barometer*, and which has moſt exerciſed the invention of Philoſophers, is its variations in the ſame place. The moſt celebrated Philoſophers have not thought it beneath them to endeavour to inveſtigate its cauſes. All the ſprings in Nature have been called into action, but without ſucceſs. This the author proves by examining each hypotheſis ſeparately.

Laſtly, he conſiders all the attempts which have been made at different times to meaſure heights by the means of the *barometer*. This part of the hiſtory he has laboured more than the reſt; both becauſe it is intimately connected, as well as the foregoing, with the hiſtory of the *air*, and becauſe it has been the principal object of his attention.

Having thus conſidered the *barometer* hiſtorically in every point of view, but only till the time when he began his firſt experiments, the author next relates the reſult of them in the SECOND PART. For this purpoſe he conſiders the *barometer* in the ſtate of imperfection in which he firſt found it: that is to ſay, when its height was undetermined. That was its principal defect, and which was admitted by Philoſophers. Following afterwards, in his relation, the path which his own experiments had pointed out to him; he ſhews that the cauſes of the variations which had been remarked, ariſe from a diſſimilarity of circumſtances, and particularly from the differences in the form of the tubes, in the manner of filling them, and in the temperature of the place. We muſt particularly obſerve with relation to the laſt circumſtance, that when there happens a variation in the heat of a place, there are ſome *barometers* in which the mercury falls, others in which it riſes, and ſome in which it continues immoveable. After having ſhewn the cauſes of theſe, as well as of all the other irregularities of the *barometer*, he ſhews the method of preventing them with certainty.

In this point of view, the *thermometer* becomes an eſſential part of the *barometer* *: and as it becomes ſtill more requiſite in the greater part of the obſervations in which the *barometer* is uſed, Mr. De Luc has undertaken to render it more perfect: which he has done, by conſidering it *ab ovo*.

The firſt point which has employed him, is the fundamental part of the *thermometer*; that is to ſay, the matter itſelf whoſe dilatations ſhew the variations of heat. It was neceſſary to attempt to find out the relation between their effects and their cauſes; for it was poſſible that the dilatations of bodies might not be proportional to the variations of heat. The method which he uſed in his enquiry, was, to compare, firſt, the dilatations which the different liquors of which *thermometers* are made, underwent, when expoſed to the ſame ſucceſſive augmentations of heat. Theſe firſt experiments, by the irregularity of the ſeries's which repreſented the correſponding dilatations of the liquids, firſt ſhewed him the neceſſity of confining himſelf to one: and the conſiderations drawn from the detail of theſe irregularities, joined to a great number of experiments and obſervations, led him at length to conclude, *a priori*, that of all the liquors employed hitherto to form *thermometers*, *quick-ſilver* was that whoſe dilatations were neareſt to being proportional to the variations of heat which produce them.

The author was got thus far, when, in a converſation concerning his experiments with Mr. Le Sage, that able philoſopher communicated to him an

* We find, in a work printed at Paris this year (1772), entitled, *Obſervations on Natural Philoſophy, on Natural Hiſtory, and on the Arts, by M. l'Abbe Rozier*, Tom. I. page 226, the deſcription of a barometer conſtructed at London, by Mr. Ramſden, in which the effect of the heat is alſo corrected, and in a method which, though apparently different, has nevertheleſs a remarkable relation with that of M. De Luc. If this barometer does not owe its origin to the account which M. De la Lande gave of M. De Luc's, in the *Connoiſſance des mouvemens Celeſtes* for the year 1765 (and it is very poſſible that it does not), there reſults from them a confirmation of the two methods.

* idea

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idea which he had had of making a *thermometer*, the degrees of which ſhould repreſent equal degrees of heat. Mr. De Luc eagerly embraced this idea, and made uſe of it as a teſt of his ſyſtem concerning the dilatations of *mercury*. The experiments which he has made with this deſign have not only confirmed him in his ſyſtem, but have enabled him to form a *graduation* for the *thermometer of quick-ſilver* that really expreſſes equal differences of heat.

Having proceeded thus far, it was eaſy for him to ſhew, from the nature of the thing itſelf, and from examples, what a chaſm there remained to be filled up in the enquiries concerning heat, and what miſtakes we might fall into, under the want of ſuch an inſtrument as the *thermometer*, with theſe corrections, is now become.

He goes on next to examine the fixed points of the *thermometer*; an object very eſſential to the perfection of that inſtrument, and upon which there ſtill remained many things undetermined. He enters, on this occaſion, into the examination of all the *thermometers* which have had any reputation, and at the ſame time he runs through the hiſtory of the *thermometer*.

The congelation of water, and its ebullition, being *terms* which have been generally choſen as the moſt proper to ſerve as baſes of the graduation of the *thermometer*, the author has made them one of the principal objects of his enquiry. It appeared to him, that the firſt of theſe *terms* was equivocal, becauſe it had been differently underſtood by natural philoſophers; and that the ſecond was uncertain, ſince the heat of boiling water varies according to certain circumſtances, which it is neceſſary to know in order to determine the effects.

After having ſhewn the method of fixing, in a manner liable to no uncertainty, the point called *congelation*, he goes on to the examination of the cauſes which alter the heat of boiling water. The two principal appeared to him to be, viz. the heterogeneous bodies which are contained in water, and the difference in the weight of the atmoſphere.

Concerning the firſt of theſe cauſes, the author relates the experiments which he has made to determine the inaccuracies which might proceed from the difference of the water; and he ſhews a method to prevent them.

The ſecond cauſe having the greateſt effect, and being at the ſame time inevitable, required his greateſt attention. We know that the heat of boiling water decreaſes when the weight of the air which it ſuſtains becomes leſs; but it was neceſſary to determine the quantity of this effect, and its laws.

M. *De Luc* had began ſome experiments for this purpoſe in 1762, in his way from *Geneva* to *Genoa*, by *Mount Cenis*; and theſe firſt experiments had ſhewn him that there was a ſingular relation between the ſinking of the *Mercury* and the diminution of the heat of boiling water. Suſpecting, nevertheleſs, the *thermometer* to be the cauſe of theſe ſingularities, he did at firſt admit the relation: he turned his attention to the conſtruction of an inſtrument, which might prevent miſtakes in his experiments.

With this new *thermometer* he undertook to purſue his enquiries on this ſubject, which was now become very intereſting, on account of the queſtion which it gives riſe to in Natural Philoſophy. He has obſerved the heat of boiling water at different elevations, from *Lower Languedoc* to the higheſt acceſſible tops of the *Alps*; which comprehends the vertical height of 1520 *toiſes*: and he has had the pleaſure to ſee that the reſult of his numerous obſervations formed a regular law, from whence is derived a ſimple formula for the correction of the point of boiling water upon the *thermometer*.

The different journeys which the author has made to the *Alps*, on account of theſe obſervations, having given him an opportunity to make ſeveral remarks in Natural Philoſophy and in Natural Hiſtory, he gives a relation of them, principally directed towards theſe objects.

After having conſidered the queſtion concerning the variations of the heat of boiling water in its conſequences with regard to the *thermometer*, and found the *equation* neceſſary *to fix* theſe points of heat, *M. De Luc*, extremely aſtoniſhed at the law expreſſed by this *equation*, perſevered in ſeeking the cauſes of it. This is the intent of a great number of experiments, of which he gives an account, and which have led him on to the diſcovery of many phyſical cauſes, which produce the *maxima* of the heat of boiling water when the weights of the air were different, reckoning from the *Zero* of that weight: a matter in which the greateſt obſcurity hitherto yet remained.

The fixed points of the *thermometer*, and the laws of the dilatations of the

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the different liquids which are employed in them, *i. e.* every thing which was indiſpenſable to meaſure heat with regularity, being thus determined; the author thought it neceſſary to examine the errors which have been produced by the defects in the preceding meaſures: ſo that Philoſophers might know what they had to depend on in the obſervations already made on *heat*. The thermometer, which has been employed in the greateſt number of theſe experiments, is undoubtedly that of *M. De Reaumur*; and it is that whoſe true principles were the moſt miſtaken. *M. De Luc*, who had had an opportunity of ſuſpecting it in the courſe of his obſervations, undertook an enquiry concerning thoſe principles.

The *datum* on which he grounded his enquiry was the certain knowledge of the point at which that thermometer conſtantly ſtood in the vaults under the obſervatory at Paris. He ſent ſeveral of his thermometers to M. *Varenne de Beoſt*, correſpondent of the academy of ſciences; who, ſeconded by M. *Briſſon*, member of the ſame academy, made a ſufficient number of obſervations to determine with certainty the degree at which theſe thermometers conſtantly ſtood there: and joining to this determination ſome experiments no leſs carefully made, though of another kind, he has diſcovered at length the true fixed points of the therm meter of M. *De Reaumur*, and in general all its relations with the *common thermometer* (*). We ſhall be aſtoniſhed to find, by the table which expreſſes theſe relations, how much the thermometer of M. *De Reaumur* was miſtaken, and of courſe how many obſervations made with thermometers bearing that denomination will be at beſt loſt.

The right conſtruction of thermometers requiring more care than is uſually imagined, the author has not been ſatisfied with giving the general principles. He enters into the detail of their conſtruction for the uſe of the artiſts.

He ſpends ſome time in the conſideration of the *ſcale* of the inſtrument, taken in a general view; and he ſhews, by examples drawn from his own labours, that, if we take care to provide againſt all *phyſical* differences in the *thermometer*, no inconveniency will ariſe from the introduction of differences purely *geometrical*, ſuch as are thoſe of the number and the ſize of the degrees; and that in certain caſes they will be very convenient.

Laſtly, after having conſidered the *Thermometer* as an inſtrument of uſe in phyſics, and which as ſuch cannot be carried to too great a degree of perfection, the author conſiders it as an inſtrument of uſe to the public; and as, in this point of view, it would be very difficult to exclude entirely the uſe of *ſpirit of wine*, becauſe, on ſome account, it is more convenient than *mercury*, he ſhews an eaſy method to make thermometers of that liquor, whoſe variations are marked like thoſe of Natural Philoſophers. By this means we ſhall be enabled to underſtand each other on the ſubject of *heat*, and many obſervations, which opportunity gives birth to, will not be left to Natural Philoſophy, as they have hitherto been.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

(*) Thus M. De Luc calls a *thermometer of mercury*, whoſe *ſcale* is conſtructed by dividing into 80 *parts* the interval between the points corre*ſ*ponding to the temperature of *melting ice* and *of boiling water*, *when the barometer is at 27 inches*.

MR. URBAN,

I HAVE obſerved that whenever you have inſerted in your uſeful publication any letters or papers containing notions of a bad and dangerous tendency, that you have been alſo willing to relieve us, by inſerting proper replies in ſome future Magazine. And this is certainly the more neceſſary where any thing has been advanced on ſubjects of *Divinity*, which appears to a plain and ſerious Chriſtian as an open attack upon the religion of the Goſpel. What occaſions theſe hints now, is the account given in your January Magazine, p. 20, of a pamphlet, lately publiſhed, intitled, *An Enquiry into the Scripture Meaning of the Word Satan*. The author of that pamphlet, as your correſpondent informs us, (for I have never ſeen it) thinks—*that the idea of fallen angelic ſpirits is not grounded on the authority of the ſacred writings*; or, in other words, he ſeems to deny the exiſtence of *the Devil and his Angels*: for to me it appears a plain caſe, that, if we allow the being of *Devils*, or *wicked Spirits*, we muſt alſo allow that they are *fallen Spirits*, who have *not kept their firſt eſtate*. All the creatures of God, when they came firſt from the hands of their Creator, *were very good*, Gen. i. 31. and, there-

therefore, all *degeneracy* and *moral evil* muſt proceed, not from the Creator, but from the creature's abuſe of his free agency.

I would not here pretend to anſwer objections which I have never ſeen; I would only offer a few hints on the ſubject.

In regard to the *real exiſtence of Devils*, I would obſerve, that it is moſt certainly the current doctrine of the *Old* and *New Teſtament*; and that I think it cannot be denied, without turning a great number of *hiſtorical facts* into mere *allegories* and *moral fables*: And where ſuch a method of expounding Scripture takes place, we know that the conſequences will be very bad; the meaning of the ſacred writings will be aſcertained by the *whims*, *fancies*, and *imaginations*, of the learned and unlearned critic.

Thoſe *wicked ſpirits* are repreſented in Scripture as being *many*, Luke viii. 30. and as having *one chief*, or *ſupreme head*, called the *Prince of the Devils*, Mat. xii. 24. The puniſhment of wicked and impenitent ſinners in the future ſtate is deſcribed, by our Saviour Jeſus Chriſt, as being the *everlaſting fire prepared for the Devil and his Angels*, Mat. xxv. 41. but, if there are no ſuch *Devils*, there can be no ſuch *future puniſhment*; and, therefore, (according to this ſcheme) wicked and vicious men may go on now in a courſe of ſin and irreligion without the dread and terror of endleſs miſery hereafter.

Let me further add, that although this great adverſary of mankind be repreſented by the Apoſtle as—*a roaring lion, walking about, and ſeeking whom he may devour*, 1 Peter v. 8. yet the good man, the true Chriſtian, has no reaſon to fear his rage and malice; becauſe our bleſſed Saviour, the Son of God, has *deſtroyed the works of the Devil*, 1 John iii. 8; he has *conquered and ſpoiled the principalities and powers of the kingdom of the Prince of Darkneſs*, Col. ii. 15. John xvi. 11. And he will effectually ſave and deliver his people, who believe in him, and obey him, from *the power and terror of the Devil*, Heb. ii. 14.

Thus this new and ſtrange doctrine advanced in the pamphlet alluded to, in my opinion, has a very bad tendency, as well in the foregoing as in many other inſtances; and, therefore, it cannot receive any countenance from the Holy Scriptures. I am, &c.

T. M.

MR. URBAN,

THO' the particular account of the Roman Inſcription in your Magazine for December laſt, p. 558, 559, might put the authenticity of it beyond all reaſonable doubt; it might, otherwiſe, perhaps, have ſeemed to be a compoſition formed out of two inſcriptions upon lead, occurring together in *Camden's Britannia*, under CHESHIRE: an explanatory account of both which is included in "Some conſiderations on a draught of two large pieces of lead, with *Roman* inſcriptions upon them, found ſeveral years ſince in YORKSHIRE. By *John Ward*, L. L. D Rhet. Prof. *Greſh.* and V. P R. S." Publiſhed in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, vol. 49. page 686—700.

As to *Hurſt-Monceaux*-houſe, mentioned at p. 562 of the ſame Magazine, W. W. may conſult p. 146, 147, of vol. I. of ARCHAEOLOGIA, by the Society of Antiquaries; wherein the late Bp. LYTTELTON has given an account when and by whom* it was built and embattled. He alſo takes notice that it occurs among *Buck*'s engravings of caſtles and abbeys in the county of *Suſſex*. Submitting theſe hints to your two correſpondents, I remain,

Your conſtant reader,

Jan. 1773. ANTIQUARIUS.

PROPOSALS *for Eſtabliſhing more Accurate and Comprehenſive* BILLS *of* MORTALITY. *From the Second Volume of* Eſſays Medical and Experimental, *lately publiſhed by* Thomas Percival. M. D. F. R. S. and S. A.

THE eſtabliſhment of a judicious and accurate regiſter of the births and burials, in every town and pariſh, would be attended with the moſt important advantages, medical, political, and moral. By ſuch an inſtitution, the increaſe or decreaſe of certain diſeaſes; the comparative healthineſs of different ſituations, climates, and ſeaſons; the influence of particular trades and manufactures

* See alſo *Gough*'s Anecdotes of Britiſh Topography, p. 24, which will ſerve to correct a blunder in p. 146 of that moſt incorrect of all publications, ARCHAEOLOGIA.

nufactures on longevity; with many other curious circumſtances, not more intereſting to Phyſicians, than beneficial to mankind; would be aſcertained with tolerable preciſion. In a political view, exact regiſters of human mortality are of ſtill greater conſequence, as the number of people, and the progreſs of population in the kingdom, may in the moſt eaſy and unexceptionable manner be deduced from them. They are the foundation, likewiſe, of all calculations concerning the values of aſſurances on lives, reverſionary payments, and of every ſcheme for providing annuities for widows, and perſons in old age. In a moral light, alſo, ſuch *tables* are of evident utility, as the increaſe of vice or virtue may be determined, by obſerving the proportion which the diſeaſes ariſing from luxury, intemperance, and other ſimilar cauſes, bear to the reſt; and in what particular places diſtempers of this claſs are found to be moſt fatal.

A few examples may, perhaps, confirm and illuſtrate theſe obſervations. In the Pais de Vaud, a diſtrict of the province of Bern, in Switzerland, and in a country pariſh in Brandenburg, 1 in 45 of the inhabitants die annually; and at Stoke Damarell, in Devonſhire, 1 in 54; whereas in Vienna, and Edinburgh, the yearly mortality appears to be 1 in 20; in London 1 in 21; in Amſterdam and Rome 1 in 22; in Northampton 1 in 26; and in the pariſh of Holy Croſs, near Shrewſbury, 1 in 33. In the Pais de Vaud, the proportion of inhabitants who attain the age of eighty, is 1 in 21½; in Brandenburgh 1 in 22½; in Norwich 1 in 27; in Manchester 1 in 30; in London 1 in 40; and in Edinburgh 1 in 42. Theſe facts afford a ſtriking, but melancholy proof, of the unfavourable influence of large towns on the duration of life.—From the moſt accurate computation, London is found to contain 601,750 inhabitants; and from 1759 to 1768, the burials have exceeded the chriſtenings every year upwards of 7000; which is the recruit the metropolis requires annually from the country, to ſupport the preſent number of its people. In 1757, a ſurvey was made of Manchester and Salford. The number of inhabitants then amounted to 19,839; and the burials, excluſive of thoſe amongſt Diſſenters, were 778. But ſince that time the populouſneſs of Manchester has conſiderably increaſed. Half of all that are born in this town die under five years old. The iſland of Madeira is ſo remarkably healthy, that two thirds of all who are born in it live to be married. Autumn is the moſt healthy, and ſummer the moſt ſickly ſeaſon there. The mortality of ſpring and ſummer, is to that of autumn and winter, as 115 to 100. In Manchester, diſeaſes are moſt frequent and fatal in the months of January, February, and March; and leaſt ſo in July, Auguſt, and September. The mortality of theſe two ſeaſons is as 11 to 8; and of the firſt ſix months of the year, compared with the laſt ſix months, as 7 to 6. Mr. Muret, Secretary to the Oeconomical Society of Bern, informs us, that he had the curioſity to examine the regiſter of mortality in one town, and to mark thoſe whoſe deaths might be imputed to intemperance. And he found the number ſo great, as to incline him to believe that drunkenneſs is more deſtructive to mankind than pleuriſies, fevers, or the moſt malignant diſtempers *. Such are the important uſes to which Tables of Human Mortality have been applied.

The following plan of a more exact and comprehenſive regiſter, than has hitherto been kept, is ſubmitted to the conſideration and correction of thoſe who undertake the charge of the Bills of Mortality in Manchester.

1. Let a table of *chriſtenings*, *marriages*, and *burials*, be kept in every church, chapel, and place of religious worſhip in the town, and delivered at certain ſtated times, to the clerk of the pariſh-church, to be formed into one general bill, and quarterly or annually publiſhed. It is of importance that the *ſtill-born* children, and thoſe who die before *baptiſm*, ſhould alſo be regiſtered; and the midwives ſhould be deſired to deliver an account of them. Perhaps, the ſextons may aſſiſt in aſcertaining their number, as they are uſually interred in church-yards, or other public burial-grounds.

2. Let the table of *chriſtenings* ſpecify the *males* and *females* who are baptized; and the table of *deaths* ex-

* Vid. a very valuable Treatiſe on Reverſionary Payments, by the Rev. Dr. Price; the Bern Obſervations for the year 1766; Philoſophical Tranſactions, vol. 57 and 59; and Dr. Short's new Obſervations.

preſs

preſs the *males* who die, under the ſeveral denominations of children, batchelors, married-men, and widowers; the *females* who die under the correſponding denominations of children, maidens, married women, and widows. An obſervance of theſe diſtinctions will determine the comparative number of *males* and *females* who are born; the difference between the ſexes in the expectation of life; and the proportion which the annual births, deaths, and marriages, bear to each other. Thus by the Bills of Mortality which have been kept at Vienna, Breſlaw, Dreſden, Leipſic, Ratiſbon, and other towns in Germany, it appears that the proportion of *males* to the *females* who are born is as 19 to 18: but the proportion of *boys* to *girls* who die under ten years of age, is as 7 to 6; and of *married men* to *married women* in Breſlaw as 5 to 3; in Dreſden as 4 to 1. At Vevey, in Switzerland, for 20 years, ending in 1764, there died in the firſt month 135 *males* to 89 *females*; and in the firſt year 225, to 162. The ſame accounts ſhew likewiſe that, both at Vevey and Berlin, the *ſtill-born males* are to the *ſtill-born females* as 30 to 21. In the pariſh of Holy Croſs, Salop, an account was taken by the Vicar, A. D. 1760, of the number of *males* and *females* of the age of ſeventy and upwards: The latter amounted to *thirty-five*, the former only to *eight*. At Paris, and in Sweden, it has been obſerved, that *women* not only live longer than *men*, but that *married women* live longer than *ſingle women*: and in Switzerland it appears particularly, from the calculations of M. Muret, that of equal numbers of *ſingle* and *married women*, between the age of 15 and 25, more of the former died than of the latter, in the proportion of 2 to 1 †.

3. Let the ages of the dead under *five*, be ſpecified by ſingle years; and afterwards, by periods of five or ten years.

4. Let the Bills of Mortality contain not only a liſt of the diſeaſes of which all die, but alſo expreſs particularly the number dying of each diſeaſe, in the ſeveral diviſions of life and different ſeaſons of the year. To accompliſh this, it will be neceſſary for the Phyſicians of the town, to conſider the preſent liſt of diſtempers; to reject all ſynonymous and obſolete terms; and to give a ſhort and eaſy explanation of thoſe which are retained: and whenever a perſon dies, who has been attended by any of the Faculty, the Phyſician, Surgeon, or Apothecary, ſhould be deſired to certify in writing the age and diſtemper of the deceaſed.

The following TABLES are conſtructed upon this PLAN; and if the ſcale be enlarged, will ſerve for the *Church Regiſter*, as well as for quarterly or annual publication. It appears to be unneceſſary, and in many inſtances would be exceptionable, to inſert the names of the deceaſed: Their *denomination* and *diſeaſe*, therefore, may be expreſſed, in the columns allotted to each, by dots or units, which are to be ſummed up at the end of every three months, and ſet down in figures.

The LIST of *marriages* and *chriſtenings* may be kept in the common method.

The additional trouble which this more comprehenſive and accurate REGISTER will occaſion to the clerks of the ſeveral churches, &c. may be compenſated by diſtributing amongſt them, at the diſcretion of any judicious clergyman, the money which ariſes from the ſale of the quarterly Bills. If a hundred of theſe be ſubſcribed for, or ſold at the price of one ſhilling each, the ſum of twenty pounds per annum will thus be raiſed, without impoſing any new burthens on the town. Every ſecond, third, fourth, or fifth year, the bills may be collected into a volume, and publiſhed, under the direction of two or more Phyſicians, with obſervations on the ſtate of the weather, the prevalence of epidemic diſeaſes, their ſymptoms and method of cure, and the increaſe or decreaſe of population during that period. Such a work will afford the moſt important inſtruction to the public; and from the profits of it, a fund may be eſtabliſhed for the benefit of the clerks, and the ſupport of the inſtitution.

N. B. It is obvious that the plan here propoſed is not local, and that it may be executed with equal facility and advantage in every town and pariſh in the kingdom.—Bills of Mortality might be rendered more uſeful in a political view, by taking ſometimes the number of houſes and inhabitants, under and above particular ages, wherever ſuch regiſters are eſtabliſhed.

† Vid. Dr. Price's Obſervations on Reverſionary Payments.

TABLE

I.

TABLE of DEATHS.

January, February, March.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Ages.	Batchelors	Married Men.	Widowers.	Maidens.	Married Women	Widows.
1			20						
2			25						
3			30						
4			35						
5			40						
10			45						
15			50						
Total under 15			60						
			&c.						

II.

TABLE of DISEASES.

January, February, March.

Diseases.	1	2	3	4	5	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
Casualties															
Apoplexy															
Asthma															
Cancer															
Chincough															
Cholic															
Consumption															
Convulsions															
&c, &c.															

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Of the Picture, No. III. *found in the* RUINS *of* HERCULANEUM.

Having requeſted the opinion of a learned correſpondent, concerning the ſubject of the picture found in the Ruins of Herculaneum, of which the print here exhibited is a copy, the public is indebted to that ingenious gentleman for the following anſwer:

Mr. URBAN,

THE ſubject of the print with which you have favoured me is undoubtedly the expoſing of Telephus, the ſon of Hercules. The fable runs thus: Hercules, returning victorious from the war againſt the Spartans, for ſome time took up his abode in Arcadia with King Aleus; and after having privately violated Auge, the King's daughter, departed. Aleus, underſtanding his daughter to be with child, committed her to the care of Nauplius, his confidante, with an injunction to put her to death, by throwing her into the ſea. But Auge, being ſeized with the pains of labour whilſt Nauplius was conducting her along, took occaſion to amuſe him with ſome pretence or other; and in the mean time retired into a neighbouring wood adjoining to Mount Parthenius, where ſhe was delivered of an infant. She concealed it among the brakes, and immediately returned to her company. Through the humanity of Nauplius ſhe did, indeed, eſcape the death deſigned for her by the cruel commands of her father; but was ſold to ſome paſſengers that were ſetting ſail for Aſia. They ſold her to Teuthras, the King of Myſia. Mean-while the infant, who had been left in Mount Parthenius, was found by ſome ſhepherds, belonging to King Corytus, at the teats of a hind, which was giving it ſuck; and was brought by them to the King. He educated it under the name of *Telephus*; calling it thus from the *animal* that had preſerved its life—ἀπὸ τῆς τηφούσης ἐλαφου. Telephus, when arrived at years of maturity, conſulted the Delphian Oracle for information concerning his parents; and being referred to King Teuthras for ſuch information, was acknowledged by his mother, and by Teuthras declared his ſucceſſor in the kingdom; who alſo gave him Argiope, his daughter, to wife.

This adventure furniſhes the hiſtory of the print. The two male figures, that make a part of it, indiſputably repreſent *Pan* and *Hercules*: but various are the conjectures of the connoiſſeurs, concerning the two others that *appear* to be *female* ones. Some, however, imagine the *wings*, and the *crown of leaves*, or *flowers*, to denote *that* on the left hand of Hercules to be a *Genius*; others take it for *Hiſtory*, *Fortune*, *Peace*, or *Ceres*. They are no leſs divided about the other figure, which ſits crowned with flowers, with a baſket of fruit at its ſide; ſome conjecturing it to be intended for *Auge*, the mother of Telephus; or *Lucina*; or *Minerva*; others ſuppoſing it to repreſent *Myſia*, the country in which Telephus was born, at leaſt that in which he certainly reigned, and that which is peculiarly denominated by *Pindar* I. VIII. 108. ἀμπελόεις; [*abounding in vines*]; or *Arcadia*, a country equally fertile, to which the God *Pan*, its principal divinity, is, they think, properly joined. The moſt probable opinion, however, ſeems to be that of thoſe, who conclude the *winged* figure to be *Providence* (this deity being found on ſome medallions, though of an age, indeed, poſterior to that of *Titus*, with the inſignia here attributed to her); and the other, the Goddeſs *Tellus*, known alſo by the names of *Magna Mater*, *Ops*, and *Flora*, at leaſt frequently confounded with each other. On this idea the piece admits of a natural and eaſy explanation. The painter's deſign is *to exhibit the infant Telephus expoſed near Mount Parthenius, in Arcadia.* In order to expreſs this adventure, he has placed the god *Pan* near the goddeſs *Tellus*, the nurſe of infants, accompanied by her *pacific Lion*. This goddeſs commands the *Hind* to ſuckle the child, whom *Providence*, or ſome other deity, points out to *Hercules*. He ſtands in a compoſed, contemplative attitude, with his uſual inſignia, and a *crown*, denoting either his victories, or his divinity; accompanied by an *Eagle*, the uſual attendant on heroes; becauſe, perhaps, the ſoaring nature and high flight of the former well expreſſes the ſublime, towering diſpoſition of the latter.

Wigan, March 10. Q.

*** This correſpondent's curious remarks on the print, No. II. in our laſt, ſhall appear in April Magazine.

Mr. URBAN,

LOOKING into your laſt October Magazine, I found a letter (p. 447) from your learned correſpondent Q. relating

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lating to what I had ſuggeſted againſt the verb *trepido* governing an accuſative caſe.

This put me upon reviſing what had been ſaid before upon that point, in July Magazine, (p. 305): and upon the review, I think myſelf much obliged to my learned friend, for the trouble he has given himſelf to ſatisfy my enquiry; and, therefore, I deſire, by your canal, to return him my thanks,—and ſhall now only make a few obſervations upon what has paſſed, and leave them to his conſideration and determination.

He ſays, that when a verb neuter aſſumes an active ſignification, it has likewiſe the ſame conſtruction.—Now, if he means, that it has the conſtruction proper to a verb active tranſitive, I doubt much whether this be directly ſo; becauſe he has abundantly ſhewn, that when an accuſative is found after ſuch verbs, the caſe is not properly governed of the verb, but of a prepoſition, expreſſed or underſtood; which, I apprehend, is generally ſo, and preſerves the natural and genuine ſignification of the verb. For it ſeems to me, that where a verb neuter has an active ſignification, its action is not transferred upon the accuſative it is ſuppoſed to govern, but rather terminates in the perſon.—To apply this to the place in diſpute (Sat. X v. 21), the action that is implied in *trepidabis* muſt certainly terminate in the traveller; for it cannot be transferred upon *umbram*, (therefore I made it *umbrâ*) and ſo I think where a prepoſition cannot well be admitted for an accuſative, an ablative, as the cauſe, is better.

His quotation from Seneca will not be admitted authentic, againſt the authority of ſo able and learned a critic as Heinſius.

As to *trepidat* in the 12th book of Virgil, no ſignification of that verb, which I have ever met with, can make any good ſenſe and due conſtruction with the context.—Perhaps other authority may be produced, where the verb *trepido* is uſed for *propero*, in its active tranſitive ſignification;—or if we ſuppoſe that *properat* was the original text, inſtead of *trepidat*, the ſenſe and conſtruction will be ſafe either way. I am, Sir, his and your

Very humble ſervant,

Feb. 24, 1773. J. Z.

MR. URBAN,

YOUR anonymous correſpondent in December, the author of Quakeriſm defended againſt falſe repreſentations, ſets out with a bold aſſertion, that, "Nothing in the hiſtory of this country has been more unfairly repreſented by modern writers than the religious principles of the people called Quakers." Guthrie, indeed, charges them with being Freethinkers, which your correſpondent denies, if, by free thinking, Deiſm be meant. That Deiſm and Quakeriſm are ſynonimous terms, I will not pretend to ſay; yet I am of opinion that Deiſm is naturally deducible from Quaker-principles, and therefore may properly enough be denominated Enthuſiaſtic Deiſm.

Hume, though repreſented by your correſpondent as a ridiculer of religion, as a partial hiſtorian, and as one who pays no regard to truth, has repreſented the Quakers juſtly, properly, and with that regard to truth, which every hiſtorian owes to the public. He has had recourſe to their firſt principles, which your correſpondent acknowledges are extravagant and ridiculous, and from thence he has deduced his hiſtory. Had he given a modern character of that body of people, he muſt have deviated from his plan, and given us a ſtrange mixture of contradictions and inconſiſtencies; he muſt have given a deſcription of plain Quakers and gay or faſhionable Quakers, and ſhewn the enmity that is ſubſiſting between them.

To diſſect properly the principles of the Quakers, or to ſay preciſely what they mean, is, perhaps, the moſt difficult taſk that ever hiſtorian undertook. They found their religion upon revelation, and they make, as Guthrie ſays, that revelation juſt what they pleaſe. Had your correſpondent given us a clear definition of what he means by revelation, we ſhould then have been better qualified to determine the ſubject under conſideration. Their preachers are influenced by the ſpirit of truth, and they ſpeak as that ſpirit giveth utterance. This is frequently the language of Quakers, and what many have publiſhed to the world.

Now I ſhould be glad your correſpondent would give poſitive anſwers to the following queſtions, without equivocation, circumlocution, or quoting

ing any authorities whatever; for authorities frequently lead men aſtray.

Qu. I. In what manner are Quaker preachers inſpired?

Qu. II. Doth that ſpirit they boaſt of deliver to them the ſubject of their diſcourſe only? or doth it deliver to them the diſcourſe in a plain, intelligible manner, verbatim et literatim? And

Qu. III. What reaſon can be given why that ſame ſpirit ſhould inſpire two or three at once? Can God be the author of confuſion? If candid and ingenuous anſwers are given to the above queſtions, your correſpondent and I perhaps may enter more deeply into the ſubject; and in the interim I ſhall remain, Sir, yours,

SCRUTATOR.

FRIEND URBAN, *Minehead, Feb. 27, 1773.*

I HAVE been a reader of thy Magazine upwards of 20 years, and occaſionally a correſpondent upon matters of leſs importance than the preſent ſubject, which is intereſting to every claſs of people among us. The preſent diſtreſſed condition of the poor, chiefly occaſioned by the high price of all the neceſſaries of life, has of late come under the conſideration of the legiſlature, and a free importation of fleſh, butter, and cheeſe, is now allowed, which, ſo far as it has been put in practice, hath anſwered good purpoſes, and would ſtill be of more general ſervice, if the prices did not advance ſo greatly in Ireland, from whence the principal part of theſe articles are to be expected: for inſtance, butter has advanced there more than 50 per cent. ſince a free importation was allowed; and it is to be feared cheeſe will riſe in like proportion, which ſhews the propriety of trying every experiment to procure theſe neceſſaries at home.

Bread is ſaid to be the ſtaff of life, and is emphatically ſo in this country. It is the utmoſt that many of the poor can now attain by their labour, and that too of the coarſeſt kind. Can nothing more be done for their relief? The exportation of wheat and other grain is prohibited, their importation allowed, yet this will never produce plenty and cheapneſs until we have it of our own growth; and that muſt be occaſioned by ſucceſſive plentiful crops, ſo as to leave a ſurplus on hand; for while the produce of one year is but barely ſufficient for the conſumption of the ſame year, there will be very little alteration in the price. Whether the earth was more fertile than uſual after the hard froſt in 1739, I know not, but many remarkable good crops of grain ſucceſſively enſued, ſo that in 1745 and 46, it was a drug upon the farmers hands, and the beſt white Lammas wheat in theſe parts, which I believe is exceeded by none in England, was bought at 20s. per quarter, barley, malt, and oats, nearly in the ſame proportion; and prodigious quantities were exported from hence by debenture for many years after that ſevere froſt, during which I don't remember that wheat exceeded 32s. a quarter; [a clear demonſtration this, that the ſeaſons have of late been unfavourable for the growth of corn; and that favourable ſeaſons will again reſtore plenty, without having recourſe to new ſchemes to obtain it.

The remainder of this correſpondent's letter conſiſts of a propoſal for encloſing waſte lands, and for ever exempting them from tythes; a project that would afford no relief to the *preſent diſtreſſes* of the poor; and, while tythes continue to be the only proviſion for the eſtabliſhed clergy, *can never* take place to prevent the *future*.]

Editor.

MR. URBAN,

IN the Memoirs of the Ducheſs of Mazarin, compoſed, under her Grace's inſpection, by the Abbé St. Real, there is a paſſage, p. 13. which I believe to be the foundation of a ſimilar paſſage in Voltaire's age of Lewis XIV. vol. ii. p. 15. The paſſage in the Memoirs is this: "As ſoon as the marriage (viz. of Hortenſia Mancini, niece to Cardinal Mazarin, with Armand-Charles de la Porte, Duke of La Meilleraie, afterwards Duke of Mazarin) was concluded, he (the Duke) ſent me a great cabinet, wherein, among other rich things, there were 10,000 piſtoles in gold. I gave great part of this gold to my brother and ſiſters, to leſſen their hatred of my opulencies, which they could not ſee without envy, whatever mien they put on. I never gave them the trouble of aſking me; for the key was always in the cabinet, and who would might take for me. One day, wanting other diverſion, we threw above 300 piſtoles out at the windows of the palace Mazarin, to have the pleaſure of ſeeing the ſervants that were in the court ſcramble and fight for them. This prodigality being told the Cardinal,

nal, it caused so much displeasure in him, that, it is believed, it hastened his end; but whether it was so or no, he died within eight days after, and left me the richest heiress, but the unhappiest woman, in all Christendom." The Cardinal's death happened March 9, 1661. Voltaire's account is as follows: "I have heard the late Monsieur de Caumartin, intendant of the finances, say, that, when he was a young man, some years after the death of the Cardinal, he was at the Mazarin Palace, where the Duke, his heir, and the Duchess then lived; that he saw there, a large and deep chest of drawers, which filled one side of a closet from top to bottom. The keys had long been lost, and no one had ever opened the drawers. M. de Caumartin, amazed at such negligence, told the Duchess that perhaps something curious might be found in the drawers; in consequence of this they were opened, and were found full of doubloons, gold counters and medals, which Madam Mazarin threw by handfuls out of the window, to the people, for eight days together." The reasons why I believe the passage in the Memoirs to have occasioned that in Voltaire, are, 1st, Because the Duchess never mentions this remarkable fact in her Memoirs. If it be said, that she would not record such an instance of unbounded profusion, I answer, that she related other things more injurious to her memory, particularly the imputation of incest with her brother, the Duc de Nevers. 2dly, It is never named in the pleadings of M. Evard before the Parliament of Paris, nor in the answer to those pleadings which Mr. St. Evremond composed at the request of the Duchess. 3dly, It appears, from the life of the Duchess, that about the time this remarkable event happened, according to M. Voltaire, she was upon very ill terms with her husband, and soon after actually left him, which makes it incredible that she would waste so great treasures, when she was obliged to have recourse to the Parliament of Paris to compel the Duke to allow her a separate maintenance. 4thly, It is plain that the Duchess, although she loved to live with a munificence equal to her high rank, had a proper regard to œconomy, and was extremely disgusted at the Duke's profusion, which, as she observes in her Memoirs, p. 22. "was the fatal article that made her lose all patience, and was the true beginning of all her misfortunes. If Monsieur Mazarin had, as she says, only taken delight in overwhelming me with sadness and grief, and in exposing my health and my life to his most unreasonable caprice, and in making me pass the best of my days in an unparalleled slavery (since heaven had been pleased to make him my master), I should have endeavoured to allay and qualify my misfortunes by my sighs and tears, and my complaints to my particular friends. But when I saw, that by his incredible dilapidations and profuseness, my son, who might have been the richest gentleman in Europe, was in danger of being the poorest, there was no resisting the force of Nature, and motherly love carried it over all other considerations of duty, or the moderation I proposed to myself. I saw every day vast sums go away; moveables of inestimable price, offices, governments, and all the rich remains of my uncle's fortune, the fruits of his labours, and the rewards of his services: I saw as much sold as came to three millions before I took any public notice of it. And I had hardly any thing left me of value, but my jewels, when Monsieur Mazarin took occasion to seize upon them." For these reasons I am of opinion, either M. de Caumartin misrepresented this affair to Voltaire, or that Voltaire added some circumstances which gave it the romantic air it now bears.

Newport, Shropshire,
March 8, 1773.

I am, &c.
S. W.

P. S. The public is much obliged to Mr. Vine for his account of Hurstmonceaux House; but he is mistaken in saying that Mr. Lennard became Lord Dacre by his marriage with Margaret Fiennes, Lady Dacre, in her own right. James the First did, indeed, intend to summons him to parliament as Lord Dacre, but the design was prevented by the demise of that lady March 10, 1611, when the title devolved to her son, Henry, Lord Dacre. James, however, by a patent dated at Westminster, April 2, 1613, gave Mr. Lennard the rank and precedence of the eldest son of Baron Dacre of the South for term of life. To the list of peers in your last add Boyle, Earl of Burlington, and Boyle, Baron Carleton, both now extinct.

EXPERIMENTS

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EXPERIMENTS with a New WELL-WATER *diſcovered at* EPSOM, *and compared with* HARRIGATE: *ſhewing their affinity, and aſcertaining their contents.*

N. B. *The Well was firſt ſunk in* 1767; *depth* 39 *feet*; *contains about* 26 *feet of water.*

EPSOM.

COLOUR.—Of a Pearl, rather yellow, ſomewhat opaque; ſparkles on pouring into a glaſs.

TASTE.——Rather nauſeous and brackiſh, ſomewhat diſagreeable, like to a ſtale egg.

SMELL.—Very fœtid, inſomuch as to ſcent the room much like the waſhings of a foul muſquet.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY.——By Mr. Martin's Hydrometer, tried at Epſom, and with him in London, proved lighter than Harrigate.

GOLD.—A guinea turned bright.

SILVER.—A ſixpence turned black.

SUGAR of LEAD, 10 grains.—Became grumous, with a black curd, which ſoon precipitated, and then turned brown; afterwards the water became tranſparent.

OIL of TARTAR, 30 drops.—Firſt milky, then formed a cloud in the middle where it reſted.

LIXIVIUM of POT-ASHES, two tea-ſpoonfuls.——Firſt milky, then curdled, afterwards became clear; left a ſmall ſediment of a light colour, which, on ſhaking, made the water opaque.

LIME-WATER, two tea-ſpoonfuls.——Firſt formed a white cloud, then turned curd like; in time became tranſparent, without ſcarce a ſediment.

OIL of VITRIOL, 30 drops.——Made a little commotion, but without any viſible fume; ſoon became tranſparent, and without any depoſit.—Spirit of Salt, the ſame effects.

SPIRIT of SAL AMMONIAC, 30 drops.—Became milky with the firſt five drops, then became opaque, afterwards tranſparent, and depoſited a greyiſh ſediment.

DISTILLED VINEGAR, three tea-ſpoonfuls.——Made no commotion, heightened the colour of the water rather brown, with a muddyſhneſs.

GREEN COPPERAS, 10 grains.—Turned the water of a blackiſh green, afterwards black, with a yellow circle on the ſurface, that gave a blackiſh depoſit.

RHUBARB powdered, five grains.—A fine deep orange, next day became thick.

LOGWOOD, 10 grains.—Somewhat crimſon, very clear, on ſtanding gave a deeper and richer colour.

SYRUP of VIOLETS, two tea-ſpoonfuls.—A greeniſh blue, like a green ſea; in a few days turned to a light pea-green, then fermented, and became of a light violet colour.

GALLS powdered, 10 grains.——Like to brown ale, not in the leaſt tending either to a red, black, blue, or purple.

SPIRIT of HARTSHORN, 30 drops.—At firſt formed a thick cloud, and depoſited a thick coagulum, leaving the water opaque; afterwards it became tranſparent, and formed a greyiſh depoſit.

MILK.—Boiled with the water gave a hard curd, with a greeniſh whey, which retained the ſcent of the water before boiling.

CONTENTS.—Suppoſed to conſiſt of ſulphur, marine ſalt, and ſome calcarious nitre, with an abſorbent earth.

HARRIGATE.

COLOUR.—Like to the above deſcription of the Epſom Water.

TASTE.—More nauſeous, and more brackiſh.

SMELL.—The ſame.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY.—Much heavier.

GOLD.—The ſame.

SILVER.—The ſame.

SUGAR of LEAD, 10 grains.——Gave a ſediment more brown.

OIL of TARTAR, 30 drops.——The cloud browner, and depoſited.

LIXIVIUM of POT-ASHES, two tea-ſpoonfuls.—The ſame.

LIME-WATER, two tea ſpoonfuls.—The ſame.

OIL of VITRIOL, 30 drops.—Not ſo tranſparent, but rather milky.

SPIRIT of SAL AMMONIAC, 30 drops.—Not ſo clear, but milky.

DISTILLED VINEGAR, three tea-ſpoonfuls.—The precipitation ſomewhat brighter.

GREEN COPPERAS, 10 grains.——Not ſo tranſparent.

RHUBARB powdered, five grains.—The ſame.

LOGWOOD, 10 grains.—The ſame.

SYRUP of VIOLETS, two tea-ſpoonfuls.—Rather a deeper claret, poſſibly owing to a larger portion of marine ſalt.

GALLS

GALLS powdered, 10 grains.—— The ſame, but the water not ſo deep in colour.

SPIRIT of HARTSHORN, 30 drops. —Scarce a viſible difference.

MILK.—The ſame.

A SUMMARY.

The appearances produced by Sugar of Lead, Lime Water, and Pot-Aſh, afford reaſons to believe that one principle is ſulphur, and as Gold became brighter, and Silver blackened, theſe ſeem to confirm the opinion.

The faces of the water made by Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, Oil of Tartar, and Spirit of Hartſhorn, ſeem to ſhew there is a calcarious nitre, a marine ſalt, and an abſorbent earth: for if a nitrous ſalt had been abſent, a precipitation of the abſorbent earth would not have been formed; for alkalines cannot be attracted in waters where acids do not abound: beſides, the commotion made by Spirit of Salt and Oil of Vitriol ſupports this opinion.

Galls not changing the waters either black, red, blue, or purple, prove that there is not a grain of vitriol or ſteel in the contents.

The chief difference between the two waters are, that the Harrigate is more brackiſh, nauſeous, and heavier than the Epſom; *alſo contains more* marine ſalt, and leſs calcarious nitre; therefore poſſibly more irritating, heating, and drying.

It was obſerved by the gentlemen preſent at the experiments, that the Oil of Tartar, Spirit of Hartſhorn, &c. produced a white cloud, ſuſpended in the Epſom, but in the Harrigate it ſubſided, and fell to the bottom of the glaſs.

DALE INGRAM.

Deſcription and Character of the KING *of* POLAND.

HE is between five feet nine and five feet ten inches high, perfectly well made, and remarkably graceful and ſhewy in the formation of his cheſt, and the fall of his ſhoulders; his hair is dark, his eyes large, black, and piercing; his complection olive, his noſe rather aqueline; his whole countenance has in it a pleaſing ſerene melancholy, but, when he ſpeaks, it opens into ſomething inexpreſſibly ſweet, intereſting, and rather chearful; his voice is diſtinct, clear, and melodiouſly manly. The education which he received from his father (the confidante of Charles the XIIth, and really an extraordinary genius) was a moſt ſenſible one, and the ſucceſs has correſponded with the plan. He is completely maſter of Latin, and four or five modern languages, French, German, Italian, and Engliſh: in the two former he is not only equally fluent with the moſt claſſical natives of thoſe countries, but he is aſtoniſhingly eloquent. In Italian and Engliſh, (tho' he converſes with great propriety and exactneſs) from want of practice, he has not the ſame facility of expreſſion. His reading is very extenſive; but his inclinations have led him principally to the belles lettres, or polite literature; in which he includes the great hiſtorians and orators of Greece and Rome. For poetry he has an enthuſiaſtic paſſion, and (what perhaps is the criterion of every man's taſte and feeling) our Shakeſpeare is the chief object of his adoration. From his intimacy with the great writers of antiquity, as Xenophon, Thucidides, Livy, Tacitus, Plutarch, and ſome of the moſt illuſtrious of theſe latter ages, as Sydney, Monteſquieu, and Beccaria, he has ſtrengthened the notions (before dictated by the happy temperature of his nature) on the rights of mankind in groſs, of the obligations which the governing part or magiſtrates (whatever titles they bear) are under to make the welfare and proſperity of the great aggregate their principal, their only object; and tho' it may, perhaps, with ſome propriety, be ſaid, that theſe his noble ſentiments have haſtened the exploſion of thoſe clouds which have been long gathering over his country, it can never be ſaid that any deficiency of head or heart has given to them.

Notices relative to the author of the Whole Duty of Man—Nicholas Tetterſel—*Dr.* John Worthington—*Wholeſomeneſs of* Rice—*Mrs.* Bridget Bendiſh; &c.

Mr. URBAN,

YOUR *Derbyſhire* correſpondent, at p. 612 of your laſt *Supplement*, may probably not diſlike to be informed, that he may meet with an account of the hypotheſis of Archbiſhop Sterne's being the real *author of the Whole Duty of Man* in George Ballard's Memoirs of Learned Ladies, where, at p. 318, 319, the worthy writer, after having examined it with ſome degree of accuracy, concludes with, "I think there is very little reaſon to

ſuſpect

ſuſpect Archbiſhop Sterne to have been the author." He has alſo ſcrutinized the different claims which have been ſet up by different perſons to the diſcovery of the real author of the above invaluable work; and, though he has himſelf endeavoured to fix it to Lady Pakington, "whoſe title to this performance (he adds at p. 330) is by far the cleareſt of all thoſe to whom it has been attributed," yet the queſtion may not even now, perhaps, appear abſolutely determined to the ſatisfaction of every enquirer.

The curious *Epitaph*, inſerted in your January Magazine at p. 17, was formerly printed in your Volume for 1766; where it may be found at p. 59, 60, accompanied with a ſhort account of a tradition, ſtill current at *Brighthelmſtone*, concerning the remarkable perſon who is the ſubject of it.

When you favour your numerous readers with the Epitaph upon Dr. *John Worthington*, which at p. 19 of the ſame magazine, you have given them reaſon to expect, you may add ſome further notices of him from Dr. Birch's ſecond edition of the life of Archbiſhop Tillotſon, to which I beg leave to refer you.

That an alarm of the unwholeſomeneſs of RICE may not be ſpread abroad from Dr. Percival's ingenious deſcant upon it in your laſt magazine at p. 58, it may not be unſeaſonable to recommend the following paſſage, from Dr. Arbuthnot's judicious Eſſay concerning the Nature of Aliments, to the conſideration of the public: "RICE is the food of, perhaps, two thirds of mankind; it is moſt kindly and benign to human conſtitutions, proper for the conſumptive and ſuch as are ſubject to hæmorrhages." 3d Edition, Lond. 1735, p. 60.

In your account of Hughes's Letters, &c. at p. 86 of the ſame magazine, you mention the character of *Oliver Cromwell*'s granddaughter as occurring in the Appendix to the Second Volume; but you do not remark, that this curious anecdote was firſt conveyed to the public eye in your valuable repoſitory for 1765; where, at p. 357, 358, it is given at length. Many of your inquiſitive readers will, undoubtedly, be glad to know, that the name of this extraordinary Lady was *Bridget Bendiſh*; and that her character was drawn up by Mr. Samuel Say, whoſe poems and critical eſſays are well known. The Epitaph upon her huſband is printed in Le Neve's Monumenta Anglicana, from 1650 to 1718, p. 217. A ſhort account of Mr. Say is given by the accurate and communicative Editor of thoſe entertaining volumes, at p. 17 of Vol. I.

Your conſtant reader
March 13, 1773. ANTIQUARIUS.

The Chriſtian Philoſopher's Univerſal Prayer, *conſtructed upon the Plan of the* Lord's Prayer.

O THOU eternal, infinite, omnipotent, omniſcient, and abſolutely perfect Being, of whoſe exiſtence always and every where, conſtituting duration, ſpace, eternity, and infinity, we are by reaſon and revelation convinced; whoſe eſſence we know not, but whoſe majeſty we revere; whoſe neceſſary preſence no part of the univerſe can exclude, and yet not ſuch a preſence as to reſiſt or be reſiſted by moving bodies; and whom, as the primary cauſe of all created beings, we worſhip and adore, not as the ſoul of the world, but as Lord of the univerſe; whoſe government and providence over an infinity of worlds we acknowledge and admire! foraſmuch as thou haſt vouchſafed to ſtile thyſelf the father of all the inhabitants and moral agents of the globe we dwell upon, and haſt eſtabliſhed another kingdom, not of this world, in the hearts of men, which thou haſt given to thine only begotten ſon Jeſus Chriſt our Lord, that illuſtrious brightneſs and expreſs image of thy perſon; may that kingdom of righteouſneſs in thy good time be compleatly made to become the kingdom of thy real devotees; and when all its ſubjects ſhall become obedient to thy will, then may the redeemer and the redeemed be delivered up to Thee, that thou mayeſt from thenceforth and for ever be all in all.

And foraſmuch as thou haſt graciouſly and wiſely formed mankind of two diſtinct component parts, the one of which neceſſarily requires continued recruits for the ſuſtentation of its ſolids and fluids (which to be able to perform their functions muſt undergo a daily renovation), be pleaſed, out of thy bounteous variety of foods which thou haſt provided for man, occaſionally to ſupply us with ſuch as ſhall beſt anſwer our wants and neceſſities: and as the other part is of a nature not corporeal, but capable of being acted upon, improved, or debaſed by the mediation

of

of ſpiritual impreſſions; and ſince, by experience, we find, that the executive part of the mind or ſoul, called the will, is ſometimes diſobedient to the commands of the underſtanding; and ſince we are informed by thy enlightening word, that this volition of ours has contracted a depravity by the ſuggeſtions of malevolent beings, and in conſequence thereof is daily ſwerving from that point of rectitude which ſhould preſerve us from ſin and guilt, and thereby incurs thy diſpleaſure; be pleaſed of thine infinite mercy, in conſideration of the atonement made by that divine Perſonage thy Son for the ſins of every penitent offender in this world, to blot out our tranſgreſſions, of which thou haſt given us aſſurance in thy bleſſed word, when we had only the dawning hope of ſuch forgiveneſs from our own benevolence, which can only be the faint image of that attribute of mercy which is infinite and eſſential in Thee; which mercy, according to the conceptions we have of thy nature, differs not in any reſpect from what we denominate thy juſtice.

And that our underſtandings may be illuminated, and our wills rectified, be ſo indulgent to thy ignorant and impotent creatures, thou moſt benevolent Being, (according to the promiſe made by thy meritorious Son our Saviour Jeſus Chriſt) as to aid our endeavours after univerſal righteouſneſs, by the influence of that divine perſon, who, in condeſcenſion to our finite and circumſcribed capacities, is from his office ſtiled the Holy Ghoſt, that this ever bleſſed ſpirit may communicate with our ſpirits; ſo that by him we may be taught to know, and enabled to do ſuch things as thou didſt deſign and doſt require us to perform; and which, by thy all-wiſe appointment, are naturally productive of our perfection and happineſs, both here and hereafter. *Amen.*

W. W. HUNTINGTONIENSIS.

CRITICAL REMARKS *on* M. de VOLTAIRE, *continued from* p. 81.

"IT is ſaid in the book of Joſhua, that the Jews were circumciſed in the wilderneſs." *Dict. Art.* Circumciſion.

The direct contrary *is ſaid in the book of Joſhua. It is there expreſsly ſaid, that none of the children of Iſrael had received circumciſion in the wilderneſs* *; that it was after the paſſage of Jordan and the taking of Jericho, *at Gilgal*, in the promiſed land, that Joſhua cauſed them to be circumciſed; and that this general circumciſion was as a re-eſtabliſhment, or a ſecond inſtitution of that religious practice interrupted in the wilderneſs. Can there be a more direct oppoſition between what the book of Joſhua ſays and what this writer makes it ſay?

"Circumciſion, that ſeal of the "covenant of God, was not practiſed "in the wilderneſs." *Toler.* p. 108.

Thus, according to the *Philoſophical Dictionary*, *the Jews were circumciſed in the wilderneſs*, and according to the *Treatiſe on Toleration*, *they were not circumciſed in the wilderneſs.*

"The poſterity of Abraham was "not circumciſed till the time of Jo-"ſhua." *Dict. the ſame article.*

Till we diſprove this aſſertion, let it be obſerved, that the time of Joſhua does not commence till after the departure from the wilderneſs, and that in the time of *Joſhua* the poſterity of Abraham was circumciſed in the promiſed land. Therefore, according to the ſame article in the Dictionary, the poſterity of Abraham was circumciſed, ſome lines higher, in the wilderneſs, and ſome lines lower, in the promiſed land; ſome lines higher *before Joſhua*, and ſome lines lower *in the time of Joſhua.* Let this, if poſſible, be reconciled.

"The Jews, who dwelt two hun-"dred and five years in Egypt, ſay "that they were not circumciſed in "that ſpace of time." *Ibid.* †

Moſes, Aaron, and all the Jews who died in the wilderneſs, being circumciſed, and not having been ſo in the wilderneſs, as the ſcripture informs us, and as M. de Voltaire himſelf aſſerts, we ſhould be glad if he would inform us, where they were circumciſed.

Add, that if the Jews neglected circumciſion during the two hundred and five years of their ſojourning in Egypt, this is a very ſtrong argument that this practice was not yet eſtabliſhed among the Egyptians, and that uncircumciſion was not, as our critic pretends, *a matter of horror and contempt to them.*

* Joſh. v. 5.

† M. de Voltaire, in his *Defence of my Uncle*, repeats that *the little Jewiſh nation owns*, that they were not circumciſed till the time of Joſhua.

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" The circumcision of Abraham " had no consequence, and his poste- " rity was not circumcised till the " time of Joshua." *Ibid.*

Is M. de Voltaire, then, a stranger to the passages in Genesis, where it is said that *Ishmael and Isaac were circumcised*, and also to the speech of the sons of Jacob to the father of young Shechem? *We cannot do*, say they, *this thing, to give our sister to one that is uncircumcised: for that were a reproach unto us. But in this will we consent unto you: if ye will be as we be, that every male of you be circumcised; then will we give our daughters unto you, and we will take your daughters to us, and we will dwell with you, and we will become one people:* a speech which proves clearly enough that the descendants of Abraham not only retained the use of circumcision, but that they considered the practice of it as an indispensable obligation, and as a characteristic which distinguished them from the other nations of Palestine.

To these texts may be added that of Exodus, where it is related that circumcision was given to the son of Moses, when his father was on the road to return unto Egypt *; and that of Joshua, where it is expressly said (as has been already observed) that *the Israelites, who died in the wilderness*, (consequently before the circumcision of Gilgal and the time of Joshua) *were all circumcised.*

The Israelites, therefore, entered into Egypt circumcised; and so they likewise left it. Thus it was that *the circumcision of Abraham had no consequence*, and that *his descendants were not circumcised till the time of Joshua.*

" *I have delivered you from that* " *which made you a reproach to the* " *Egyptians* †. Now what could be " this reproach of people who resided " among the Phœnicians, the Ara- " bians, and the Egyptians, unless it " were that which rendered them de- " spicable to those three nations? How " was that reproach taken away? By " taking away part of the foreskin. " Is not this the natural meaning of " that passage?"

But, 1. It cannot be said that uncircumcision was a reproach to the Jews among the Egyptians and the Arabians, but by supposing that those two nations practised circumcision before the Jews. But to suppose that, is absolutely to beg the question.

2. He supposes that circumcision was in use among the Phœnicians at the time of Joshua. But the sacred writers, who probably knew them well, every where represent them as a people always uncircumcised. Has this writer any proofs to the contrary? He will scarcely put the testimonies of these writers, who were neighbours to the Phœnicians, and could not be ignorant of such a fact, on a level with the testimony of Herodotus, a foreigner, long subsequent to those times, and who, according to M. de Voltaire himself, *when he relates what the barbarians, among whom he travelled, told him, relate idle tales.*

3. In the passage above quoted, *I have rolled away the reproach of Egypt*, he pretends that these words mean, " I " have delivered you from that which " made you a reproach to the Egyp- " tians." But might not another meaning be given it, with as much or even more foundation? What hinders our maintaining, as some commentators have done, that *the reproach of Egypt* is nothing more than the servitude of Egypt; so that God might say to the Jews, " The mark which you " have just received in your flesh " makes you this day my people in a " peculiar manner, a people independent of all but me, and puts the " last seal to your deliverance;" or perhaps still better, that this *reproach* is uncircumcision itself, which disgraced the Israelites in the sight of the Lord, by confounding them with the uncircumcised and profane Egyptians. These explanations, surely, are preferable to M. de Voltaire's, though he applauds himself for it, as a fine discovery.

Is not this, he says, *the natural meaning of this passage?* No, certainly; it neither is, nor can be, the meaning; for to whom was this speech addressed? To the Israelites circumcised at Gilgal? They had never lived in Egypt. To their fathers? They had been circumcised there. Uncircumcision, therefore, could not have been to either of them a matter of reproach with the Egyptians; and, if it had been so to their ancestors, who prevented them from being circumcised? God had commanded it, and the Egyptians did not forbid it. Would they have willingly submitted to a contempt, which they might so easily have avoided?

(To be continued.)

* Exod. iv. 25. † Josh. v. 9.

Mr. URBAN,

IT has been long known to experienced farmers, that taking away ſmall ſtones and flints is detrimental to ploughed lands in general; but more particularly ſo to thin ſtapled light lands, and to all lands of a binding nature.

It was, however, never imagined, that the damage could be ſo great as it is now found to be, ſince unuſual quantities of flints and other ſtones have been repeatedly gathered for the uſe of the turnpike roads.

In the pariſh of Stevenage, in Hertfordſhire, there is a field known by the name of Chalkdell field, containing about 200 acres; the land in this field was formerly equal, if not ſuperior, to moſt lands in that county, but lying convenient for the ſurveyors of the roads, they have picked it ſo often, and ſtript it of the flints and ſmall ſtones to ſuch a degree, that it is now inferior to lands that were formerly reckoned not much above half its value, acre for acre. Nor is it Chalkdell-field alone that has materially ſuffered in that county by the above-mentioned practice; ſeveral thouſand acres bordering on the turnpike roads from Wellwyn to Baldock have been ſo much impoveriſhed, that the loſs to the inheritance for ever muſt be computed at a great many thouſand pounds.

What puts it beyond a doubt that the prodigious impoveriſhment of the land is owing to no other cauſe but picking and carrying away the ſtones, is, that thoſe lands have generally been moſt impoveriſhed which have been moſt frequently picked; nay, I know a field, part of which was picked, and the other part ploughed up before they had time to pick it, where the part that was picked loſt ſeven or eight parts in ten of two ſucceeding crops; and though the whole field was manured and managed in all reſpects alike, yet the impoveriſhment was viſible where the ſtones had been picked off, and extended not an inch farther; an incontettible proof of the benefit of the ſtones.

An Hertfordſhire Farmer.

Mr. URBAN,

THE learned and ingenious gent'eman, who hath frequently appear-ed in your excellent Magazine, as an advocate for revelation, againſt the mighty champion of infidelity, M. de Voltaire, is juſtly entitled to the praiſe of your readers, whether of the Jewiſh or the Chriſtian religion; but yet candor and impartiality oblige me to confeſs, that after all he hath ſaid, in anſwer to Jephthah's having ſacrificed his daughter to the Lord, and even after carefully reading the whole of that tranſaction in our common Engliſh tranſlation, I was very far from being clearly convinced that that charge was groundleſs, or receiving that ſatisfaction which, as a believer in revelation, I wiſhed to have done.

Converſing with a friend of mine on this ſubject, he directed me to a late publication, where, he ſaid, I ſhould find the whole of that matter ſet in ſuch a point of view, as muſt be ſufficient to remove all my doubts, and to convince, or at leaſt to ſilence, the moſt hardy enemy to the ſacred writers.—— This book is Purver's new tranſlation of the Old and New Teſtament. I accordingly conſulted this tranſlation, and am ſatisfied, from the literal tranſlation of the context, and the explanatory notes upon it, that there is not the leaſt foundation for that inhuman charge of Voltaire, and other of our own deiſtical writers. As many of your readers may, perhaps, have received as little ſatisfaction from the Critical Remarks on M. de Voltaire, or our common tranſlation, as I, and, as this new one is not, as yet, it may be ſuppoſed, in many hands, I have taken the pains to copy part of what is there ſaid on this ſubject, in hopes you will give it a place in your Magazine. I ſhall only add, that I am perſuaded, that the author of the Remarks was not in poſſeſſion of this tranſlation when he wrote, or he certainly would have made uſe of it, and ſaved the preſent trouble now given to you by

CHRISTIANUS.

Purver's Tranſlation.

Judges, ch. xi. *v.* 39. And, at the end of three months, ſhe *(Jephthah's daughter)* returned to her father, who performed his vow to her which he had made: for ſhe had not the knowledge of a man, it being an ordinance in Iſrael.

Ver. 40.

Ver. 39. *An ordinance,*] That their daughters ſhould not know a man, and perhaps be confined to religious exerciſe, when they were vowed or dedicated to the Lord: as men were not to accompany with their wives when they had to do with

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40. From year to year the daughters of Iſrael went to talk to the daughter of Jephthah the Gileadite, four days in a year.

Oxford, Feb. 26.

Mr. URBAN,

THE convocation having lately rejected, on a diviſion of 111 to 64, (See p. 100) a ſcheme, recommended by their Chancellor, of ſubſtituting a declaration of conformity to the worſhip and liturgy of the Church of England, inſtead of the ſubſcription to the 39 articles at matriculation, the following notice has ſince been ſent to the Common Rooms:

"A convocation will be holden on Wedneſday the 3d day of March next, at *twelve* o'clock, when it will be propoſed to ſubjoin the following explanation to the ſtatute De tempore et conditionibus matriculationis. Tit. 2. § 3.

"Ad eximendum omnem ſcrupulum circa ſenſum hujus ſtatuti, notandum hic voluit academia nihil aliud intendi per ſubſcriptionem ſupradictam, quam ut ii, qui in matriculam univerſitatis redigendi accedunt hâc ſubſcriptione teſtantur, ſe eſſe de Eccleſiâ Anglicanâ, et nullam doctrinam tenere, *quantum ipſi ſciunt*, contrariam doctrinis in eâdem receptis, necnon ſe fore conformes, quamdiu in Academiâ vixerint cultui, et liturgiæ iſtius eccleſiæ, prout ea nunc legibus eſt ſtabilita. Ne verò hoc ſtatutum aut minus innoteſcat, aut perperam intelligatur, omnes ſcholares matriculandi hanc explicationem coram Vice-Cancellario legere, vel lectam audire tenentur."

T. Fothergill, Vice-Canc.

On the firſt appearance of the above notice in the public papers, the following queries were recommended to the conſideration of the Vice Chancellor:

1. Whether there is any real difference between the late propoſal of *repealing* this ſtatute, and the propoſed method of *explaining* it?

2. Whether, ſuppoſing a difference, the repealing and the explaining of this ſtatute are not *equally*, and both of them expreſsly, repugnant to the ſtatute, Tit. x. Sect. 2.

3. Whether the preſent *Latin* formulary is not exactly the ſame in ſenſe with the *Engliſh* one, that has already received the *negative* of a very great majority of convocation?

4. Whether the *Latinity* is not ſuch, as, in the exerciſe of a boy at Weſtminſter, would expoſe him to ſevere corporal *correction?*

5. Whether it is not unprecedented, and contrary to common juſtice, to propoſe again haſtily, and (as far as appears) *mero motu*, a matter that has ſo recently received a moſt ſolemn determination?

6. Whether, if it were thought expedient that a matter of ſo much conſequence ſhould be re-conſidered, we ought not, in ſuch a caſe, to follow the example of our ſuperiors, by *a call of the Houſe*, and *timely* notice, in order to take the ſenſe of the *Univerſity*, and not of *a Cabal?*

7. Whether the Vice-Chancellor is not in his own conſcience convinced, that if all the country clergymen, who have been educated here, had votes in convocation, the matter would not be rejected by fifty to one?

8. Whe-

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holy matters. *Ex.* xix. 15. 1 *Sam.* xxi. 4, 5. The ordinance for his vow ſeems to be in *Lev.* xxii. 28, not ver. 29. which ſee in this *verſion*. The being *very holy to the* Lord there, might be thus underſtood and practiſed. It alſo appears that ſhe was not ſlain, becauſe it is ſaid ſhe wept for her virginity, not for her life; and if a dog had come out firſt, as very likely, would he have offered it for a burnt-offering unto the Lord, ver. 31. *Deut.* xxiii. 18. *Iſa.* lxvi. 3? Surely no; much leſs his child; in which God only tried Abraham, and would not let him do it.

Ver. 40, *went,*] Whither, if not to her? and why *four days in a year*, but to viſit her once a quarter? The time ſet apart for a perſon's birth or death would be ſtrange to be more than the day of the year it had been upon.

To talk to,] Which is exactly the *Hebrew*. The verb is found once more in the ſame conjugation, ch. v. 11. where our *tranſlators* have turned it *rehearſe*. *Jun.* and *Trem.* ſay, *ad confabulandum cum filia*, to talk with the daughter; *Sant. Pagn.* and *Ar. Mont. ad alloquendam filiam*, to ſpeak to the daughter; *Leo. Jud. ut differerent cum filia*, that they might diſcourſe with the daughter; which the *Chaldean* word תנות, as *Grotius* here obſerves, rightly ſignifies. Thus *Kimbi* writes on the preceding verſe,

לה בית והכניסה שם והיתה שם
והיו תולכות אלית בנות עשה
מחשי טבני ארם זמדרבי העולם
ישראל. *He made a houſe for her, and put her there, where ſhe was ſeparated from mankind, and from the ways of the world; and the daughters of* Iſrael *went to her.*

8. Whether this propoſal will not bring diſcredit and diſquietude to the author of it, and to the Univerſity?

9. Whether, therefore, the queſtion ought not to be withdrawn, and notice given accordingly, by adverti ſement, in the public prints?

Mr. URBAN, *Cambridge.*

THE late refuſal of a young gentleman of Peterhouſe, to ſubſcribe the ſubſtituted *bonâ fide* declaration, inſtead of the three articles in the 36th canon, for his degree of Bachelor of Arts, has been the ſubject of much converſation, and occaſioned ſome diſtreſſes among the Dons at this Univerſity. It ſeems that it has been repeatedly ſaid, that the declaration was only intended to imply a conformity to public worſhip; but as that ſenſe *might* have been expreſſed in a leſs dubious form of words, and is not ſo explained by the authority which impoſed it, this argument was not concluſive with the young gentleman; for he ſtill conſidered ſuch declaration as really implying a full aſſent to all the doctrines of the Church of England. He, therefore, inflexibly adhered to his firſt principle, and abſolutely refuſed to make the declaration required, and was, in conſequence thereof, in full Senate, refuſed his degree.

PETITION *of ſome* PROTESTANT DISSENTING MINISTERS, *&c. to the* HOUSE *of* COMMONS.

A Petition of a great number of his Majeſty's ſubjects, the Proteſtant Diſſenting Miniſters, and likewiſe others of his Majeſty's ſubjects, diſſenting from the Church of England, ſheweth, That the petitioners being informed application is making to the Houſe for a bill for the relief of Proteſtant Diſſenting Miniſters, in the matter of ſubſcription, and for the obtaining relief for Tutors and Schoolmaſters; that the petitioners are well ſatisfied with the preſent mode of qualification, preſcribed in the Act of Toleration, from a full conviction, in their own conſciences, that the Articles of the Church of England, as now by law eſtabliſhed, are true and important, and conſider them as the baſis of their hope, and the moſt powerful incentive to a ſincere, ſtedfaſt, and chearful obedience, and are contained in the Holy Scriptures; and that, by altering the law, it would ſet aſide thoſe eſſential doctrines contained in the Articles of the Church of England, on the faith of which the Reformation was founded, as well as it would become the occaſion of diſſention and animoſity amongſt brethren, with whom we wiſh a continuance of the moſt cordial harmony; and of weakening, if not diſſolving, that pleaſing union, which happily ſubſiſts between the eſtabliſhed Church and thoſe who diſſent from it; and therefore praying, that the petitioners may be heard by their counſel, againſt the ſaid bill paſſing into a law.

N. B. This petition occaſioned a long debate in the Houſe of Commons, and the prayer for council to be heard was rejected.

Mr. URBAN,

AS our preſent Lord Mayor has been heavily cenſured for his non-attendance at St. Paul's, on the 30th of January, eſpecially by thoſe who call themſelves Church-of Eng'andmen; you will give me leave to vindicate his Lordſhip from this unmerited cenſure, as his conduct is entirely conſiſtent, and agreeable to the principles of an old Whig.

There was ſomething honeſt in avowing his attachment to the good old cauſe, and not hypocritically engaging in the ſolemn faſt and blaſphemous mockery of that day, as it may, from the modern obſervation of it, be juſtly ſtiled. With what propriety can your old Whig or ſtaunch Republican join in imploring mercy for what, by their avowed principles, they approved? or in lamenting the martyrdom of *him*, whoſe memory is held in contempt by ALL, but a few ſolitary Nonjurors, who (to their praiſe be it ſpoken) obſerve this religious faſt with a becoming ſolemnity? This abſurdity reminds me of ſome verſes, which were found fixed on the door of the chapel at St. J——s's, Jan. 30, 1710:

" Ye hypocrites, what! faſt and pray
For the vile murder of this day,
And yet conſpire to keep the K—— away!

" Go aſk your Biſhop and your Dean
What theſe ſtrange contradictions mean?
And ceaſe to whine, and cant, and trouble Heav'n;
Sins unrepented of will never be forgiv'n."

Yours, A ROYALIST.

Mr.

MR. URBAN,

ON ſurveying yeſterday the old monuments, &c. which are now putting up in St. Andrew's church in this city (having been removed from the old church when it was taken down a few years ago) I ſaw an old curious tablet, of which I have ſent you a tranſcript; and alſo took particular notice of the coat of arms of the Swifts, Dean Swift's anceſtors, formerly rectors of that pariſh, viz. *an anchor and dolphin*, as it reminded me of a paſſage, on that ſubject, in one of his letters to Stella, dated Feb. 24, 1711-12, viz. "Pray be ſo kind as "to ſtep to my aunt, and take notice "of my great grandfather's picture. "You know he has a ring on his finger, with a ſeal of *an anchor and dolphin* about it; but I think there "is beſides, at the bottom of the picture, the ſame coat of arms quartered with another, which, I ſuppoſe, was my great grandmother's. "If this be ſo, it is a ſtronger argument than the ſeal. And pray ſee "whether you think that coat of arms "was drawn at the ſame time with "the picture, or whether it be of a "later hand, and aſk my aunt what "ſhe knows about it. My reaſon is, "becauſe I would aſk ſome Herald "here, whether I ſhould chuſe that "coat, or one in Guillim's large folio "of Heraldry, where my uncle Godwin is named with another coat of "arms of three ſtags." viz. or, a chevron nebule, argent and azure, between three bucks in full courſe, vert.]

Mr. William Swift, the Dean's great grandfather above mentioned, (who died in 1624) was the younger of the two rectors of St. Andrew's. What induced Godwin Swift, his eldeſt grandſon, to alter his arms, and what arms are now borne by the Swifts, particularly Deane Swift, Eſq. of Goodrick, his immediate deſcendant, I leave to be diſcuſſed by abler Heralds, and am, Sir, Yours, &c.

Canterbury, March 6, 1773. J. D.

P. S. It is remarkable, that Dr. Swift himſelf was ſo ignorant of his anceſtors, that in his *Sketch of his own life*, he ſtyles Mr. William Swift a *Prebendary* of Canterbury: but by his epitaph he appears to have held no other preferment with this living, except the rectory of Harbledown.

The following is copied from a ſmall Tablet in St. Andrew's *Church*, Canterbury.

Semper quicquid facio aucſangentis, Surgite [*A Death's Head here*] dire mihi videor ſonitum tubæ mortui, et venite ad judicium.

HIERONYMUS.

Mors mortis morti mortem niſi morte dediſſet,
Æternæ vitæ janua clauſa foret.
Hoc nobis ſpondent Sanctorum carmina vatum.
Et verbum verum, maxime Chriſte, tuum,
Tunc Deus ex tumulis homines deducet in auras,
Ac rurſus veteri veſtiet oſſa cute.

Greek illegible. In pace *Greek illegible.*
igitur hic requieſcunt
oſſa Thomæ Swift, quondam
rectoris iſtius eccleſiæ, qui duodecimo die
menſis Junii Anno Domini 1592 animam
efflavit, ac moriens gregem hanc ſibi a
domino commiſſam filio ſuo reliquit.

Latin illegible. fui, non ſum, eſtis, non eritis. 1 Cor. 15. 52.

Ubi igitur tua, O mors, victoria?
Ubi tuus, O ſepulchrum, animus?

Chriſti jugum — CHRISTI MORS MEA VITA. — Optima pœnitentia Nova Vita.

Hodie mihi, cras altéri.

8. OR-

8. ORLANDO FURIOSO, *translated from the Italian of* Ludovico Arioſto, *by* John Hoole, *with Explanatory Notes. Vol. I.*

THE abilities of Mr. Hoole are already ſufficiently known to the public by his elegant tranſlation of Taſſo's Jeruſalem Delivered, and ſeveral of the Operas of Metaſtaſio, from two of which he has formed his Cyrus and Timanthes, the moſt ſucceſsful tragedies that for many years have been brought upon the ſtage. We cannot, however, deny our readers the pleaſure of reading ſome account of the preſent work, and ſome ſpecimens of the tranſlation.

Mr. Hoole obſerves, in his Preface, that the fabulous hiſtories of wandering knights, diſtreſſed damſels, giants and inchanted caſtles, by whatever means they are now fallen into contempt, were long the delight of our anceſtors, and muſt ſtill be acknowledged to contain the richeſt vein of invention, to have furniſhed the greateſt poets with fine imagery, to have ſuggeſted the firſt idea of the Fairy-Queen, and formed the ground-work of the Orlando Furioſo, which has procured for its author the appellation of Divine. Of theſe writings we ſhall now give a more particular account.

The Italians were accuſtomed both to tranſlate and compoſe romances in the octave ſtanza, and among others, the father of Taſſo publiſhed a free tranſlation of the Amadis de Gaul, in one hundred cantos; but the chief of them were built on the romantic hiſtory of Charlemain, and the Twelve Peers of France, called Paladins; a title of honour by which Charlemain diſtinguiſhed twelve nobles who employed their arms in defence of the faith. The principal of theſe Paladins was Orlando, the great hero of Chivalry, whoſe fabulous atchievments filled all the books and provincial ſongs of that age; and it is recorded, that, when William the Conqueror marched with his Normans to engage Harold, his ſoldiers animated each other by ſinging the popular ballad of the exploits of Roland, or Orlando.

The author of this hiſtory or romance of Charlemain, the fruitful ſource of ſo many ideal beings and adventures, is ſaid to have been a Monk, who lived about two centuries after the time of that Prince; but the name pretended to it is that of Turpin, Archbiſhop of Reims; a prelate of reputation, who accompanied Charlemain in moſt of his expeditions, and is ſuppoſed to have written his life, a work which is probably loſt.

The moſt celebrated romances in Italian verſe, before Arioſto, are the Morgante Maggiore of Pulci, and the Orlando Innamorato of Boyardo.

The Morgante was publiſhed in the year 1488, and has its name from the principal perſon in the poem; a giant whom the Poet converts to chriſtianity, and makes the companion of Orlando in his adventures. The Innamorato, the ſubject of which is the falling in love of Orlando, and the great actions which he performed for Angelica in various parts of the world, was publiſhed in 1496. Moſt of the perſonages that are mentioned in this poem, afterwards make their appearance in the Furioſo, and it is ſaid by Caſtelvetro, that the names Agramant, Sacripant, Gradaſſo, and ſeveral others, which are given to the heroes of Boyardo's romance, were the real names of the vaſſels of Boyardo, who was count of Scandiano, a principality of the Modeneſe.

This work abounds with a great variety of entertaining incidents, Boyardo being reckoned by ſome one of the greateſt inventors that Italy ever produced; but as he was eſteemed very inferior to Pulci, in point of language and verſification, though far beyond him in other reſpects, Dominichi attempted to reduce his poem to better Italian; and about fifty years after Boyardo's death, Franceſco Berni, the modern Catullus of Italy, undertook to verſify it again, and publiſhed his Rifacimento * of the Orlando Innamorato, which met with ſuch general aprobation, that the original poem was ſoon neglected, and at this time the genuine work of Boyardo is little attended to. Berni was not ſatisfied with making the verſification of this poem better, he inſerted many ſtanzas of his own, and changed almoſt all the beginnings of the cantos, introducing each, after the manner of Arioſto, with ſome moral reflection ariſing from the ſubject.

Of the Orlando Innamorato no tranſlation has appeared in Engliſh; and indeed, though it is a work highly entertaining in Berni's dreſs, it would ſcarce admit of a tranſlation into Eng-

* A new making, or new modelling a work.

liſh

lish verse, the narrative descending to such familiar images and expressions, as would, by no means, suit the genius of our language and poetry. In the year 1716, the celebrated Le Sage, author of Gil-Blas, published in French a prose translation, or rather paraphrase, under the title of ROLAND L'AMOUREUX, in which he has taken considerable liberties with his author, not only changing the order of the incidents, but very often altering the fables, retrenching from the Italian, and adding circumstances of his own; not observing, in his conduct, the example of Berni, who has religiously adhered to the stories, as related by Boyardo, and which have not received any improvement from the imagination of the French translator.

The poem of Orlando Innamorato, though very long, consisting of LXIX cantos, divided into three books, was left unfinished by the death of its author; several continuations were written by different persons, particularly one by Nicolo Agostini, in three books: but all these, being greatly inferior to Boyardo, were disregarded, till, in the year 1516, Ariosto, having taken up the same subject, gave the world his ORLANDO FURIOSO, which not only eclipsed all the other continuators of Orlando, but greatly surpassed the performance of Boyardo himself.

Ariosto, having thus undertaken to continue a well-known story, adopted the fashionable mode of the time, and, instead of attempting a regular epic, treated his subject in the same manner as other romanzatori, or writers of romance in verse. It is in Italy an opinion generally received, that the Orlando Furioso has surpassed all the performances that appeared before it, and indeed it is there preferred even to the Jerusalem of Tasso. Other nations generally prefer the work of Tasso, but at the same time the French speak of the Furioso as superior to all other works of imagination in many respects. "No other piece, says Baillet, in his Jugemens de Savans, contains events so numerous and various as this poem, which seems to be a trophy raised from the spoils of every other Italian production, the author having neglected nothing with which his genius or his industry could supply him, to enrich his performance and give it the utmost perfection."

Father Rapin has indeed affected to discover many blemishes in this poem, one of which is, that the poet has *too much fire*; a fault which probably will be easily forgiven him, except by those whose imaginations are congealed by the frigidity of criticism. Voltaire is certainly not one of those, and though he has justly denied to the Orlando Furioso the praise of a regular epic, he has borne his testimony to its merit in the strongest terms, under the article *Epopee*, in his questions *sur l'Encyclopedie*, published in the year 1770.

"The Odyssey of Homer," says he, "seems to have been the model of the Morgante, the Orlando Innamorato, and the Orlando Furioso; and, what rarely happens, the last of these poems is indisputably the best.

"The companions of Ulysses transformed to swine; the winds inclosed in a goat's-skin; musicians with tails of fishes, who devour those that approach them; Ulysses, who follows naked the chariot of a beautiful Princess, on her return from washing her garments; the same Ulysses, disguised like a beggar, requesting alms, and afterwards killing all the suitors of his old wife, assisted only by his son and two servants; these are imaginations that have given rise to all the romances in verse, that have since been written on similar subjects.

"But the romance of Ariosto is so extensive, so full of variety, so fruitful in every kind of beauty, that, after having perused it, I have more than once found my appetite excited to begin it again; and yet I could never read a single canto of this poem in our prose translations; such are the charms of natural poetry!

"What excited particularly my admiration in this wonderful performance, was the uncommon genius that seems to raise the author above his subject, which he treats with a kind of sportive negligence: he says the sublimest things with the utmost ease, and often concludes them with a stroke of refined and well-timed pleasantry. The Orlando Furioso is at once the Iliad, the Odyssey, and the Don Quixote; for the principal knight errant runs mad, like the Spanish hero, but is infinitely more entertaining. We are interested for Orlando, but we take no part in the fortune of Don Quixote, who is represented by Cervantes as a madman, exposed to universal derision.

"The Orlando Furioso has a merit altogether unknown to the writers of antiquity; which merit is exhibited in the

the openings of the ſeveral cantos. Each canto is an inchanted palace, the veſtibule of which is always in a different ſtile, ſometimes majeſtic, ſometimes ſimple, and ſometimes groteſque. The poet is, by turns, moral, pleaſant and gallant, but never departs from truth and nature.

"He certainly equals Homer in his battles, and has the peculiar talent of making a tranſition, from theſe deſcriptions of terror, to the moſt voluptuous pictures, and from theſe laſt he can, with equal eaſe, change his ſubject to the refined doctrines of morality. But the greateſt art of the poet appears in his intereſting us ſo ſtrongly for his heroes and heroines, though they are ſo many and various; the pathetic incidents in his poem are almoſt equal in number to the groteſque adventures; and his reader is ſo pleaſingly accuſtomed to this mixture, that the change ſteals upon him without the leaſt ſeeming violence."

Compliments to the houſe of Eſte occur in many parts of this poem; but the tranſlator, to take off from the dryneſs of the ſubject, has given in the notes a conciſe account of the Italian hiſtory, and the families alluded to. He has alſo, with great art, ſo ſoftened the licentiouſneſs of the ideas and language, for which the original is certainly liable to cenſure, as to give no juſt cauſe of offence.

As many readers of Arioſto in his Engliſh dreſs muſt be wholly unacquainted with the poem of Boyardo, to which it is a ſequel, Mr. Hoole has given a ſuccinct relation of every fiction contained in it, the knowledge of which is neceſſary to the perfect underſtanding of his author. He has alſo given in his notes, the principal of the many commentaries that have been written upon him, and acknowledges his obligations to Mr. Garrick, who, ſays he, "has conſiderably ſmoothed the path in this part of my labours by giving me free acceſs to ſuch authors in his collection as were likely to be of any uſe to my undertaking; for which advantage I flatter myſelf I am no leſs indebted to his friendſhip, than to that general readineſs which he always ſhews to promote every apparent work of genius."

To this tranſlation of the Orlando Furioſo there is prefixed a life of its author, and at the head of every book there is a repreſentation of the principal event which it relates, extremely well deſigned, and engraved on a copper plate.

There are two other tranſlations of Arioſto in our language, but neither of them can be read: the firſt, which was written in the time of Queen Elizabeth, is become obſolete; and the other profeſſes nothing more than to give the mere literal ſenſe. We cannot, therefore, but congratulate the public upon this elegant addition to the literature of our country, and we hope it will not be long before the ſecond volume makes its appearance.

X.

9. *An Agreeable Companion for a few Hours, either on the Road, or at Home, in ſeveral fugitive Pieces, by a Gentleman of the Univerſity of* Oxford.

THOUGH this gentleman of Oxford has thought fit to give his performance the title of "An *Agreeable* Companion," thoſe who may be thus ſeduced to purchaſe it will be miſerably diſappointed. That we may not be accuſed of ſelecting from theſe pieces one which will beſt juſtify our cenſure, we ſhall take the firſt, which is intitled and called "Verſes to the memory of a favourite dog interred in my garden."

"If to the faithful and ſincere
Mem'ry owes the grateful tear,
This turf ſhould bloom and bloom again
With ſorrow's gently falling rain,
Which daily wets the rural tomb
Where honeſt SANCHO met his doom;
Where now he ſleeps in endleſs night,
Deny'd his fondeſt maſter's ſight.
What tho' no mournful dirge was ſung,
No pray'r was ſaid, no knell was rung,
No village ſwains or maids around
With roſemary beſtrew'd the ground,
Nor to the grave, in black array'd,
His corps was ſolemnly convey'd;
And yet if worth or virtue claim
Departing pomp, or fun'ral fame,
Th' eſcutcheon'd hearſe, the ſable pall,
Poor SANCHO here deſerv'd them all.
And here within this little ſpot,
Nor unlamented nor forgot,
Securely ſafe my dog ſhall lie,
And ſtrike the wand'ring fav'rite's eye,
And claim a tear to grace his ſhrine,
Rememb'ring that he once was mine;
Rememb'ring that he ever prov'd
A friend by all admir'd and lov'd."

A few obſervations on theſe verſes will excuſe us from taking any notice of the reſt.

The

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The firſt verſe is a mere tautology, *faithful* and *ſincere* being words of the ſame meaning.

It is probable that Sancho, like other animals, met his doom when he *died*; the author, however, tells us, that he did not meet his doom till *afterwards*; for he refers it to the time of his being *buried*, l. 5, 6.

The author ſuppoſes it a general cuſtom to bury in *black*; for which it is apprehended he has no authority but that of the author of the ballad called William and Margaret, who has given Margaret a *ſable* ſhroud, becauſe it was held in a *lilly* hand.

Now to the grave *in black array'd*,
His corps was ſolemnly convey'd.

Perhaps the Poet wrote black *parade*, but this will not excuſe the falſe Grammar of the paſſage.

What though no dirge was ſung, *and* yet Sancho deſerved it. Verſe 9 and 15. Such are the ligatures by which, not only here, but in other places, this writer has endeavoured to bind his ſentences together.

Sancho, however, in the eſtimation of his maſter, did not only *deſerve* a *dirge* and a *knell*, but a *prayer*. Prayers for the dead have been long diſuſed in this country; but prayers for dead dogs, certainly, never diſgraced any. Compare verſe 10 with verſe 18.

Poor Sancho here *deſerv'd* them *all*.

Part of Sancho's merit, however, appears to conſiſt in his having belonged to ſo excellent and diſtinguiſhed a perſon as this gentleman of Oxford. Sancho, ſays he,

Shall claim a tear to grace his *ſhrine*,
Rememb'ring that he once *was mine*.
Ver. 23, 24.

The tomb of this wonderful dog, who deſerved the prayers of all Chriſtian people after he was dead, is here transformed into a *ſhrine*, the repoſitory of things *ſacred*; and here we leave his maſter to weep over him till "the turf ſhall bloom and bloom again." X.

10. ALONZO, *a Tragedy*; *as it is performed at the Theatre Royal in* Drury-Lane.

THE dramatic characters of this piece are Pelagio King of Spain; Ormiſinda his daughter; Tereſa her companion; Alonzo, a deſcendant of the ancient Kings of Spain, and heir to the crown: Alberto; and Coſtollo an old commander, ſuppoſed to have been dead, but retired to Catalonia.

ACT I.

It appears by this Act that a combat between a Mooriſh and a Chriſtian knight had been agreed upon by both nations, to put an end to the wars between them; that Ormiſinda was to be the prize of the victor, and that the day is arrived. The Moors had fixed upon a giant called Mirmallon, which, conſidering there were no giants in Spain, and that the King's daughter was to be given up to the victor, was not very fair dealing. The Spaniards had no champion in whom they could truſt againſt ſuch an adverſary except Alonzo, and he had been baniſhed eighteen years for an affair of honour. When he left Spain it was ſaid that he went for Aſia, and his reſidence was certainly known at ſome time, for many letters had reached him. When the Mooriſh champion was named, which muſt have been very long before the combat, the king ſent to ſeek him: whither the meſſenger was directed does not appear, but, though ſometime before he had been ſeen upon the cliffs of Mount Atlas, he was found in a remote part of Nubia, near the ſources of the Nile.

He had not as yet reached Spain in obedience to the ſummons, the wind having till within a very ſhort time been againſt him; notwithſtanding the wind, however, ſome perſons had brought news to Spain of his having been found.

In this ſtate of uncertainty and ſuſpence the dramatic action commences. No champion has yet been oppoſed to Mirmallon on the part of Spain, Alonzo has not appeared, and a few hours muſt determine the fate of the Princeſs Ormiſinda and Spain. The Princeſs, indeed, is in a ſituation ſtill more critical than has yet appeared. She had been privately married to Alonzo after his ſentence of baniſhment, and only five days before the time limited for his leaving the kingdom; they had met four nights in a cottage which was ſituated in a wood behind the garden of the palace, the fifth he had diſappointed her, and the next day ſhe heard with amazement that he was gone for Aſia. She had, however, no ſubject of wonder, except the country he had choſen for his exile, becauſe his ſentence did not permit him to ſtay longer in Spain. She never heard of him till long afterwards, when he told her, in a ſhort billet, "that ſhe never ſhould ſee him again, and that her guilty

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guilty conſcience could well ſuggeſt the cauſe." He left her, however, pregnant of a ſon, of whom ſhe was afterwards ſecretly delivered, and whom ſhe put under the care of Coſtollo, who brought him up in a deſert of Catalonia. It appears that ſhe determines to kill herſelf after the combat, to prevent her falling into the hands of the victor, and that ſhe has written her ſtory, which ſhe leaves with Tereſa, to be given to her father after her death.

Having taken this meaſure, the king acquaints her that a champion is arrived, whom he believes to be Alonzo; his account of him is very poetical.

" Scorning his foes, offended with his friends,
Shrouded in anger, and in deep diſdain,
Like ſome prime planet in eclipſe he moves,
Gaz'd at and fear'd."

Ormiſinda expreſſes great joy in the hope that the unknown champion is Alonzo, and great confidence in his ſucceſs; upon which the king warmly declares the ſame ſentiments. Even as thine, ſays he,

" Is the conſenting voice of all the land.
The hope of Spain on brave Alonzo reſts'
In this I ſee the ruling hand of heav'n,
Which to its own eternal purpoſe leads,
By winding paths, the ſteps of erring man!
Painful it were to ſpeak of thoſe events
Sad and diſaſtrous which have laid us low.
Unjuſtly was Alonzo baniſh'd hence,
And happily the hero now returns.
For ſince my ſon, your valiant brother, fell,
With an impartial mind I have enquir'd
And trac'd the ſtory of Alonzo's birth.
He is the offſpring of our antient kings,
The rightful heir of Riccaredo's line,
Called the Catholic, who reign'd in Spain
Before the firſt invaſion of the Moors.
Loſt in the gen'ral wreck, buried and hid
Beneath the ruins of a fallen ſtate,
Obſcure, unknown, the royal infant lay,
When I, indignant of a foreign yoke,
In wild Aſturia roſe againſt the Moors.
The righteous cauſe prevail'd; the baffled foe
Retir'd, and left us and our mountains free.
The grateful people choſe their leader king.
I knew not then, nor did my people know,
Aught of Alonzo."

This might be thought a favourable opportunity for Ormiſinda to confeſs her marriage with Alonzo, and eſtabliſh the claim of her ſon, but the king immediately furniſhes one ſtill more favourable. Alonzo, ſays he, is of all mankind,

" — The champion whom my ſoul deſires
This day to fight for Spain and for my daughter;
Not only for his great renown in arms,
But for his birth, his lineage, and his blood.
If his unconquer'd arm in fight prevails,
The ancient monarchy ſhall riſe again
In all its ſplendor and extent of empire.
The ſtreams of royal blood, divided now,
Shall roll a tide united thro' the land."

Still, however, ſhe conceals the ſecret, which, though the whole drama depends upon it, will not, perhaps, be generally thought either probable or natural.

The king, during this conference, is informed that a Spaniſh knight had broken the truce with the Moors, by an unprovoked attack.

ACT II.

In the ſecond Act the Spaniſh knight, who is charged by the Moors with having broken the truce, is brought before the king; he appears to be a youth, and juſtifies himſelf againſt the charge, by ſhewing that the Moors were the aggreſſors; his valour, and the ingenuous liberality of his ſentiments, gain him great credit with the king. It being now rumoured that the champion who has appeared to anſwer the Mooriſh giant is not Alonzo, but Abdallah an Aſiatic, though a Chriſtian, the youth, who is called Alberto, urges the king not to admit him, offering himſelf, a Spaniard, on the behalf of Spain; the king inclines to take him at his word, but declares that the choice is with others.

It ſoon after appears that Alberto is the ſon of Alonzo and Ormiſinda.

ACT III.

In this act it appears that Abdallah is Alonzo in diſguiſe: the reaſon of his reſentment againſt his wife he aſſigns in a converſation with his friend. She meant me, ſays he,

—— " the cover of her looſe amour,
A cloak to hide her ſhame——
——————to warrant ſuch concluſion
I had———the evidence of ſight—
Mine eyes beheld: *I ſaw myſelf diſhonour'd.*"

The account that he gives of the affair is in the following terms:

" The night preceding the appointed day
Of my departure from the realm of Spain,
I flew impatient to the place of meeting,
Before the hour was come: to wear away
The tedious time, for ev'ry minute ſeem'd
An age to me, I ſtruck into the wood
And wander'd there, ſtill ſteering to the gate
By which ſhe was to enter. Thro' the trees
The Moon full orb'd in all her glory ſhone.

My

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My am'rous mind a ſportful purpoſe form'd,
Unſeen to watch the coming of my bride,
And wantonly ſurprize her. Near the gate
There ſtood an aged tree. It was a beech,
Which far and wide ſtretch'd forth its level arms
Low, near the ground, and form'd a gloomy ſhade.
Behind its trunk I took my ſecret ſtand;
The gate was full in view, and the green path
On which it open'd. There I ſtood awhile,
And ſoon I heard the turning of the key.
My heart beat thick with joy—and forth ſhe came:— [her;
Not as I wiſh'd: ſhe had a minion with
A handſome youth was tripping by her ſide, [attire.
Girt with a ſword, and dreſs'd in gay
He ſeem'd to court her, as they paſs'd along,
Coy, but not angry, for I heard her laugh.
She flung away. He follow'd, ſoon o'ertook her,
Embrac'd her—
——I drew my ſword,——————
And then an interval like death enſu'd.
When conſciouſneſs return'd, I found myſelf [ground
Stretch'd at my length upon the naked
Under the tree: my ſword lay by my ſide. [rage,
The ſudden ſhock, the tranſport of my
And grief, had ſtopt the current of my blood,
And made a pauſe of life.
————With life and ſenſe,
My rage return'd. Stumbling with haſte, I ran
To ſacrifice them to my juſt revenge.
But whether they had heard my heavy fall, [long,
Or that my death-like ſwoon had laſted
I know not, but I never ſaw them more.
I ſearch'd till morning; then away I went,
Reſolv'd to ſcorn the ſtrumpet, and forget her."

Having given this account of his wrongs, he declares that he is come in diſguiſe to demand the life of the adultereſs by the hand of public juſtice.

In an interview with the King he intimates, that he has a requeſt to make, if he comes off victorious; and the King promiſes to grant it, whatever it ſhall be.

ACT IV.

The combat having taken place, Alonzo is conqueror; in conſequence of which he makes his requeſt, in the character of Abdallah, to the King; which is, that juſtice be done on the Princeſs, as guilty of adultery. The King replies, that of adultery ſhe cannot be guilty, as ſhe has never been a wife. Aſk her that! ſays the pretended Abdallah. The queſtion is put: ſhe confeſſes that ſhe is a wife, and that Alonzo is her huſband; at the ſame time declaring, with the moſt ſolemn appeal to Heaven, that ſhe is innocent. The accuſer offers to maintain his charge by combat, and Alberto offers himſelf as the champion of the lady.

The diſtreſs of a mother in this ſituation is finely wrought up, and has a powerful effect, not only on the ſtage, but in the cloſet. As an expedient to prevent a combat, in which he appears to be greatly over-matched, ſhe determines to obtain, from the ſuppoſed Abdallah, the particulars of the charge againſt her, in hopes of diſproving it. Alonzo, for other reaſons, having determined to anticipate the combat, by ſupporting his charge upon irrefragable evidence, enters in a Spaniſh dreſs, and aſſumes his true character. Ormiſinda runs to embrace him, but he puts her by. His reproaches and her diſtreſs produce a new defiance from Alberto, who, being thus on the point of engaging in a mortal combat with his father, the wife and mother throws herſelf between them, and, to remove for ever the cauſe of the quarrel, ſtabs herſelf. Having again atteſted her innocence, and declared that Alberto is her ſon by Alonzo, ſhe conjures him to relate the cauſe of his reſentment, which introduces the following dialogue:

ALONZO.

"Tho' diſarm'd
And ſoften'd, even if guilty to forgive thee,
Thy ſolemn call I inſtantly obey.
That night appointed for our laſt farewel,
That fatal night for ever curſt——thou know'ſt
What happen'd then.

ORMISINDA.

I know thou didſt not come,
Forlorn thou leftedſt me.

ALONZO.

Thou waſt not forlorn,
In the dark wood with thee there was a youth.

ORMISINDA, *(After a pauſe.)*

O heaven and earth, a youth! It was Tereſa.

ALONZO.

Tereſa!

TERESA.

Yes, that memorable night,
My brother's ſword and helmet plum'd I wore,

ALONZO

ALONZO.

Great God! the ſnares of hell have caught my ſoul.

TERESA.

The night before, the Princeſs, as ſhe went,
Was fright'ned in the wood, and I aſſumed
That warlike form, to ſeem —

ALONZO.

No matter why?
I ſaw thee then, and thought thee what thou ſeem'dſt."

Perhaps the reader will think, that nothing, which could paſs between two women, could juſtify the aſſertion of Alonzo, *I ſaw myſelf diſhonoured.* Perhaps, alſo, they will think that an intrigue with a rival, at the very time, and in the very place, when and where ſhe had appointed to meet her huſband, and in which, therefore, ſhe muſt of neceſſity be detected, is too abſurd to be the cauſe of ſuch events as it is here ſuppoſed to produce even in a Spaniſh huſband. The heart, however, which does not ſo forcibly feel theſe ſcenes in the repreſentation, as to forget every violation of the laws of Criticiſm in producing them, muſt be at once unworthy and incapable of that divine pleaſure which the tears of Virtue only can beſtow. After a reconciliation between the huſband and the wife, ſhe dies in his arms, and he ſtabs himſelf. The mind has no recourſe from the pain of this event, but in the ſurviving of Alberto, as preſumptive heir to his father's dominions.

X.

Mr. Secretary COOK's *Relation of the taking of* CALCUTTA, *concluded from Minutes of the Select Committee, p.* 91.

UNLUCKILY, no orders relating to the intended general retreat had been publiſhed; and as the reſolution of retreating was known to the whole garriſon by report, many imagined that every one was to ſhift for himſelf. Upon this preſumption ſeveral left the factory, and made their retreat to the ſhips. Among the number who left the factory in this unaccountable manner, were, Governor Drake, Mr. Mackett, Captain Commandant Minchin, and Captain Grant. In leſs than a quarter of an hour, thoſe who perſevered in defending the fort found themſelves abandoned by all the members of council, and the military officers; and had the mortification to ſee themſelves deprived of the means of retreating, by the deſertion of the ſhips and boats; the Dadaley falling down firſt, and the reſt one after another following her example, till hardly ſo much as a boat was left to carry a meſſage.

As ſoon as it was known that the Governor had left the factory, the gate towards the river was immediately locked to prevent any farther deſertion, and the general voice of the garriſon called for Mr. Holwell to take the charge of their defence. A council being haſtily ſummoned, Mr. Pearkes (the ſenior then on ſhore) waved his right to the government in favour of Mr. Holwell, who in all reſpects acted as commander in chief, and exerted his utmoſt to encourage the men. Signals were every where thrown out for the ſhips to return to their ſtations; but in vain, for there never was one effort made in the two days the garriſon held out to ſend a boat or veſſel to bring off any part of the garriſon.

All the 19th the enemy puſhed on their attack with vigour, and having poſſeſſed themſelves of the church, they galled the garriſon in a terrible manner. In order to prevent the havock, we mounted a quantity of broad cloth in bales, with which we made traverſes along the curtains and baſtions; we fixed up likewiſe ſome bales of cotton againſt the parapets, and did every thing in our power to baffle their attempts, and to hold out, if poſſible, till the Prince George (a company's ſhip employed in the country) could drop down low enough to give us an opportunity of getting on board.

This ſhip had, on the commencement of hoſtilities, been ordered up to Perrins, to aſſiſt that redoubt; but, on the enemy's changing their rout, the Prince George was no longer neceſſary there, and therefore was ordered to fall down to her ſtation at Calcutta. She was in ſight on the 19th, about noon, and was now the only glimmering hope that remained to eſcape falling into the hands of the Moors. It was, however, otherwiſe determined by Providence; for, by ſome fatality, the Prince George ran aground, and was never after got off.

The enemy ſuſpended their attack, as uſual, when it grew dark; but the night was not leſs dreadful on that account. The houſes adjoining to the fort were many of them ſet on fire, and exhibited a ſpectacle of unſpeakable terror. We were ſurrounded on all ſides by the Nabob's forces, which made a retreat by land impracticable; and we had not even the ſhadow of

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hope to effect a retreat by water, after the Prince George had run aground.

On the 20th, at the first appearance of dawn, the besiegers renewed their cannonading. They now pushed the siege with more vigour than ever.—About eight they attempted to break into the factory by windows which we had neglected to brick up. While every body was intent upon repelling this attempt, an alarm was spread that the enemy were scaling the north-west bastion. Part of the garrison was thereupon detached to prevent this attempt, and the hottest fire ensued for about two hours we had yet seen on both sides. The besiegers were at length defeated, and retired with loss; but they continued to cannonade, and with their wall-pieces and musquetry did infinite mischief.

It was now thought advisable to endeavour to pacify the Nabob, and to intercede for peace by the mediation of Memckchund, his first Minister, to whom Omichund, by Mr. Holwell's direction, wrote a letter; but though the messenger who carried it obtained a pass, yet we never received any answer. At noon, indeed, there was a sudden cessation of firing on the enemy's part; and from that circumstance we conceived hopes that Omichund's letter had been received, and had produced the desired effect. About four a serjeant, stationed on the front gate of the factory, came to Mr. Holwell, and informed him, that one of the Nabob's people made signs for us to cease firing, and orders were instantly given for a suspension of hostilities on our part; but in half an hour intelligence was brought to Mr. Holwell, that the enemy was crowding under the walls of the fort to the eastward and southward, who, notwithstanding their multitudes, were suffered to advance without molestation, upon a mistaken notion that a capitulation had taken place. In the mean time, a body of the enemy began scaling the walls of the north-west bastion, and another party began to do the same to the southward. As soon as this was known, a Dutchman of the artillery company broke open the back door of the factory, and, with others, attempted to make their escape that way. The besiegers now poured in upon us in great numbers from all quarters; and Mr. Holwell, finding it impossible any longer to resist the enemy, or maintain the fort, delivered up his sword to a Jemmadar that had scaled the walls; this was followed by the whole garrison, who threw down their arms, and by that act surrendered themselves prisoners at discretion. The factory was in a few minutes filled with the enemy, who began plundering every thing they could lay their hands on. We were rifled of our watches, buckles, and money; but no violence was done to our persons. In short, the Moors were wholly taken up in plundering till the Subah entered the fort, which was a little after five in the afternoon, carried in a kind of litter. His younger brother accompanied him in another. Surajah Dowla seemed astonished at the smallness of the garrison, and immediately enquired for Mr. Drake, against whom he appeared much incensed.

Mr. Holwell was carried to him with his hands bound, and upon his complaining of that usage, he was unloosed, and the Nabob assured him, upon the faith of a soldier, that not a hair of our heads should be hurt.

The Nabob then held a kind of court in the open area, sitting in his litter, when Kissindass, who had been kept a prisoner by us during the siege, was sent for, and publicly presented with a sceetpaw, or honorary dress. The Armenians and Portuguese were set at liberty, and the Nabob, between five and six, left the fort, the government of which was committed to the first Minister.

Hitherto we had fared extremely well; and as we had been unmolested so long in our persons, our apprehensions of ill usage began to vanish; but our hopes were very soon changed into as great a reverse as human creatures ever felt. The circumstance of the black hole, with all the horrors of that night, are so well known, and so much surpass any description that words can paint it in, that I shall say no more upon that subject, than that a little before dark we were all of us ordered to withdraw, and remain in a place contiguous to the black hole, where our soldiers were usually confined in the stocks. While we were wondering what this should mean, and laughing at the oddity of it, a party of fellows came and ordered us to walk into the black hole, a room 18 feet long and 14 feet wide, with only two holes barricaded with iron bars to let in air. The number of souls thrust into this dungeon were 150,

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among which were one woman and 12 wounded officers. The heat and ſtench preſently grew intolerable. Some of the company expired inſtantly, others grew mad, and, having loſt their ſenſes, died in a high delirium. We were releaſed at eight o'clock in the morning, when only 22 came out alive.

[Such is the account of the riſe and progreſs of this memorable tranſaction, as related by a gentleman, who, by his office, was intimately acquainted with every particular. He ſaid, he did not believe that the Nabob had any intention to murder when he confined the garriſon in the black hole; but that he expreſſed no concern when he heard of the cataſtrophe.]

[We have now given a ſketch of what appeared to the Committee of 1772, and ſhall for the preſent take leave of the ſubject.]

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CORR-

CORSICA LOQUITUR.

GENS animoſa virûm, modo rupibus acrior ipſis
Queis mea perpetuo cincta fremunt latera,
Poſſumus ergo necem pro libertate timere?
O dignum ingenuis moribus exitium!
Non levis emollit victas luxuria mentes;
Non mea progenies, unde petatur, amat:
Hoſtibus illa velim reſtet? men' improba tentas?
Non ero, cede procul, legibus apta tuis.
Vos labor, et facilis victus ſub paupere tecto,
Ruſtica ſimplicitas, vis memorata patrûm
Fortiter erudiunt: Quo ſpes, quo gloria ceſſit?
Vincite: quis cauſa vult potiore mori?
Voſne igitur bella odiſtis? Vos, omne per ævum
Triſtia dedecoris pignora ſervitii,
Seri incuſabunt—Superi prohibete—Nepotes.
O pudor! O turpi prodita Fama metu.
Non ita profuſo ſatiavit ſanguine campos,
Flumina congeſtis aucta cadaveribus
Martia vis; raucumque infecit cædibus æquor.
Totne tui Heroes, turba inhumata, cadunt
Nequicquam? Veſtri modo quam peperere Lacerti
Deſeritis famam? Quid mihi reſtat opis?
Quid juvenem egregium, qui publica frœna teneret,
Qui jura, & mores, vimque animoſque daret,
Ipſa dedi; qui mente vigens factiſque referret
Viribus, ingenio, corda regens, ſuperos.
Qui Ligurum premeret faſtus; quo ſurgeret ingens
Auſpice, cœleſti Corſica digna tubâ.
Quid meruit? profugus patriâ, ſpoliatus amicis
Errat in ignotâ maximus exul humo.
Ingrati cives! num tandem pœnitet? Audi
Mitior has tellus, æther, & unda, preces.
At ferus ingemuit caſu qui vicerat hoſtis
(Vincere vix tanti, ſi licuiſſet, erat).
Ite, ſacras celebrate dapes; redimite corollis
Devota exitio tempora:—ni puduit.
Exulat ipſa ſalus pariter. Num creditis, hoſti
Tam cito turbatam non placuiſſe fidem?
Ille quidem actutum—ſed quid prædicere pœnas
Attinet? O miſeri! dum loquor ultor adeſt.
At vos, firma quibus manſit conſtantia mentis,
Clarior adverſis ſolicitata fides,
Teſtor ego, ſanctæ per libertatis amorem;
Perque animum (recti conſcius ille ſibi)
Vulnera per præclara exoptatumque periclum;
Perque ipſa Heroum funera cœlicolûm:
Nulla dies unquam memori vos eximet ævo.
Vos virtus, damnis nobilitata, ſuos
Agnoſcet, divumque favens in præmia ducet.
Efferor, ingenti concita lætitiâ,
Ante ſoluta maris vaſto ſub gurgite mergar,
Ut neque relliquias ſignet imago loci;
Ante meos vincet peſtis Vulcania montes,
Quam veſtra amittat nomina poſteritas.
Maxima reſtabunt laudis fomenta futuræ:
Maxima virtutum pullulat inde ſeges.
Ah pace ornatæ gentes! Tuque, Anglia victrix,
Dives opum, bello maxima, laudis amans,
Vidiſtis: noſtros neque certe neſciit auſus
Orbis, ad extremos quà patet uſque ſinus.
Certatum eſt: ceſſi, fateor; ſed prodita ceſſi:
Dum licuit, cauſâ, mente, manuque prior.
Si quid cognatæ ſpes & certamina poſſunt,
Inſula ſi veſtram bellica poſſit opem,
O Britones, ſperamus: erunt qui vincere poſſint;
Gallia perjuro redde parata dolo.
Ah te ſi reducem, dux exſpectate viderem,
Supremum noſtri nominis auxilium!
Ipſa acies inferrem ultro: victoria tecum
Redditur. O votis ſollicitate, veni.
Interea ſqualent abductis arva colonis
Fœtaque ſanguineis meſſibus horret humus:
Filia perquirit patrem; nova ſponſa maritum;
Præda feris avidis alitibuſque jacent.
Ipſa, oblita mei, viduatas civibus urbes
Tectaque proſpicio diruta: ſtrage ſolum
Contegitur vaſtâ: nemora exſpoliata fatiſcunt:
Undique fævities, horror, & excidium.
Tu pater & conjux; arx tu ſuprema tuorum,
Tanta tui nobis, quam tibi cura mei.
Heu quid ago infelix! tene in certamen inire,
Elicere, ut noſtris Gallia læta malis
In te unum inſurgat gravis exultetque perempto
Vive tibi;—fruſtra eſt—lux mea, vive mihi.
Uſque adeo indignos extrema per omnia caſus
Exigis, & noſtro in nomine crebra gemis?
Uſque adeo diviſa oris, regniſque, marique
Gens habet, & noſtrâ laude renidet ovans?
Eſto igitur: fati dum te melioris in uſum
Servet, & hæc facilis proſperet orſa Deus.
Ah quoties plauſu circumdatus, hæc quoque, dices,
Corſica ſi ferret!—Nonne etiam invidia
Imminet, inque horas ſtudiis verſatile vulgus?
Dii faciunt damni ſumma ſit iſta tibi!
Dii meliora! aliquod ſaltem ſolamen utriſque
Caſibus in cunctis; non meruiſſe, pati.

C. L.

A SAILOR's *Deſcription of the* HOUSE *of* COMMONS.

Written upon the Preſentation of the Captains Petition for an Increaſe of their Half-pay, *the 11th of February*, 1773.

I Heard a petition was going to be made
In favour of each man of war,
So I haul'd up my bowlines, and to the wind laid,
To ſtand by each brave brother tar.

Thro' Weſtminſter-hall I firſt paſs'd with ſurprize,
Of which, too, I often had heard,
It look'd like a barn of a wonderous ſize,
Where the Owls were not feather'd, but furr'd.

Up ladders and ſteps, and up ratlines and ſtairs,
We paſs'd, the great cabin to gain,
Like beaſts to the ark, who firſt march'd up in pairs,
To take a ſhort cruize on the main.

Beaſts have left off ſuch tricks, now-a-days they're more wiſe,
(All the live ſtock we carry is preſt),
Unleſs ſome few monkies, with tails of ſuch ſize,
They look as if made for a jeſt.

When

When the gall'ry we boarded, egad I was
To look at the orlope below, ['maz'd
Where, lo! in a chair Mr. Parſon was rais'd,
And he ſeem'd the great man of the ſhow.
The reſt were all ſweet little quarter-deck beaux,
Who loll'd on barge-cuſhions at eaſe;
And if I might judge by the cut of their clothes,
They had not been much on the ſeas.
But one hungry wolf in ſheep-cloathing I twigg'd,
All hid in a captain's boat-cloak;
I tipp'd him the hip—that he might be unrigg'd;
But the lubber would not take the joke.
He ſaid he'd come up too, and order me out,
Unleſs I ſat decently ſtill;
I cried, "Maſter — but pray don't go about,
For you may get up by your bill *!"
The Prieſt from his look, I thought, promis'd great things;
But he was a mere Moggy Lauder;
For to thoſe who were all ſtuck with ſtars and with ſtrings
He kept bawling eternally—Order!
It look'd like a ſchool when the maſter's away,
When the over-grown boys get to tricks;
So when puſſy-cat ſleeps—the little mice play—
As theſe for the want of their licks.
At length a magnanimous admiral roſe,
No gallanter boy ever ſwam;
He has oft giv'n a dreſſing to Old England's foes,
And to each jolly ſailor a dram.
His ſpeech it was good, and receiv'd with applauſe,
For he's a true tar of the main;
To England an honour, a friend to this cauſe,
And a foe both to France and to Spain.
No ſooner he'd done, but the wind roſe at North,
And began ſtraight to damnably blow;
Now ſend to the helm a good ſteers-man of worth,
Or the veſſel will ſoon pitch below!
Con. Phipps, in a trice, like a hero appear'd,
And, in ſpite of this ſquall from the clouds,
He cann'd—box'd the compaſs—and gallantly ſteer'd,
Nor ſtrain'd a ſmall yarn of the ſhrouds.
Into harbour he piloted ſafely and well
This tight little ſmack—call'd PETITION;
Had it not been for him ſhe had founder'd to Hell,
But now—ſhe's in ſpecial condition.
After bowing, and calling each other oft o'er
All the names keen Invention could reſt on.
The word Honourable ſoon heal'd up the ſore,
And they boldly bawl'd out for the Queſtion.
The Queſtion being put—'was a queſtion of want—
"Shall theſe ſailors all ſtarve, while alive?"
One hundred and fifty-four ſouls ſaid, "They ſhan't,"
While "Yes," ſaid the d—gs Forty-five.

* This gentleman's face is of the patriot-make.

I out with my reefs, and my ſteering-ſails too,
And roll'd like a God 'fore the wind;
I d—n'd Forty-five, boys, from caring to clue,
And my meſſmates were all of a mind.

PROLOGUE *to Mr.* MURPHY's *New Tragedy of* ALZUMA.

Performed at Covent-Garden Theatre.

Spoken by Mr. BENSLEY.

WHEN firſt *Columbus* left the Spaniſh ſhore
In Weſtern climes new regions to explore,
Soon a new world, beyond the Atlantic main,
Diſcloſ'd the wonders of its vaſt domain;
A race of men unletter'd, and untaught,
Strangers to Science, yet with Virtue fraught.—
No ſchool they had of philoſophic pride,
And ſimple Reaſon was their only guide;
That Reaſon in the paths of Nature trod,
And worſhipping the Sun, they meant a God;
Free from the ills in poliſh'd life that ſpring,
And gold with them was a neglected thing.
But Europe's ſons felt gold's reſiſtleſs ſway;
To the new hemiſphere they bend their way;
Thro' ev'ry region carry ſword and fire,
And bigot R..ge and Avarice conſpire;
Zeal bore the croſs and poniard in its hand,
And Maſſacre unpeopled half the land.
Yet to unhappy men, to heroes ſlain,
The Britiſh Muſe denies her tragic ſtrain.
Dryden alone let fall the gen'rous tear,
And bade on Albion's ſtage the *feather'd Chiefs* appear:
His voice ſuppreſs'd, no Bard their fate has ſung,
Silent our ſcene, and mute each tuneful tongue;
While Greece and Rome ſwell'd our Theatric ſtate,
And only Claſſick heroes could be great.
This night our Author, an Advent'rer grown,
Dares trace the Virtues of the Torrid Zone.
If in his ſcenes well painted paſſions glow;
If there you view the draught of human woe;
Britons will mark from fierce religious zeal
What dread calamities weak mortals feel;
Will hear the *Indian*— tho' in error blind,
Againſt the pow'r that would opinion bind,
Aſſert the freedom of the human mind.
Ye Critics, to whom Poets muſt be civil,
As Indians worſhip, out of fear, the Devil,
Of mod'rate principles, you'll own the merit,
Nor hither bring a perſecuting ſpirit.
Let modes of Wit ſome *Toleration* ſhare;
Rome *kills* for error—be it your's to ſpare.

EPILOGUE. *Spoken by Mrs.* HARTLEY.

OUR Play thus o'er, now ſwells each throbbing breaſt
With expectation of the coming jeſt.
By *Faſhion's* law, whene'er the *Tragic Muſe*
With ſympathetic tears each eye bedews;

When

When ſome *bright Virtue* at her call appears,
Wak'd from the dead repoſe of rolling years;
When *ſacred Worthies* ſhe bids breathe anew,
That men may be—what ſhe diſplays to view;
By *Faſhion's law*, with light fantaſtic mien,
The *comic Siſter* trips it o'er the ſcene;
Arm'd at all points with Wit and wanton Wiles,
Plays off heir airs, and calls forth all her ſmiles;
Till each fine feeling of the heart be o'er,
And the Gay wonder how they wept before.
Say, do you wiſh, ye bright, ye virtuous train,
That ev'ry tear that fell, ſhould fall in vain?
If this night's ſcenes ſoft pity could impart,
'Tis yours to fix the faſhion of the heart.
Adopt, ye Fair, the loſt *Alzuma's* cauſe,
His ruin'd empire, and expiring laws.
For *Orellana* may I dare to plead?
My faults will all your kind indulgence need.
On you my hopes are fix'd:—One ſmile from you
To me is worth the treaſures of *Peru*.

PROLOGUE *to the Tragedy of* ALONZO.

Performed at Drury-Lane Theatre.

Spoken by Mr. PALMER.

WHILST ardent zeal for India's reformation
Hath fir'd the ſpirit of a gen'rous nation;
Whilſt Patriots of preſented lacks complain,
And Courtiers brib'ry to exceſs arraign;
The maxims of Bengal ſtill rule the ſtage;
The Poets are your ſlaves from age to age.
Like Eaſtern Princes in this houſe ye ſit,
The Subahs and Nabobs of ſuppliant wit:
Each Bard his preſent brings; when he draws near,
With Prologue firſt he ſooths your gracious ear.
We hope your clemency will ſhine to-day,
For tho' deſpotic, gentle is your ſway.
Theſe conſcious walls, if they could ſpeak, would tell
How ſeldom by your doom a Poet fell:
Your mercy oft ſuſpends the Critic's laws;
Your hearts are partial to an Author's cauſe.
Pleas'd with ſuch Lords, content with our condition,
Againſt your Charter we will ne'er petition.
If certain folks ſhould ſend us a Committee,
(Like that which lately viſited the City)
Who, without ſpecial leave of our Directors,
At the ſtage-door ſhould enter as Inſpectors;
Altho' their hearts were arm'd with triple braſs,
Thro' our reſiſting ſcenes they could not paſs.
Lions and Dragons, too, keep watch and ward,
Witches and Ghoſts the awful entrance guard;
Heroes who mock the pointed ſword are here,
And deſp'rate heroines, who know no fear;
If as Rinaldo ſtout each man ſhould prove,
To brave the terrors of th' enchanted grove,
Here, on this ſpot, the centre of our State,
Here, on this very ſpot, they'd meet their fate.
The Prompter gives the ſign, and down they go,
Alive, deſcending to the ſhades below.
To you, whoſe empire ſtill may Heav'n maintain!
Who here by ancient right and cuſtom reign,
Our lions crouch, our dragons proſtrate fall,
Witches and ghoſts obey your potent call;
Our heroines ſmile on you with all their might,
Our boldeſt heroes tremble in your ſight;
Even now, with anxious hearts, they watch your eyes;
Should you but frown, e'en brave ALONZO flies.

EPILOGUE *to the Same.*

Spoken by Mrs. BARRY.

THO' lately dead, a Princeſs, and of Spain,
I am no ghoſt, but fleſh and blood again!
No time to change this dreſs, it is expedient,
I paſs for Britiſh, and your moſt obedient.
How happy, Ladies, for us all—That we,
Born in this iſle, by Magna Charta free,
Are not, like Spaniſh wives, kept under lock and key!
The *Spaniard now* is not like him of yore,
Who in his whiſker'd face his title bore!
Nor joy, nor vengeance, made him ſmile or grin,
Fix'd were his features, tho' the Devil within!
He, when once jealous, to waſh out the ſtain
Stalk'd home, ſtabb'd Madam, and ſtalk'd out again.
Thanks to the times, this dagger-drawing paſſion
Thro' poliſh'd Europe is quite out of faſhion.
Signor th' Italian, quick of ſight and hearing,
Once ever liſt'ning, and for ever leering,
To *Cara Spoſa* now politely kind,
He, beſt of huſbands, is both deaf and blind.
Mynheer the Dutchman, with his ſober pace,
Whene'er he finds his rib has wanted grace,
He feels no branches ſprouting from his brain,
But calculation makes of loſs and gain;
And when to part with her occaſion's ripe,
Mynheer turns out mine frow, and ſmokes his pipe.
When a briſk *Frenchman's* wife is giv'n to prancing,
It never ſpoils his ſinging or his dancing:
Madame, you falſe—de tout mon cœur—Adieu;
Begar you cocu me, I cocu you.——
He, toujours gai, diſpels each jealous vapour,
Takes ſnuff, ſings Vive l'amour, and cuts a caper,
As for *John Bull*—not he in upper life,
But the plain Engliſhman, who loves his wife;
When

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When honeſt John, I ſay, has got his doubts,
He ſullen grows, ſcratches his head, and pouts.
What is the matter with you, Love? cries ſhe;
Are you not well, my deareſt? Humph! cries he;
You're ſuch a brute!—But, Mr. Bull, I've done:
And if I am a brute, who made me one?
You know my tenderneſs—My heart's too full.
And ſo's my head—I thank you, Mrs. Bull.
O you baſe man!—Zounds, Madam, there's no bearing—
She falls a-weeping, and he falls a ſwearing:
With tears and oaths, the ſtorm domeſtic ends,
The thunder dies away, the rain deſcends;
She ſobs, he melts, and then they kiſs and friends.
Whatever eaſe theſe modern modes may bring,
A little jealouſy is no bad thing:
To me, who ſpeak from Nature unrefin'd,
Jealouſy is the bellows of the mind.
Touch it but gently, and it warms deſire;
If handled roughly, you are all on fire;
If it ſtands ſtill, affection muſt expire!
This truth no true Philoſopher can doubt,
Whate'er you do—let not the flame go out.

PROLOGUE *to Dr.* GOLDSMITH's *New Comedy, call'd,* SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER; *or, The* MISTAKES OF A NIGHT.

Performed at Covent-Garden Theatre.

By DAVID GARRICK, *Eſq.*

Spoken by Mr. WOODWARD.

EXCUSE me, Sirs, I pray—I can't yet ſpeak—
I'm crying now—and have been all the week!
'Tis not alone this mourning ſuit, good maſters,
I've that within—for which there are no plaiſters.
Pray wou'd you know the reaſon why I'm crying—
The Comic Muſe, long ſick, is now a dying!
And if ſhe goes, my tears will never ſtop;
For as a play'r I can't ſqueeze out one drop:
I'm undone, that's all—ſhall loſe my bread—
I'd rather, but that's nothing—loſe my head,
When the ſweet Maid is laid upon the bier,
Shuter and *I* ſhall be Chief Mourners here,
To *her* a mawkiſh drab of ſpurious breed,
Who deals in Sentimentals, will ſucceed!
Poor *Ned* and *I* are dead to all intents;
We can as ſoon ſpeak Greek as Sentiments;
Both nervous grown, to keep our ſpirits up
We now and then take down a hearty cup.
What ſhall we do?—If Comedy forſake us,
They'll turn us out, and no one elſe will take us!
But why can't I be moral?—Let me try—
My heart thus preſſing—fix'd my face and eye—
With a ſententious look, that nothing means,
(Faces are Barbers blocks—in moral ſcenes)
Thus I begin—"All is not gold that glitters,
"Pleaſure ſeems ſweet, but proves a glaſs of "bitters.
"When Ignorance enters, Folly is at hand;
"Learning is better far than Houſe and Land.
"Let not your Virtue trip, who trips may ſtumble,
"And Virtue is not Virtue, if ſhe tumble."
I give it up—Morals won't do for me;
To make you laugh I ſhould play Tragedy.
One Hope remains—hearing the Maid was ill,
A *Doctor* comes this night to ſhew his ſkill.
To cheer her heart, and give your muſcles motion,
He in five draughts prepar'd preſents a potion:
A kind of magic charm—for be aſſur'd,
If you will ſwallow it, the Maid is cur'd:—
But deſperate the Doctor, and her caſe is,
If you reject the doſe, and make wry faces!
This truth he boaſts, will boaſt it while he lives,
No poiſonous drugs are mix'd in what he gives.
Should he ſucceed, you'll give him his Degree;
If not, within he will receive no fee!
The College, you, muſt his pretenſions back,
Pronounce him *Regular*, or dub him *Quack*.

EPILOGUE.

By Dr. GOLDSMITH.

Spoken by Mrs. BULKLEY.

WELL, having *ſtoop'd to conquer* with ſucceſs,
And gain'd a huſband, without aid from dreſs,
Still as a Bar-Maid, I could wiſh it too,
As I have conquer'd him, to conquer you:
And let me ſay, for all your reſolution,
That pretty Bar-Maids have done execution.
Our life is all a play, compos'd to pleaſe,
"We have our exits and our entrances."
The firſt Act ſhews the ſimple country-maid,
Harmleſs and young, of every thing afraid;
Bluſhes when hir'd, and with unmeaning action,
I hopes as how to give you ſatisfaction.
Her ſecond Act diſplays a livelier ſcene,—
Th' unbluſhing Bar-Maid of a Country Inn,
Who whiſks about the houſe, at market caters,
Talks loud, coquets the gueſts, and ſcolds the waiters.
Next the ſcene ſhifts to town, and there ſhe ſoars
The Chop-houſe Toaſt of ogling Connoiſſeurs.
On 'Squires and Cits ſhe there diſplays her arts,
And on the gridiron broils her Lover's hearts:
And as ſhe ſmiles, her triumphs to compleat,
Even Common-Council-men forget to eat.
The fourth Act ſhews her wedded to the 'Squire,
And Madam now begins to hold it higher;
Doats upon Dancing, and in all her pride,
Swims round the room, the *Heinel* of Cheapſide:
Ogles and leers with artificial ſkill,
Till having loſt in age the power to kill,
She ſits all night at cards, and ogles at Spadille.
Such, thro' our lives, th' eventful hiſtory—
The fifth and laſt Act ſtill remains for me,
The Bar-Maid now for your protection prays,
Turns Female Barriſter, and pleads for Bayes.

Hiſtorical

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Hiſtorical Chronicle, *March*, 1773.

JANUARY 4.

M. Peter Francis Grimaldi was elected Doge of Genoa, in the room of M. Spinola, who declined that dignity; and not Sig. John Baptiſt Cambroſa, as mentioned page 102 of this Magazine.

January 8.

The froſt ſuddenly ſet in at Peterſburgh.

February 8.

The Scavoir-Vivre Club, at a full meeting, reſolved that the following premiums be aſſigned at the firſt meeting of that Club in March 1774, and every ſucceeding year at the ſame time and in like manner:—— 1. A gold medal, and a Bank note of 100l. for the beſt poem publiſhed during the preceding year. 2. A gold medal, and a Bank note of 100l. for the beſt picture in *oil colours*, painted and publicly exhibited within the preceding year. 3. A gold medal, and Bank note of 100l. for the beſt piece of ſtone or marble ſculpture (the work of the preceding year) in ſtatuary or relief. 4. A ſmall gold medal, and Bank note of 30l. for the beſt engraving on copper, finiſhed in the preceding year, and from which impreſſions for public ſale ſhall actually have been taken. 5. A ſmall gold medal and Bank note of 50l. for the beſt muſical compoſition of the preceding year, performed on any public theatre within the city of London, or liberties of Weſtminſter. The larger medal not to exceed the value of 5l. in gold, nor the leſſer medal the value of 2l. 10s.

Feb. 16.

A paſſenger in the poſt coach to Cheſter, in paſſing thro' Coventry, diſcovered ſtrong ſymptoms of inſanity, and refuſing to go any farther retired into a room, where he cut his throat acroſs in a ghaſtly manner. Being able to ſpeak, and aſked the cauſe, his anſwer was, he *wanted to go to God*. By ſome letters in his pocket, it appeared his name was Parry.

February 22.

The Earl of Thomond reſigned the lieutenancy of the county of Somerſet, and the Earl of Egmont kiſſed hands on being appointed Lord Lieutenant in his ſtead.

The vacant ſtall of the moſt honourable Order of the Bath was filled up, when Lieut. Gen. James Adolphus Oughton was inveſted by his Majeſty with the enſigns of that Order.

A violent gale of wind made great havock among the ſhipping in the Britiſh Channel. It is more than 20 years ſince the like happened in this iſland.

February 23.

Sir William Meredith made a motion in the Houſe of Commons, that the Speaker ſhou'd quit the chair, for the Houſe to take into conſideration "a motion relative to the ſubſcription to the 39 Articles, or any teſt required of perſons at their matriculation in either of the two Univerſities." This motion occaſioned a long debate, but upon diviſion was rejected 159 to 64. [This debate ſhall appear in its place.

Three execrable ruffians attacked Mr. David Webber, an eminent tradeſman in Bridgewater, in returning home with his daughter from a viſit in the neighbourhood of that town; who, not content with robbing them, moſt villainouſly raviſhed the daughter before the father's face, who, not being able to bear ſuch brutal uſage, was cruelly cut and mangled in endeavouring to reſcue the unhappy lady from becoming a victim to their luſt.

February 24.

The tragedy of Alzuma, written by Mr. Murphy, was performed, for the firſt time, at the theatre in Covent-Garden, and well received.

The following convicts were executed at Tyburn: Math. Doyle, for robbing Lewis Herne; Samuel Male, for robbing Mrs. Grignion; this was the youth who was accuſed of a robbery committed on the highway when he was trying for another robbery at the Old Bailey, of which he was likewiſe acquitted (ſee Vol. xlii. p. 434); Joſeph Richardſon, and John Brannon, for houſebreaking: all young in years, but old in iniquity.

There was a general court of the Eaſt-India Company, for the purpoſe of deciding the following queſtion by ballot: "That it is the opinion of this court, that application be made to Parliament for the loan of 1,500,000l. or ſo much as ſhall be wanted, by inſtallments, for four years, at 4l. per cent. per annum, with liberty of repaying the ſame, as ſoon as the Company may be able, by payments of not leſs than 300,000l." The numbers on the ballot were, for the queſtion 405, againſt it 199.

February 25.

A motion was made in the Houſe of Commons, by Mr. Gilbert, that a committee be appointed to enquire into, and to report the ſtate of, the ſeveral turnpike roads in this kingdom, and the amount of the tolls ariſing therefrom, for the laſt ſeven years; which was agreed to.

At a general court of the Eaſt-India Company, Mr. Dempſter diſqualified himſelf as a Director, on account of ſome late proceedings which he did not approve.

February 26.

It blew a hurricane at London, by which the ſhipping in the Thames is ſaid to have ſuſtained damage to amount of 50,000l. In this ſtorm the Queen of Naples, Capt. Proud, was loſt off Newhaven, and the Captain, and Lord Forteſcue's ſon, a paſſenger from Naples, both periſhed.

February 27.

A new tragedy called Alonzo, written by Mr. Home, was performed, for the firſt

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firſt time, at Drury-Lane Theatre, to a crouded audience, and received with applauſe. (See p. 137.)

The Parliament of Ireland, which ſtood prorogued to the 2d of March, was farther prorogued to the 6th of April.

Monday, March 1.

Being St. David's Day, the tutelar ſaint of Wales, the ſame was obſerved at Court as a high feſtival; and a ſermon was preached at St. Martin's by the Biſhop of Cheſter, before the Society of Ancient Britons, his Grace the Duke of Beaufort being their Preſident. The Society, however, were not permitted to approach his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, but ſent up their addreſs, and received the uſual preſent by the hands of one of the members.

This day a cauſe of great concern to the public came on to be tried before Lord Mansfield, at Guildhall, wherein the Lord Mayor was plaintiff, and Meſſrs. Barnes and Golightly were defendants, in order to determine the legality of inſuring lottery tickets; but on account of an error in the declaration the plaintiff was nonſuited.

A duel is reported to have been decided lately at Buxton with guns, in which the aggrieved gentleman, having given his antagoniſt leave to fire firſt, was inſtantly ſhot dead.

Two London riders, being attacked by two foot-pads, in their road from Lancaſter to Manchester, and refuſing to be robbed, were both ſhot dead upon the ſpot. The villains were ſoon after apprehended by means of the horſes with which they endeavoured to make their eſcape, but being known at the firſt place they came to, the murderers were ſeized, and committed to Lancaſter goal.

Wedneſday 3.

A petition from the artificers and labourers in his Majeſty's dock-yard, was preſented to Parliament, praying to give up the perquiſites of chips in lieu of a very trifling increaſe of wages; but Lord North having ſet his face againſt it, the petition was ordered to lie upon the table.

A petition from the city of London, relative to the hardſhips the poor labour under, on account of the high price of proviſions, was preſented by the Lord-Mayor and Sheriffs to the Houſe of Commons, but without effect. The prayer of this petition was, to grant a bounty of four ſhillings a quarter on all wheat that ſhould be imported between the 31ſt of March and the 31ſt of July next.

A convocation was called at Oxford, for the purpoſe already explained p 131; but before the queſtion was put to the vote, three gentlemen ſtood up ſeverally, and ſpoke againſt the legality of the proceeding; and as no perſon had any thing to ſay in defence of it, the Vice Chancellor diſſolved the convocation without propoſing the queſtion.

There is now at the harbour of Glaſgow, an inſurrection among the ſailors, to the number of 500, who inſiſt on a new regulation of wages. The riot act has been read, two women killed, and a man and woman wounded.

Friday 5.

At a Court of Common Council, a motion was made, that it be recommended to the electors of this kingdom, that, previous to an election of a repreſentative in Parliament, they enjoin the candidate, that he ſhall vote for, and uſe his intereſt to procure, an act to ſhorten the duration of Parliament; which after a ſhort debate was agreed to, and another motion propoſed, that a committee be appointed, conſiſting of ſix Aldermen and twelve Common-Councilmen, to draw up the form of an engagement for the electors of Great Britain, to enter into for ſhortening the duration of Parliaments; which was likewiſe agreed to; the ſaid form to be reported the next court day.

William Grignion, letter-carrier to the Poſt-office in Dublin, being convicted at the Court of Oyer and Terminer in that city, for breaking open letters and forging indorſements to ſeveral bills, received ſentence of death.

Saturday 6.

The following order of Council was publiſhed in the London Gazette, that the quarantine at preſent ſubſiſting be taken off from all ſhips coming from or through the Mediterranean, that have diſcharged their cargoes from thence in the ports of any ſtate from whence no quarantine is required to be performed; the maſters having firſt taken an oath, that, ſince their departure from the port where they laſt delivered their cargoes, their crews are all in health; and that they have had no communication with any veſſel ſubject to quarantine, nor have any cotton wool on board.

The ſhip Good Intent arrived in the river from Lynn, in Norfolk, loaded with hay for the uſe of the ſtable keepers of this metropolis.

A fire broke out in the dwelling-houſe of Mr. Joſeph Barber, Bookſeller, at Summer-hill, near Newcaſtle, which entirely conſumed the ſame. As there is the ſtrongeſt grounds to ſuſpect that ſome incendiaries, who had threatened Mr. Barber, had put their threats in execution, a reward of 100l. and his Majeſty's pardon, has been offered to any accomplice who ſhall diſcover the reſt of the offenders. The Rev. Mr. Hall, of that town, has likewiſe offered 20l. reward, and the town 50l. to any one who ſhall diſcover his accomplices in writing and ſending a letter threatening to burn him and his, if he did not lay a guinea in a certain place.

Monday 8.

This day the Count de Scarnafis, envoy extraordinary from the King of Sardinia, had a private audience of his majeſty, to de-

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deliver his new credentials, and to notify the death of the late King of Sardinia — This prince died on the 20th past, most sincerely lamented by all his subjects, as he had constantly lived beloved and respected by them during a reign of upwards of forty years.

One Alice Martin, a nurse at the grey-coat hospital, was found inhumanly murdered by one Lucking on son to an intimate friend of the old woman's, to whom she had been very kind. The young villain, not yet 20 years of age, wanted the day before to borrow money of her, and had obtained a guinea; but that not satisfying him he next day murdered her, and robbed her of 20 guineas, which were found upon him when he was apprehended.

On the House of Commons taking the city petition for lessening the high price of provisions into consideration, Mr Harris observed, that granting a bounty on importation was the ready way to raise the price, instead of lessening it, as the merchants would sink the bounty into their own pockets, and then engross the corn; he added, that the citizens of London might be very good judges of trade, but that when they meddled with rustic affairs, they went out of their own depth. He was answered by Mr. Sawbridge, who said, that as the matter has been managed by the country gentlemen, it was high time to change hands: they had made a great stir, but all they done had produced nothing.

Tuesday 9.

Being the day appointed to take into consideration the East India Company's petition for relief, there was a full House of Commons, when Lord North distinguished himself in a masterly Manner, by refuting the notion of a supposed right in the company to relief from parliament, on the ground that government was accessary to its distress, by urging the claim of the state to all territorial acquisitions made by a body of its own subjects; and by shewing the true ground on which the company could have any pretence to parliamentary interposition in the present embarrassed state of their affairs; which was *national policy alone* that made it necessary, if possible, to extricate from its difficulties a company so consequential to the state, and conducive, when under proper regulations, to that whole, of which it is an illustrious part. [*The debate that followed shall be reported in its proper place.*]

The Prince of Conde, who lately addressed the French king in a most humiliating recantation, was to the last degree mortified by a mask at the masquerade; who appearing in the whimsical habit of a windmill, with a weathe cock at top, attracted the notice of the company; but he more particularly attached himself to the prince, who asked, if he knew him. Yes, very well, reply'd the mask; you are one of great note in the republic of letters ever since that celebrated letter you wrote to his majesty.

Wednesday 10.

This day, on a motion in the court of Chancery, against a person in Wales, who made a sheriff's officer eat a writ of subpœna, and otherwise ill used him, and who has since threatened the life of a person who attempted to serve an order upon him, his lordship ordered that he should stand committed, and that his name should be struck out of the commission of the peace.

This day the council of the royal society waited upon his Majesty, when their president Sir John Pringle, Bart presented the following address:

Most Gracious Sovereign,

"We your majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the president and council of the royal society, beg leave to approach your royal person, and, in the name of that body, humbly to express our most grateful acknowledgements to your Majesty, for the repeated marks of your royal favour: in particular for your Majesty's ample benefactions, and for the assistance of your Majesty's ships, whereby we have been enabled to make observations of various kinds, in the remotest parts of the globe, which could not have been effected by the funds of the society.

"Impressed with the deepest sense of their duty, and animated with the favour of their most gracious patron, the members of the Royal Society will continue ardently to pursue the great end of their institution, the improvement of natural knowldge for the honour of their country, and for the benefit of mankind.

JOHN PRINGLE, President.

His Majesty was pleased to receive them very graciously; and they had all the honour to kiss his majesty's hand. After which his Majesty was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on James Burrow, Esq. the late President.

A new regulation took place at the post-office, by which the letters will be delivered much earlier than heretofore.

Thursday 11.

The lord mayor, at the request of a numerous body of liverymen, having summoned a common-hall, the livery met, and being informed by the common serjeant, that the business about which they were assembled was a redress of grievances, Mr. Bishop came forward, and acquainted the livery, that having the honour to be chairman of a committee for the purpose of drawing up a petition to the throne, they had prepared the same, and if it were the pleasure of the common hall it should be read; which being assented to, the town-clerk read the petition, and Mr. Wellings objecting to the form of it, was asked to assign his reasons; to which he made answer, "that it was only the second part of the

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the ſame tune," and therefore from what the king had already ſaid, nothing of conſequence could be expected from it.

Being read a ſecond time, it was in general approved, not above ſix hands having been held up againſt it. It was therefore ordered to be engroſſed; and a motion was made, that the lord mayor, and city repreſentatives, attended by the ſheriffs, aldermen, common council, and ten of the livery, in their gowns, do preſent the ſame, which was unanimouſly agreed to.

This firſt part of the buſineſs being over, Sir Watkin Lewes came forward, and, after a ſhort ſpeech, propoſed a *reſolution for ſhortening the duration of parliaments*, almoſt in the ſame terms as it was carried before in Common council: which paſſing in the affirmative, a motion was made to thank the Lord Mayor for his readineſs in convening a common-hall, which, being ſeconded, was likewiſe carried in the affirmative.

The Lord-Mayor then came forward, and ſaid, "*Gentlemen of the Livery*, I thank you moſt ſincerely for this mark of your approbation; and be aſſured, through life, I will endeavour to merit a continuance of it, according to the beſt of my abilities." This ſhort ſpeech was received with great applauſe; after which the hall broke up.

The above reſolution was as follows:

"We the liverymen of the city of London, in common-hall aſſembled, taking into our ſerious conſideration the pernicious effects of long parliaments, and being convinced that the moſt effectual remedy for the many grievances under which the people of this country have ſo long laboured, is to be found in a frequent appeal to the people by ſhort parliaments; do reſolve, that we will Not Vote for, ocuntenance or ſupport, either directly or indirectly, any candidate to repreſent this city in parliament, until he ſhall have, previous to his ſtanding forth as a candidate, ſolemnly aſſented to, and ſigned an engagement for ſhortening the duration of parliaments."—The engagement is as follows:

"I A. B. do moſt ſolemnly engage my word and honour, that as long as I live I will faithfully and ſincerely endeavour, to the utmoſt of my power, to promote and procure, and having procured, to maintain and continue a perpetual act of parliament to ſhorten the duration of parliaments, and to reſtore and preſerve to the people their conſtitutional right of an annual, or, if that cannot be obtained, at leaſt a triennial choice of repreſentatives; and if I am a member of either houſe of parliament when a motion ſhall be made, I will not fail to attend, and give my utmoſt ſupport to ſuch motion.

Friday 12.

There was a general court of the Eaſt-India Company, at which the altercation ran higher than on any former occaſion. In the debate in the houſe of Commons, on India affairs, Lord North inſiſted on reſtricting the company from dividing more than ſix per cent. till the money borrowed of government was paid. The chairman, to facilitate a ballot, had given the proprietary to underſtand, that, after the payment of half the money, Lord North had ſignified to him, that the dividend might be raiſed to eight per cent. This, however, his lordſhip publickly denied in parliament; and Governor Johnſtone urged the matter home to the chairman at the general court, who, in his own vindication, aſſerted, that he did underſtand Lord North to have aſſented to that propoſition, and that he had written to his lordſhip on that point, and hoped he would clear it up. Mr. Rous ſaid, for his part, he was ſatisfied where the criminality lay, and thought it very odd, that, on ſome occaſions, the chairman ſhould be ſo very ſparing as not to tell what did paſs in converſation, and, on others, to be ſo laviſh as to ſay what did not paſs.

Mr. Fitzgerald mentioned many other abuſes, which flowed all from the ſame ſource, and was very ſure the obtaining of ballots, in the courſe of the year, would coſt the company 140,000l. at leaſt, as a number of extra ſhips was kept up, a number of ſupernumerary perſons employed, beſides an infinity of douceurs to little proprietors of ſtock: he ſaid, he had often complained of the troops abroad; but he believed that the houſhold troops were much the greater grievance. He obſerved, that Sir R. Hotham had made a propoſal to the directors for providing them with ſhipping at 21l. a ton, which was 10l. a ton cheaper than any they had contracted for; yet this propoſal was rejected. In ſhort, he laid open a number of abuſes of a new ſpecies, which his being a member of the Secret Committee enabled him to diſcover. It appeared, however, that Sir R. Hotham's propoſal was more than three months after the contract for the ſhipping was full, and being a large ſhip, upon condition too that it ſhould be fully freighted. After a long diſcuſſion, a motion was made to obtain Lord North's ſupport to that part of the company's propoſition to parliament that reſpects the dividend, *according to the intimations given to the general court by the chairman*; which, after much debate, was carried by a ſmall majority, and a ballot was demanded, which was afterwards carried 167 againſt 52.

The Houſe of Commons went into a committee on the corn bill, when ſeveral Scotch members warmly oppoſed a clauſe, by which oats were to be imported duty free, when the price roſe to 18s a quarter, and that the bounty ſhould ceaſe when the price was at 14s. They contended that this would diſcourage the growth of them in Scotland, where oats were the only bread

head corn in uſe with the poor: that according to the treaty of union the bounty was to continue to 15s. and no importation was to be admitted till it roſe to 19s. 4d. that conſidering the decreaſed value of money ſince that time, the ſcale of prices now propoſed, went againſt the regulations then ſettled, and could be looked upon in no other light than as a breach of the treaty of union, and as an infringement of the conſtitution of both kingdoms. To theſe objections it was anſwered, that if permitting the importation and fixing the bounty at a lower price, tended to leſſen the price to the conſumer in England, why not in Scotland; that keeping up the price to the conſumer with a view only to encreaſe the value of land, was a policy that, however ſecretly purſued, ought never to be publickly avowed; and that if England and Scotland were proportionably affected by the regulations of the preſent bills, there could be no room to complain of a breach of the treaty of union. Mr. Pultney, however, put an end to the debate by propoſing, that the proviſions now objected to, ſhould not extend to Scotland.

Saturday 13.

About half after eight in the evening as the poſt boy was carrying an expreſs from Birmingham to Coventry, he was attacked by two footpads near Yardley, who took from him the expreſs, rifled his pockets, and made their eſcape over a gate into a neighbouring field. Next day the expreſs was ſeen floating on a piece of water within two miles of the place where the robbery was committed, and when taken up was unopened.

Monday 15.

A new comedy, written by Dr. Goldſmith, called *She Stoops to Conquer, or the Miſtakes of a Night*, was performed at Covent Garden Theatre to a crouded audience, and was received with univerſal applauſe.

Above a thouſand ſtocking makers aſſembled at Leiceſter, and demanded a machine for making ſtockings that one of their maſters had in his poſſeſſion, which worked one third quicker than the ordinary machines; when they had got it, they deſtroyed it, and then diſperſed.

Tueſday 16.

The following bills received the Royal aſſent by commiſſion; 1. A bill for allowing time to qualify for employments; 2. A bill to enable foreigners to lend money on eſtates in his Majeſty colonies abroad. The object of this bill was, to ſupply ſome planters in the Weſt-Indies with money to complete their works, at a moderate intereſt, the intereſt on the ſpot being at leaſt 8 per cent. 3. A bill for naturalizing foreign Proteſtants, children of ſubjects of Great-Britain; alſo ſeveral private bills, road, incloſure, and naturalization bills.

In a report to the Commons concerning a navigation affair it appearing that a witneſs had been ſet aſide as incompetent, becauſe he had a contingent intereſt in the affair under conſideration, Sir Richard Sutton inſiſted on reſtoring the witneſs, and Mr. Richard Whitworth on excluding him; upon which Mr. Wedderbourne roſe, and referred to the Speaker; adding, that the deciſiveneſs of the opinion will make ample amends for any trivial tranſgreſſion of the order of the Houſe in giving it. The Houſe agreeing in the requeſt, the Speaker ſaid, that it was an eſtabliſhed rule in law that a witneſs *immediately intereſted* was affected as to his credit; but not at all as to his competency; and that as the law had eſtabliſhed ſuch a juſt and clear diſtinction relative to the repelling a witneſs, it was impoſſible to urge with propriety that the witneſs in queſtion ſhould be rejected as incompetent.

At a Court of Common Council held at Guildhall, Mr. Alderman Sawbridge moved, that the ſum of 2000l. be directed to be paid out of the Chamber of this city, for allowing a bounty of four ſhillings a quarter, for the firſt 20000 quarters of foreign wheat, of a certain quality, that ſhall be imported into the port of London, between the laſt day of this inſtant March and the 30th day of June next.

Wedneſday 17.

Being St. Patrick's day, Tutelar Saint for Ireland, the ſame was obſerved at Court, and their Majeſty's received the compliment of the nobility, &c. on that occaſion.

Lord North acquainted the Houſe of Commons, that out of the 4000l. voted laſt ſeſſions for proſecuting diſcoveries towards the South Poles, 1700l. had already been paid to Mr. Rhenold Forſter and ſon; Dr. Lind, who had been firſt deſigned to proſecute that affair, having declined to accept the offer.

At a General Court of the Eaſt-India Company, the Deputy Chairman acquainted the Proprietors, that according to their reſolution of the 11th, he with Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Gregory had waited upon Lord North, and his reply was, that as he never meant to accede to the ſecond propoſition [for increaſing the dividend], ſo he could never give his ſupport to it in Parliament

There was a meeting of gentlemen of property at the Crown and Anchor in the Strand, when a ſtanding committee was choſen to form and endeavour to carry into execution an equitable plea for the adjuſtment of tythes, and making a more ample and equal proviſion for the Clergy. See Vol. XLII.

Mr. Sheriff Lowes preſented a petition from the city of London, againſt the frequent toleration of lotteries in the time of peace; but the petition was ordered to lie

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lie upon the table.—No government can long subsist, that is reduced to the neceſſity of ſupporting itſelf by fraudulent gaming.

Thurſday 18.

At a quarterly Court of the Bank of England, the dividend was declared as uſual, to be after the rate of 5 and a half per cent. per annum. The Chairman aſſured the court, that notwithſtanding the arts uſed abroad to depreciate the ſtock, the loſſes of laſt year were very inconſiderable, and that nothing had happened that was likely to affect the dividends.

Two troops of dragoons arrived at Glaſgow to quell the rioters, but they were diſperſed before they came.

Friday 19.

This day a new form of ſubſcription was propoſed in convocation, and after a long debate, was thrown out by a very great majority.

The Lord Mayor having complained to the Houſe, of what he thought a very remarkable tranſaction in the committee of Aſſay, of which he was a member, and the Houſe not paying the attention to him which he expected, after many arguments, he at length concluded with this remarkable expreſſion, that miſgovernment had gone on ſo long in this country, that the quicker they proceeded now the better, for the ſooner it would be at an end.

Saturday 20.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint Sir Baſil Keith, Knt. to be Captain General and Governor of Jamaica, in the room of Sir William Trelawney, Bart. deceaſed. This late worthy Governor is an example to all Governors: he died beloved by his Sovereign and adored by the people over whom he preſided. The honours that were paid to his memory ſhall be recorded in this Magazine, and are only poſtponed to make room for matters of a more temporary tendency.

Sunday 21.

In the evening Mr. Hind, one of the King's Meſſengers, was robbed near Salthill, in his way to the Earl of Suffolk's with an expreſs, by three footpads, who took from him his gold watch and ten guineas: but one of the fellows was ſo terrified on telling him he would certainly be hanged for robbing a King's meſſenger, that he has ſince applied to Sir J. Fielding, and impeached his accomplices who are now in Newgate.

Tueſday 23.

The Houſe of Commons proceeded on the Company's affairs, when Lord North propoſed, as the definitive ſenſe of Parliament, the following propoſitions, which after a long debate paſſed without a diviſion.

Propoſition I. "That ſuppoſing the public ſhould advance a loan to the Eaſt-India company, it is the opinion of this Houſe, that the Company's dividend ſhould be reſtrained to ſix per cent. until the repayment of the ſum advanced."

Propoſition II. "That the Company be allowed to divide no more than ſeven per cent. until their bond debt be reduced to 1,500,000l. and no more than eight per cent. before the participation of profits between the public and the Company ſhould take place."

Wedneſday 24.

Alderman Harley preſented to the Houſe of Commons, the report of the Secret committee on India affairs, which the Clerk was two full hours in reading.

Thurſday, 25.

Mr. Chambers, counſel for the petitioners from Chatham againſt the bill for the relief of proteſtant diſſenters, was heard at the bar of the Houſe of Commons. This petition, it appeared, was drawn up by one Jos, a methodiſt preacher, and ſigned by a great number of his followers. As ſoon as counſel had made an end, a ſhort debate enſued for the third reading, which was agreed to 65 to 14.

Friday 26.

The humble Addreſs, Petition, and Remonſtrance of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the city of London, in Common hall aſſembled, was preſented to his Majeſty. The grievances complained of were confined principally to three heads:—The Middleſex election—the impriſonment of the Magiſtrates in the Tower—and the erazure of a judicial record. For theſe grievances they ſupplicated his Majeſty to employ the only remedy now left by the conſtitution, the exerciſe of that ſalutary power with which his Majeſty is entruſted by law, the diſſolving the preſent Parliament, and thoſe evil Counſellors who adviſed the meaſures ſo generally odious to the nation.——When the addreſs and remonſtrance was read, his Majeſty gave them the following anſwer:

"I have the ſatisfaction to think that my people do not doubt of my readineſs to attend to their complaints, or of my ardent deſire to promote their real happineſs; which I cannot more effectually do, than by reſiſting every attempt to ſow groundleſs jealouſies among them. Your petition is ſo void of foundation, and is, beſides, conceived in ſuch diſreſpectful terms, that I am convinced you do not yourſelves ſeriouſly imagine it can be complied with."

Saturday 27.

The Judges opened their commiſſion for the county of Somerſet at Taunton; but an epidemical fever prevailing there, they thought proper to adjourn the aſſizes to the city of Wells.

Wedneſday, 31.

Lord Bellamont's wound is ſo far healed as to enable the gentlemen of the faculty, who attend him, to pronounce his Lordſhip out of danger.

The people in the iſland of St. Vincent's, who have rendered themſelves obnoxious to government, are not, it is ſaid, the

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the Caribbs, original inhabitants of the iſland, who are a yellow race, but a banditti of African negroes, who being wrecked upon the coaſts of the Caribbs were moſt humanely entertained by them, and invited to ſettle among them, for which generous act of hoſpitality, they have in a courſe of years almoſt extirpated the whole race of their benefactors, and were forming a plot to butcher the Engliſh.

Abercorn, a German printer, who lately failed in England, having found means to ſet up his trade at Altena, began his firſt enterprize by publiſhing a news paper upon the Engliſh plan; and having republiſhed a plain relation of the Copenhagen revolution as he found it in the Engliſh prints, the very next day he was ſerved with a ſweeping warrant, his whole property ſeized, and his perſon ſecured, and thrown into priſon, from whence, it is feared, he will never be freed, except to be puniſhed for high treaſon.

Two very extraordinary petitions have lately been preſented to Parliament; the one, Briſtol againſt Briſtol, in the caſe of licenſing a playhouſe in that city; the other, the Diſſenters againſt the Diſſenters, in the caſe of praying relief in ſundry matters touching Subſcription The Briſtol petitions, both for and againſt the licenſe, were preſented by Mr. Brickdale, one of their city members, who declared his neutrality, being unwilling to offend either party; but Lord Clare declared himſelf an advocate for the licenſe, having firſt requeſted the Lord Chamberlain to reſerve for him the appointment of a manager, if the bill ſhould paſs.

Lord North has been pleaſed to continue the annual prizes inſtituted by Lord Litchfield, late Chancellor of the Univerſity of Oxford: the ſubject of the Latin verſes for the preſent year is,

O quantum Terræ, quantum cognoſcere Cœli,
Permiſſum eſt! Pelagus quantos aperimus in uſus?

For an Engliſh Exerciſe.

Ars Muſica.

The firſt for ſuch ſtudents, who have not exceeded four years from their matriculation; the ſecond, for ſuch who have exceeded four, but have not yet compleated ſeven.

The tinners in Cornwall, who lately filled that and the neighbouring counties with terror, are now returned to their employments. It is ſaid, that more than a hunderd thouſand pounds worth of tin lies at preſent uſeleſs about Penryn and other places, occaſioned by the late interruption of buſineſs.

By a French ſhip, lately arrived from the Archipelago, there is an account, that, in the harbour of Santorini a noiſe was heard on the firſt of January, reſembling the diſtant ſound of great guns, which continued to increaſe, till it exceeded the roaring of the loudeſt thunder; preſently thick clouds of ſmoke and fire aroſe out of the ſea, the ſea boiled, Santorini and the adjacent iſlands were ſhaken in a violent manner, and the veſſels in the harbours were toſſed as in a ſtorm. This commotion laſted 12 days, when it appeared that immenſe rocks had been blown up, which had increaſed the iſland near half a mile on the ſide oppoſite to Mageli Kammeni, between which iſland and that of Santorini there is now room for only one ſhip to paſs. In 1707 a like phænomenon happened, a particular account of which was given in our Magazine in the year 1770.

Authentic advices from Peterſburgh aſſure, that ſeveral rich ſilver mines had been diſcovered in Siberia, three of which having already been opened by the Intendant of the royal mines, had produced 2000 weight of fine ſilver, which, it is hoped, will reduce the price of that commodity, that our coin may again have its proper currency.

Births.

Feb. 27. LADY of Lord Viſ. Liſbourne—of a daughter

Mar. 3. Lady of Baron Diede, Daniſh Ambaſſador

4. Lady of Adm. Elphinſton—of a ſon

22. Lady of Sir Watkin Lewes—a ſon

24. Lady of the Hon. Archibald Douglaſs—of a ſon

Marriages.

REV. Mr. Skinner, Chaplain to D. of Marlborough, R. of Purley, Berks,—to Miſs Moore, ſiſter to the Dean of Canterbury.

Rev. Mr. Ray, of Bury—to Miſs Broke, of Ipſwich.

John Rolle, Eſq; ſon to Dennis Rolle, Eſq. member for Barnſtaple—to Miſs Wolrond, of Bevey

Tho. Griffin Tarpley, Eſq;—to Miſs Catherine M'Kenzie, daughter of E. of Seaforth.

Feb. 22. Rev. Ch. Stoddart, of Wandſworth—to Miſs Squire, of the ſame place.

John Muller, jun. Eſq; of Bedford—to Miſs Poyntz, of Carey ſtreet.

Stephen Hogg, of Lynn—to Miſs Alice Sophia Lee, of the ſame place.

23. Rev. Mr. Peckwell—to Miſs Bella Bloſſet.

Rev. Mr. Clarke, of Swakeley, R. of Ickenham—to Mrs. Trueſdale, of Hawfield place, Middleſex

25. Capt. Sladen, of 65th reg. of foot—to Miſs Ruſſel, of Reading

26. Francis Yates, Eſq; of Bolton-ſt.—to Miſs Farmer, of Kenſington Gravel pits.

27. Wm. Tatten, jun. Eſq; of Wittonſhaw—to Miſs Fountayne, daughter to the Dean of York.

28 Jonath. Speed, Eſq; of Marlboro'—to Miſs Dorothy Brookes, of New Bond-ſt.

March

March 2. Trevor Ch. Roper, Esq; nephew to Lord Dacre—to Miss Fludyer, with 100,000l.

Dan. Malvers, Esq; of Berwick-st.—to Miss Troughton, of Jermyn-street.

4. Richard Meyrick, Esq;—to Miss Jacomb, of Clarges-street.

6. Peter Maddocks, Esq; of Knightsbridge—to Miss Hawlings, of Berkeley-sq.

7. Daniel Wood, Esq; of Bucks—to Miss Elizabeth Page, of Oxford-street.

8. Wm. Larrol, Esq; of Soho-sq.—to Miss Jenkins, of Kensington Gravel pits.

9. Joseph Wentworth, Esq; of Windsor—to Miss Bryan, of Uxbridge.

12. Ja. Arnold, Esq. of Upper Brook-str.—to Miss Elizabeth Miller.

13. Henry Peter Khuff, Esq;—to Miss Megoe, of Norwich.

15. James Shaw, Esq; of Upper Brook-st.—to Miss Eliz. Mason, of New Bond-st.

Samuel Castleton, Esq; of Queen's-str. Grosvenor-sq.—to Miss Phelps, of Parliament-street.

16. Capt. Benjamin, of the 11th reg. of foot—to Miss Westfield, of Dover.

17. John Ledbeater, Esq; of Oxford str.—to Miss Amelia Fleetwood, of North Audley street.

18. Nathaniel Bailey, Esq. member for Abingdon—to Miss Lamack, of Clapham.

19. Joseph Willis, Esq. of Shepherd st.—to Miss Frances King, of Marlboro'-str.

Sir Yelverton Peyton, Bt.—to Mrs. Calvert, of Redcross-street.

20. Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Sewell, Knt. Master of the Rolls—to Miss Elizabeth Sibthorpe, of Oxford.

22. Peter Beckford, Esq; member for Morpeth—to Miss Louisa Pitt, daughter of George Pitt, Esq.

23. Rev. Mr. Davis, dissenting minister—to Mrs. Lucas, of Parliament-street.

Rev. Yorrick Smythies, Chap. to E. of Waldegrave—to Miss Leigh, of Greenwich.

Deaths.

James Forbton, Esq; in the 127th year of his age, in Grenada. He was born at Bourdeaux in 1645, settled in the West-Indies in 1694, married at St. Christopher's, and removed to Martinico, where he remained 30 years, and has resided in Grenada 40 years. He retained his eyesight till his 117th year, and his health till within a few days of his death.

Captain Corner, of his Majesty's ship Crescent, at St. Vincent's.

Prince Poniatowski, brother to the King of Poland, at Vienna

Wolff Isaac Lubman, Esq; counsellor of state to his late Majesty of Russia, in Great Pulteney-street

Robert Cooke, Esq; son of the late Otho Cooke, Esq; of Manchester

Mrs. Lampard, of Skidmore Upton, near Warminster, by taking a potion of Spanish-flies instead of a purging potion

Mr. Jewel, a farmer of Iver, Bucks, raving mad, by the bite of a mad dog

Mrs. Mary Samborne, of Herford. She has left 100l. to the poor of Hatfield; 100l. to twenty poor housekeepers of St. Andrew's, Holborn. 500l. to St. Luke's Hospital; and 500l. more after the deaths of George Becher and Lucy Mayne

Thomas Cartwright, aged 24, at Leicester. It is remarkable, that he measured only 36 inches, and never had any teeth

Brownlowe Dayrell, Esq; of Lillingstone-Dayrell. Bucks.

Capt. Jer. Morgan, of the Hunter sloop of war.

Anthony Allen, Esq; at Charing-cross.

Hon. William Nelson, president of the council in Virginia.

Count Soltikow, at Moscow, who commanded the Russians at the battle of Zorendorf.

Lieut. Col. Townshend, of the 75th regiment of foot.

John Porter, Esq; who succeeded the late Mr. Calcraft in the agency, in partnership with James Meyrick, Esq;

Rev. Geffrey Walmsley, R. of Blomer, Yorkshire

Samuel Pratt, Esq; at St. Ives

Rev. W. Somers, of West Bromwich

Lady Dawes, relict of Sir Darcy

Mr. Robinson, register for the West-riding of Yorkshire

Hon. Walter Molesworth, of James-street.

Arthur Annesley, Esq; at Bletchington, Oxfordshire

Lady Osborne, at Sir George's, Bedfordshire

Peter Paul Sanham, Esq; late lord high constable of Westmoreland

Thomas Gibbons, Esq; of the island of Tobago

Jane Reeves, aged 103, at Saffron-Walden.

Feb. 19. Rev. John Hutchings, chapl. to the Countess of Huntingdon

Rev. John Thompson, rector of Mayfey-Hampton, Gloucestershire

Rev. John Macock, fellow of Lincoln-college, Oxon

20. Mrs. Mary Burrow, wife of John Burrow, Esq; of Red-lion-square, and only daughter of the late Christopher Burrow, Esq; of Hatton Garden, who was the last supercargo in the service of the South-Sea Company: and above twenty years a Director of the East India Company.

21. Lieut. Col. Jones, of the 1st reg. of foot guards

Lieut. Henry Padget, of his Majesty's navy, suddenly

22. Right Hon. Lord Bingley, of Bramham Park, near York. His Lordship was created Baron Bingley May 4, 1762, with limitation to his heirs male by his Lady.

of

only daughter to Robert Benſon, Eſq; by whom, beſides a fortune of 100,000l. in money, he obtained an eſtate of 7000l. a year. Their only ſon, the Hon. Mr. Lane, married to Lady Bridget, daughter to the Earl of Northington, died without iſſue. The title is now extinct.

23. Lady Philipps, relict of Sir John Phillipps, Bart.

Benjamin Day, Eſq; in the commiſſion of the peace for Middleſex

25. Packington Harvey, Eſq; a Weſt-India merchant

Rev. Andrew Plante, of the Muſeum, preacher at the German chapel and Savoy

Mr Glaſs, late a ſurgeon at Oxford

26. Simon Jukes, many years an eminent callico printer at Stepney

Peter Damarell, one of the clerks of the Plantation-office

27. Alderman Beal, of Doncaſter

28. Jonathan Smith, Eſq; in the commiſſion for Suffolk

March 1. Hon. Richard Bateman, uncle to Lord Bateman

James St. Amour, a commiſſioner of lotteries

John Falconer, Eſq; at Fulham

Wm. Hobbs, Eſq; at Kenſington

Nathaniel Powell, Eſq; at Briſtol

James Tracey, Eſq, of Newington, in Surry. He has left 100l. to Chriſt's hoſpital; 50l. to the charity of Newington; and 300l. for erecting a houſe for the maſter, and ſchool-room for the boys.

2. Rev. Dr. Wm. Smithſon, at Hampſtead

3. James Berryfield, Eſq; at Brentford

Edward Harrington, Eſq; at Greenwich

Miſs Pratt, of Scotland-yard. Her death was occaſioned by having a tooth unſkilfully drawn, which threw her into convulſions, of which ſhe expired

4. Thomas Wallbank, Eſq; Mile-End

Francis Mearnes, Eſq; at Chelſea

Philip Hazeland, Eſq; in Poland-ſtreet

Lady Smythes, relict of Sir Tho. Gorges Smythes

Rev. Wm. Hillman, rector of Deane, Hants

5. Rev. Dr. Philip Francis, at Bath

6. Rt. Hon Lady Nithſdale, ſuddenly

7. Francis Grainger, Eſq; at Chelſea

Richard Wellington, Eſq; at Putney

9. Benj. Thornton, Eſq. Gr. Ruſſel-ſt

11. Wm. Tucker, Eſq of the R. Navy

Henry Stevens, Eſq. Proctor in Doctors Commons, aged 73

Joſeph Wakelin, Eſq. at Roehampton

12. John Coppinger, Eſq. in Park-ſt. Groſvenor ſquare

Mr. John Shigler, deputy of Dowgate Ward

Alderman Harriſon, of Worceſter

14. George Ellings, Eſq. at Greenwich

James Henry Lefannue, Eſq at Knightſbridge

James Benſon, Eſq.

Mary Anne Ferne, widow of a naval officer, and miſtreſs of Perrott; executed ſome years ago for a fraudulent concealment of effects when a bankrupt. See vol. xxx.

15. Benj. Crockett, Eſq. at Richmond

Edw: Borett, Eſq. Upper Groſv.-ſtreet

Henry Moore, Eſq; Superintendant of the batteries in Great Britain.

Rev. James Archer, Lecturer of St. Paul, Covent Garden.

John Charles Jenkins, Eſq; Cleveland-Row.

Daniel Bennet, Eſq; Rotherhithe.

16. James Brantley, Eſq; at South Lambeth.

17. Gabriel Neve, Eſq; of the Temple.

James Maſon, Eſq; Portland-ſtreet.

Mr. Stephens, houſe-keeper and meſſenger to the houſe of Commons near 40 years.

18. John Simmons, Eſq. an officer in the dragoon guards.

Sir Tho. Pym Hales, Bart. of Howletts, in Kent, member for the port of Dover. Dying without iſſue, the title deſcends to his brother, now Sir Philip Hales, one of the Grooms of his Majeſty's bedchamber.

Capt. Hill, of the royal regiment of Artillery.

19. Charles Napper, an eminent callico-printer.

20. Mr. Turner, many years keeper of the Lord Almoner's office, in Scotland-yard.

Alderman Tuddy, of Canterbury.

21. Rev. Mr. Matty, father of Dr. Matty, of the Britiſh Muſeum.

Rev. Mr. Worthington, at Windſor.

Joſhua Arbuthnot, Eſq; a near relation of the celebrated Dr. Arbuthnot.

22. John Warner, Eſq; in Brewer-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare.

Walter Bennet, Eſq; at Putney.

23. Capt. Lucas, of the royal navy.

24. Stephen Mann Deake, Eſq; Garter Principal King of Arms.

Right Hon. Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Cheſterfield, Baron Stanhope, Knight of the Garter, and a Privy Counſe lor. His Lordſhip was born Sept. 22, 1695. He married Lady Melofina, Counteſs of Walſingham, Sept. 15, 1733, by whom he has left no iſſue. He is ſucceeded in the title by the Hon. Philip Stanhope, Eſq; a young gentleman now at the Univerſity of Leipſick.

Sir Charles Smith, Bart. of Hill hall, Eſſex. He is ſucceeded by his own brother, now the Rev. Sir Will. Smith, Bart.

25. Jonathan Saunders, Eſq; at Wandſworth.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr. Litchfield, Fellow of Wadham College, Oxon, to Noke L. in Oxfordſhire.

Rev.

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Rev. Dr. Douglas—to Witton Gilbert L. in the county of Durham.

Rev. Mr. Robſon, of Sherburn—to Aycliffe in the above county.

Rev. Mr. Hornſby, of Eaſington—to Bywell St. Andrew in the ſame.

Rev. Wm. Fonnereau—to Much Munden, Hertfordſhire, in room of Timothy Gibberd, dec.

Rev. Dr. Strachey—to the Chapelry of Highgate, in room of late Mr. Knatchbull.

Rev. Rt. Hagar, Chaplain to E. Granville—to Pigots Arlington R. Cambridgeſhire, with Haynes V. Bedfordſhire.

Rev. Jof. Leach—to Welderby V. Wilts.

Rev. Edward Thomas—to Lancarvon V. Glamorganſhire.

Rev. Wm Bowles, of Hele—a Canon Reſidentiary of Salſbury Cathedral, in room of E Harborough, *reſigned*.

Rev. Hugh Elicombe inducted into Bridford R. Devonſhire.

Rev. Ch. Greene—to the Priory of St. John near Wilton, and to a Prebend in the Collegiate Church of Heytesbury, *vice*, late Rev. Wm. Hillman.

Rev. Theophilus Rice,—preſented to Eccles St. Mary R. Norfolk.

Rev. Wm. Williams—to Langford V. Bedfordſhire

Rev. Wm. Judgſon—to Adderly St. Peter R. in Shropſhire

PROMOTIONS CIVIL.

SIR Tho. Wynn—Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county of Carnarvon, *vice*, Sir John, *dec.*

Sir Baſil Keith, (brother to Sir Robert Murray Keith, late Ambaſſ. at the Court of Denmark) appointed Governor of Jamaica—12,000l. a year

Dr. Letſom—additional phyſician to the General Diſpenſary in Alderſgate-ſtreet

Spencer Maden, Eſq; appointed chief porter to his Majeſty's Tower of London

Edward Mulſo, Eſq; Receiver of the Firſt Fruits in England and Wales—in room of Tho. Parry, Eſq; whoſe letters patent are by this grant determined.

BANKRUPTS.

AARON Goldſmid and George Goldſmid, of Lemon-ſtreet, merchants.

John Wakeford, Black friars, ſugar baker.

James Hewſon, Winchmore hill, baker.

John Wood, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, merchant.

William Wilſon, of Great Yarmouth, linendraper.

John Richmond, Lambeth, victualler.

John Toplis, Nottingham, dealer.

William Hughes and Gilbert Wood, of Bread-ſtreet, warehouſemen.

William Rawnſley, of Bradford, Yorkſhire, woolſtapler.

William Newcombe, of Oakhampton, Devonſhire, merchant.

William Buckle, of Glanford-bridge, Lincolſhire, woolſtapler.

Peter Seddon, Manchester, bread-maker.

Daniel [illegible], Long Acre, carver.

James Pullein, Chiswick, ſhopkeeper.

Francis Balls, the younger, Barton Mills, Suffolk, woolſtapler and woolcomber.

James Beech, Leatherhead, Surrey, vintner.

Thomas Hill, St. Clement Danes, timber, merchant.

George Lewis, of the Bail of Lincoln, upholſterer.

George Brown, Old Bailey, taylor.

John Hopton, of Mildenhall, Suffolk, grocer and draper.

William Williams, Briſtol, innholder.

Thomas Wyat, Woodſtock, grocer.

John Hall, Silver Street, Weſton, victualler.

William Deacon, Salisbury-court, taylor.

William Hancock, of Bush-lane, wine-merchant.

Alexander Solomon, French alley, Spitalfields, ſaleſman.

John Moreſby, of Sheffield, mercer.

William Dodſon, of Fenchurch ſtreet, hardwareman.

James Spiſsbury, St. Paul, Covent-Garden, haberdaſher and warehouſeman.

John Jordan, of the Strand, haberdaſher.

Edward Griffith and John Grimth, of Kidderminſter, mercers and grocers.

John Williams, Hanover-ſquare, vintner.

Daniel Sanders, of Topſham, Devonſhire, timber-merchant.

John Hill, of Holſton, currier.

Samuel Paterſon, of Eſſex ſtreet, Strand, bookſeller and broker.

James Doves, of Rocheſter, merchant.

Arthur Kempland, of Lambeth March, Surry, dealer and chapman.

Jeremiah Hunt, of Sandwich, Kent, linendraper and mercer.

Francis Betty and Nicholas Barnabas Dumee, of Clerkenwell, goldſmiths.

Thomas Kent and Elizabeth Kent, Leeds, merchants.

Jacob Solomon, Preſcot-ſtreet, merchant.

John Turnbull, of St. James, Weſtminſter, taylor.

Joſeph Henry de Colomier, of St. Ann's, Soho, haberdaſher and milliner.

Martin Heath, of St. Mary Cray, Kent, ſhop keeper.

Benjamin Symonds, Eſſex ſtreet, Strand, wine-merchant.

William Cooper and Edward Worth, of Whitecroſs-ſtreet, ſtarch makers.

Edward Cornwall, of Letchlade, grocer.

Richard Newhouſe, of Middle row, Holborn, dealer and chapman.

Michael Greenhow and James Scholfield, Newcaſtle upon Tyne, merchants.

PRICES of STOCKS.

	March. 13.	March 10.
Bank Stock	142¾	143
India Stock	152½	153
3 per Cent. reduced	ſhut	ſhut
3 per Cent. Conſol.	86½	86⅝
Long Ann.	28¾	25⅛

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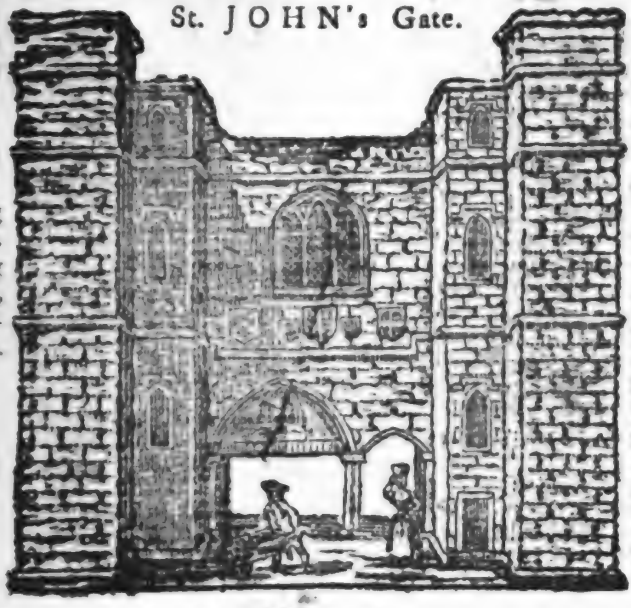
The *Gentleman's Magazine:*

London Gazette
Daily Advertiſer
Public Advertiſer
Public Ledger
Gazetteer
St James's Chron
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wedneſday, Friday.
Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Briſtol 3



York 2 papers
Dublin 2
Newcaſtle 2
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glaſgow
Ipſwich
Norwich
Exeter
Glouceſter
Saliſbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worceſter
Stamford
Nottingham
Cheſter
Manchester
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For APRIL, 1773.

CONTAINING.

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

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An Account of a new Conteſt in America
HISTORICAL CHRONICLE. Lifts of Marriages, Deaths, Preferments, Meteorological Table, &c, &c.

With a Geometrical Proſile of the Abbey Church of St. Nicaiſe, at Reims, the moſt remarkable Structure in the whole World. From a Drawing in the Poſſeſſion of the Right Honourable the Earl of Warwick. Alſo the Copy of an antient Painting, found in the Ruins of Herculaneum.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at St. JOHN's GATE.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from April 5, to April 10, 1773.

	Wheat		Rye		Bar.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	6	0	3	10	3	2	2	0	3	7
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	6	10	3	0	3	7	2	4	4	3
Surry	6	10	3	0	3	9	2	4	4	9
Hertford	6	7	3	0	3	7	2	3	4	1
Bedford	6	7	0	0	3	4	2	2	4	1
Cambridge	6	5	3	10	3	2	2	0	3	1
Huntingdon	6	0	0	0	3	5	2	2	3	10
Northampton	6	3	4	10	3	10	1	11	4	1
Rutland	6	0	0	0	4	0	2	1	4	0
Leicester	6	4	4	11	3	9	1	11	4	4
Nottingham	5	7	3	11	3	4	2	0	4	2
Derby	6	4	0	0	3	9	2	2	4	10
Stafford	5	11	4	0	3	2	2	0	4	1
Shropshire	5	10	4	10	3	6	2	2	4	10
Hereford	5	7	0	0	3	8	2	3	0	0
Worcester	6	1	4	0	3	11	2	5	4	8
Warwick	6	9	0	0	4	0	2	7	5	0
Gloucester	7	0	0	0	3	10	2	4	5	0
Wiltshire	6	9	0	0	3	8	2	8	5	1
Berks	6	11	0	0	3	7	2	5	4	6
Oxford	6	11	0	0	3	8	2	6	4	7
Bucks	6	9	0	0	3	8	2	2	4	2
COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Essex	6	7	3	9	3	8	2	3	4	0
Suffolk	6	3	3	9	3	1	2	1	4	6
Norfolk	6	2	4	1	2	11	2	0	5	0
Lincoln	5	7	4	0	3	2	1	8	3	7
York	5	4	3	6	3	3	1	10	3	8
Durham	5	5	4	3	3	6	2	0	4	1
Northumberland	5	5	4	2	3	3	2	2	3	9
Cumberland	6	6	4	4	3	1	2	0	4	1
Westmoreland	6	7	0	0	3	5	1	11	3	9
Lancashire	6	8	0	0	3	5	2	2	4	4
Cheshire	6	5	0	0	3	8	2	4	0	0
Monmouth	6	2	0	0	3	9	1	10	3	9
Somerset	6	11	4	0	3	10	2	3	4	5
Devon	6	5	0	0	3	2	1	6	0	0
Cornwall	5	9	0	0	2	11	1	8	0	0
Dorset	6	11	0	0	3	8	2	6	5	4
Hampshire	6	6	0	0	3	5	2	4	4	8
Sussex	6	3	0	0	3	6	2	3	4	4
Kent	6	9	0	0	3	11	2	3	4	3
WALES.										
North Wales	6	0	4	11	3	5	1	8	4	4
South Wales	5	7	4	1	3	2	1	6	3	5

A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for MAY, 1772.

May 1772	Wind.		Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	N	stormy	29 6	49	clouds and sunshine at intervals, very cold.
2	E	little	30 0	48	exceeding bright, sharp
3	N E	fresh	30 1	48	Ditto
4	N N W	little	30 1	49	frost in the night, fine warm bright day
5	N N E	ditto	30 1	52	some flying clouds, but a fine warm day
6	N	strong	30 0	54	many flying clouds, great shew for rain
7	N E	stormy	29 9	54	an exceeding bright day, very sharp wind
8	Ditto		29 9	52	Ditto
9	Ditto		29 9	50	chiefly cloudy, very cold
10	N E	fresh	29 7	47	Ditto
11	Ditto	little	29 8	48	a very wet day
12	Ditto	fresh	29 8	48	many flying clouds, some little rain
13	Ditto		29 8	50	very bright, a few flying clouds, cold wind
14	Ditto		29 8	50	cloudy morning, bright afternoon
15	N E	little	29 8½	50	chiefly bright, a few flying clouds
16	W	ditto	29 9½	52	cloudy and sunshine at intervals, mild and warm.
17	Ditto	fresh	29 9	54	very cloudy, with a few drops of rain
18	E	little	29 8½	54	very cloudy, with a good deal of misling rain
19	E N E	fresh	29 8	53	constant small rain all day
20	Ditto		29 7	53	small rain with little intermission
21	Ditto		29 7½	53	a great deal of rain
22	N N W	little	29 7	53	a few trifling clouds, but a fine day
23	E	strong	29 7	55	fine morning, warm afternoon
24	S W	fresh	29 5	57	several small showers at times
25	Ditto		29 4½	57	Ditto
26	W N W	little	29 4½	57	cloudy, with several showers
27	N	strong	29 6½	56	a black, cold, churlish day
28	W	little	29 8	54	a very fine bright day
29	S	fresh	29 7	54	chiefly cloudy, with several showers
30	S to N	ditto	29 7	57	gloomy, boisterous, coarse afternoon
31	N	little	29 -	57	a dull, heavy, cold day

Bill of Mortality from March 23, to April 24, 1773.

Christened.			Buried.			Diseases			Ages	
Males	895	1742	Males	1067	2133		2 and 5	166	50 and 60	208
Females	846		Females	1065			5 and 10	67	60 and 70	280
Whereof have died under two years old 637							10 and 20	66	70 and 80	204
Peck Loaf 2s 8d.							20 and 30	203	80 and 90	48
							30 and 40	230	90 and 100	8
							40 and 50	218		

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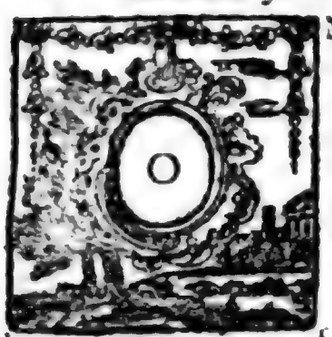
THE
Gentleman's Magazine;
For APRIL, 1773.

PROCEEDINGS *in* PARLIAMENT.

Continued from p. 111.



ON the 27th and 28th of January no buſineſs of national concern was agitated in the Houſe of Commons.

Friday 29. The houſe went into a Committee of Supply, when 421,615l. was granted towards the current ſervice of the preſent year.

Monday, Feb. 1. A petition was preſented by Mr. Alderman Harley, for leave to bring in a bill to enable Mr. Cox to diſpoſe of his Muſeum by way of chances; which was agreed to, and the ſame has ſince received the royal aſſent.

The order of the day being called for, Governor Pownall read the report from the Committee appointed to enquire into the preſent high price of proviſions; when it appeared, [*what has often been repeated in this Magazine*] that, however, deſireable the attainment of ſuch an object may be, it was, in the preſent circumſtances of things, totally impracticable; becauſe, whatever might be gained one way, muſt be counteracted in another; that among the various articles of proviſions, bread, as it was of the greateſt importance, ſeemed to claim the firſt attention; that it did appear to the Committee, that a bread might be made of flour, containing three fourths of the wheat, equally nutritious with that fixed by the aſſize of the 31ſt of the late King, four-pence in a peck cheaper than the preſent price; that a very able writer on the corn-trade, ſuppoſes 600,000 perſons eat wheaten bread within the city of London and bills of mortality; that each of thoſe perſons conſume the produce of a quarter of wheat* in bread annually, amounting, in the whole, to fourteen millions of peck loaves, which, at a ſaving of four-pence each peck loaf, amounts to 240,000l. that taking up the above computation on a larger ground, the ſame author ſuppoſes, that all the people of England, who eat wheaten bread, amount to 3,750,000; which, according to the laſt mentioned premiſes, if the propoſed ſcheme ſhould be adopted, would take a burden of near a million of money off the poor and middling people of this realm, who are leaſt able to bear it.

He next informed the Houſe of a variety of curious and important lights that had been gathered in the Committee, both from parole information, and the cuſtoms of ancient times, particularly the latter, by which it was diſcovered, that from the 22ſt of Edward III. to the late King's reign, the manner of fixing the aſſize of bread never varied; and even upon cloſer inſpection they found, that the former had been only copied from much more remote times, even ſo far back as the Great Alfred, which was for a period of above eight hundred years.

Mr. Pownal then made a motion, That a bill be brought in for the making bread, and regulating the preſent aſſize; and Lord North, Sir Richard Sutton, Mr. Dowdeſwell, Mr. Field, Mr. T. Townſhend, Mr. Huſſey, and

* A quarter of wheat for each perſon is much too large an allowance, if three-fourths of the ſubſtance is converted into meal. A quarter of wheat, on an average, ſhould weigh 480lb. three-fourths of which amount to 320lb. of flour; that quantity converted into bread, according to an accurate table in January Magazine, 1772, will weigh 425lb. which is more than a pound a day for each perſon, upon an average, infants included. See Vol. XLI. p. 595.

Mr.

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Mr. Mackworth, were ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame.

Feb. 2. Mr. Pulteney having obtained leave of the Houſe to bring in a bill for encouraging foreigners to lend money on mortgaging eſtates in the Weſt-Indies, a debate enſued on the ſecond reading of it. It was ſaid in favour of the bill, that many of the lands in the Weſt-Indies muſt lie uncultivated, unleſs the planters are enabled by this means to ſupply themſelves with money; that, at preſent, foreigners are diſcouraged from lending them money, for want of ſufficient ſecurity; and natives do not care to lend them money, except at an exorbitant intereſt. In England the mortgagee has two ways of recovering his money; one by foreclоſure; the other, by applying to the Lord Chancellor, requeſting the eſtate may be ſold; but foreigners are precluded from holding eſtates in England, and in caſe of war have no legal method of recovering money lent; the object of this bill is, therefore, to entitle foreigners to the laſt of theſe remedies for recovering their principal money after a limited time.

The objections to the bill were chiefly two; that by lending money on theſe mortgages, foreigners would be tempted to draw their money, for the ſake of a higher intereſt, out of our funds, and conſequently lower their price; the other, that it will encourage the Dutch to ſmuggle our ſugar into foreign parts, as the intereſt money, it is probable, will generally be paid in that commodity.

Theſe objections, however, appearing frivolous, the bill was ſuffered to paſs, and has ſince received the royal aſſent.

Wedneſday, 3. Mr. Lockyer, from a principle of humanity, moved for a repeal of the act of James the Firſt for more effectually puniſhing the concealment of the deaths of baſtard children, and for leave to bring in a bill for the more certain puniſhment of ſuch concealments.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee of Supply; and when the article was read for granting a certain ſum for ſupporting his Majeſty's agents to his American colonies, Governor Pownal objected to it, as the Crown is ſuppoſed to correſpond only with the Governors, and can have no uſe at all for agents. The ſupplies were voted, however, without farther debate, and the Speaker again took the chair.

Mr. Richard Whitworth, as no buſineſs of importance was before the Houſe, hoped to be indulged a few words reſpecting the Dog Act; an act, he ſaid, which diſgraces our ſtatutes, and preſcribes a mode of puniſhment which was certainly unconſtitutional. It was impoſſible, he ſaid, that the bill in queſtion could be the deliberate act of the Commons Houſe. The wiſdom of that Houſe could never aſſent to the whipping of, probably, an innocent man, and then afterwards leaving him at liberty to appeal, in order to clear himſelf of the guilt. There are many other abſurdities in this act, which he was aſtoniſhed could eſcape the diſcernment of the Houſe, and concluded, with moving for its repeal. [Some objections were made to the manner of ſtating the abſurdities; however, the act was thought, upon the whole, to want amendment, and a bill for that purpoſe was afterwards introduced.]

Thurſday, *Feb.* 4. Mr. Roſe Fuller moved, That an act paſſed 12 Car. II. might be read, and alſo another of the 18th of the ſame reign, intended to explain the former, which being agreed to, Mr. Fuller obſerved, that it was chiefly to this act and this explanation that we owed almoſt all the advantages we enjoyed as a great commercial nation; that it was one of the ſpecial proviſions of this act that no foreigner ſhould have any ſhare or property in any veſſel trading to our ſettlements in North America, the Weſt Indies, Aſia, or Africa; for that it was particularly provided that the produce of our colonies ſhould be tranſported in Britiſh bottoms, ſolely the property of natural born ſubjects; that however ſalutary this act might be intended, there were opportunities frequently taken, particularly of late, to employ it to the worſt purpoſes, by foreigners purchaſing, at public ſales, ſhares of veſſels in thoſe reſpective trades, and refuſing to part with them except at an exorbitant price; and with theſe terms the other partners are either forced to comply, or ſubmit to an enormous expence, that there were inſtances now to be produced of foreigners holding ſhares in ſuch ſhips, and when ready to ſail giving notice to the boards of Admiralty, Trade, and Cuſtoms, of their property therein; by which means ſhips have been detained in ſuch har-

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hour at the ruinous expence of 5l. a day, which the parties concerned have persevered in paying, with a laudable resolution of putting a stop to so fraudulent a practice for the future; that seeing the urgent necessity for the immediate interposition of parliament to remedy so great an evil, he therefore stood up to give notice That on Tuesday next, he should move for leave to bring in a bill for preventing foreigners from being *part-owners* in any vessel trading as above; his reason for using the word *part-owners*, he said, was, that a very beneficial trade now carried on of building ships in America, and selling them to foreigners, might not be affected.

The Speaker remarked that this was a new species of villainy, and one of the most extraordinary that ever was devised; that it was necessary to put a stop to it in the beginning; and that nothing in his power should be wanting to effect it. It was opposed by some members on the ground that a remedy might be had at law; but that being doubted by others, the motion was agreed to, the bill passed, and with others has received the royal assent.

Friday 5. The House was employed chiefly in receiving and reading petitions that crowded in so fast, as, in a great measure, to exclude other business. *Adjourned till Tuesday.*

Tuesday, Feb. 9. The bill to amend and explain the Game and Dog Acts read 1st time.

A petition from the Captains of the Navy was then presented to the House by Lord Howe, praying a reasonable increase of their half-pay; and a motion was made by his Lordship, that the matter contained therein be referred to a committee to take the same into consideration. He stated to the House the grounds on which his motion was founded; he shewed the manner of paying and providing for the Captains of the Navy from the time of their first having a military existence, to that of the establishment by which their pay is now regulated; by which it evidently appeared, that from the reign of Queen Elizabeth to the year 1715, when they were placed upon the present footing, they were always highly rewarded by gifts of considerable profit, by particular gratifications, or by an half-pay double to what they now receive; he therefore hoped that the House would consider their petition not as a request, not as a just claim upon the public.

Lord North.] Sensible, Sir, as I am of the merit, and, indeed, of the claim the petitioners have to public support, it must be extremely painful to me to object to any proposal intended for the benefit of a body of men who, with the military, have rendered the most important services to their country. But it is not what I or any other gentleman may *wish to do* upon the present occasion, but what *can be done*, that must direct our conduct. The public finances must be considered, and the ability of the nation on which the state of those finances so materially depends. If the present application proves successful, it will open a door for other claims, which though perhaps not equally founded, yet not less needful. To relieve some and to reject others may be thought inconsistent with that impartial justice which the public owe to all who, in their several stations, have done honour to the service in which they have been employed; yet all cannot be provided for according to their rank and merit. The military have their claims as well as the navy. The shipwrights, who are a very serviceable body of men, I am told, intend to apply to this House for an increase of wages; and there may be others in the service of government whose wants may be still greater, though their merit may be less, whom pity would wish to relieve in these times of general distress; it is therefore the absolute impossibility of complying with all applications that induces me to oppose the present.

Capt. Phipps.] Though I have the honour, Sir, to belong to the corps who are the petitioners at your bar, yet as I have neither their merits to establish a claim, nor their wants to plead, I have no other motive to direct my voice, but my knowledge of the merits and the wants of those gentlemen who now pray to be relieved. When I recollect the many instances in which men of the highest reputation in their profession are struggling under want, sickness, and confirmed disorders, contracted in a long and meritorious service, and burdened, perhaps, with a numerous family, starving upon the scanty pittance of 70l. a year, it is impossible to remain unmoved when relief is refused, which good policy must approve, and public gratitude bestow. The expence of the proposed addition to the pay of the petitioners will not exceed 6000l. a year, and shall we be told, at the opening of the budget, that

that such a sum will affect the finances of a great and opulent nation at the end of a ten years glorious peace? Shall we, I say, from the *best* authority, be told that our finances are in such a situation as not to admit of the payment of an additional 6000l. a year in discharge of so just, so necessary a claim; and that, too, when sums of much larger amount are granted for, perhaps, less honourable purposes. It was but last sessions that *one* gentleman had *half* the proposed addition voted him, for an improvement only in the method of making salt-water fresh; another was complimented by the lovers of *virtú* with 8000l. Let *improvement* and *virtú* have their reward, but let us act consistent; let it not be to the utter neglect of the hardy veteran, who has bled for his country, and secured to the state the means by which such lavish rewards are bestowed. Let us enquire, at least, into the merits of their petition, and if not properly founded, let us then reject it.

Col. Barré.] The noble Lord who opposed the motion did it, he said, upon the ground of inability in the state to provide for all the servants of the public that might apply if the present application proves successful. But the particular stress that is laid both within and without doors on the impropriety of the present measure in point of precedent, is hardly worth our attention. The fears suggested of the claims of the military, as distinguished from the naval service, are much dwelt on; but the pretensions of the former, though I have had the honour of spending much of my time among them, can never, in my opinion, be placed in an equal light with the latter. The generality of subaltern officers, towards the close of the war, obtained their commissions by purchase, and were looked upon at that time as mere purchasers of annuities. And shall these men be put in competition with gentlemen, the most respectable in point of character, who have passed the prime of their days in the most eminent service, and suffered every hardship incident to a seafaring life; encountered every danger, and surmounted every difficulty?—men of families, of tried courage, of skill in their profession, who have protected our commerce, and filled our harbours with the ships and property of our enemies? The case of these gentlemen, who are now many of them languishing in obscurity on the pitiful allowance of their half-pay, has already been made known to this House*; and I doubt much whether the situation of those in commission is near so desirable as some may imagine; for if their emoluments are considerable, the necessary expences attending their rank and station keep pace with their income. They do honour to their country by the manner in which they live, there being no character abroad more respected than that of a Captain of a British man of war, of which the frequent visits from Princes of the blood and other great Personages in the vicinity of those ports where they happen to be stationed, is a full proof. But, alas! if any of those royal or noble strangers were, on their arrival here in England, to enquire for many of the celebrated names who have had the honour to entertain them with so much splendor and magnificence, where, in all probability, would they be found? Perhaps in some obscure corner in London, or retired to the country neglected and forgot. Let us not therefore reject the motion merely on the point of precedent; but let us agree to the motion, and enquire whether the petition is in itself just and reasonable or not, and act accordingly.

Mr. T. Townsend.] I remember, when 8000l. of the public money was voted to purchase baubles for the entertainment of antiquaries, and lovers of virtú, I was the solitary negative on the occasion. I mentioned then, that it was opening a door to frivolous and expensive grants, and in answer was told, that when that should be the case, it was then time enough to oppose it. I shall therefore make use of that argument, Sir, upon the question before us; and whenever any improper claim is made on the public, let us then reject it, and not refuse justice in the present instance, where it is acknowledged on all hands to be due.

Sir George Saville.] I rise to give my hearty concurrence to the motion, because, though it is a demand on the purses of my constituents, I am certain they will chearfully grant a little where so much is evidently due. I am well convinced how much the public are indebted to the petitioners, and how shamefully they have been neglected. As an instance of the latter, I have been this morning to visit, in one of the most obscure corners of the

* Some letters had been read, setting forth their distress. See p. 161.

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Borough of Southwark, a gentleman equally diſtinguiſhed for his military character and private virtues, who, ſurrounded by a wife and eight children, muſt ſuffer all the heart felt diſtreſs of a perſon genteely ſtarving. To ſhut the doors of this Houſe, and lock the coffers of the Treaſury, againſt ſuch men, is now deemed meritorious; yet there is 3000l. a year paid for pens and ink for the uſe of this Houſe, tho' a pen cannot be had that one can ſign his name with. I now hear, with aſtoniſhment, for the firſt time, œconomy recommended from the Treaſury-bench. I hope that the next proof of an œconomical reduction will be a ſaving of candlet, by which means the Houſe will be left to debate in the dark.

Mr. Charles Fox.] The preſent propoſition may be taken up on a very narrow ground: the queſtion now is, Whether an eſtabliſhment, which is to lay a freſh burden on the public, ſhall be made, in order to remove the diſtreſſes of ſome particular individuals.—For my part, I have always looked upon national eſtabliſhments in another light; ſuch inſtitutions were intended for the ſupport of bodies of men under general deſcriptions: the wants or claims of a few are the moſt abſurd reaſons that can poſſibly be deviſed for ſuch a dangerous innovation. Until the friends of the motion can prove, that the claims of every man, who is to be benefitted by this motion, or at leaſt a majority of them, may be ſupported on the ſame grounds which are maintained in the few inſtances now quoted; every attempt of this nature, I hope, will be treated as it deſerves. If private diſtreſſes be proper objects of parliamentary attention, the doors had better be at once thrown open; and I will venture to prophecy, we ſhall have little elſe to do but to attend them. There are ſome already prepared, and others only waiting for the event of the preſent application.

Lord North.] As to the ſum granted to the lovers of *virtú*, I heard it objected to at that time but by one gentleman. Conſidering the love of *virtú*, which then prevailed in the Houſe, it is not ſurpriſing that the ſum now adverted to was chearfully granted; it is rather ſtrange, that that ſpirit could be reſtrained. For my part, I was one amongſt a few others who attempted to limit it within reaſonable bounds, and therefore venture to aſcribe ſome part of the merit to myſelf, that *virtú* was not more amply rewarded. Great ſtreſs has been laid on the ſmallneſs of the ſum; but that conſideration could by no means weigh with me; I am well apprized that this is but a forerunner to many applications of a like nature; and as theſe, for the reaſons before aſſigned, cannot poſſibly be gratified without incurring the moſt dangerous, and perhaps fatal, conſequences, I think it highly incumbent on me to preclude all ſuch ill founded expectations, by giving a negative to the preſent motion.

Sir Gilbert Elliot.] However well convinced the noble Lord, and many others in adminiſtration, may be of the impropriety of giving way to the preſent application, I, nevertheleſs, think, that the rank and acknowledged ſervices of the petitioners, at leaſt, entitle them to a fair and candid hearing. Many circumſtances may come out in an enquiry of this nature well worth the attention of the Houſe. I will, therefore, mollify my noble friend's motion, if the Houſe pleaſe, by propoſing that the petition may lie on the table, and the Houſe in the mean time conſider of the allegations which it contains. If this propoſal be agreed to, certain circumſtances will deſerve to be minutely and carefully attended to. In the year 1692, the pay of a Captain in the navy was 27s. per day, with an allowance of twelve ſervants at 6d. per day each, which made the whole thirty-three ſhillings; the year after a different arrangement took place, and the pay was raiſed to thirty ſhillings, and the allowance for ſervants ſtruck off. In both theſe inſtances the half pay was fifteen ſhillings. In the year 1699, adminiſtration being embarraſſed, and Parliament, after the peace of Ryſwick, inſiſting upon almoſt a total reduction of the military, the miniſters hit upon the expedient of making a ſaving in the naval department; propoſitions were accordingly made to and adopted by the Houſe, that the full pay of the navy Captains ſhould be reduced from thirty to twenty ſhillings, with which likewiſe the half-pay liſt was to conform.

But though this tranſaction ſtands on the Journals of the Houſe in that light, the Captains on full pay were actual gainers by it; for inſtead of the bare thirty ſhillings, they were allowed twenty ſhillings actual pay, with an allowance

allowance of thirty-one ſervants, which, in the whole, amounted to thirty-five ſhillings and ſixpence per day. Thus a foundation was in part laid for the hardſhips they now ſuffer. [Sir Gilbert Elliot then moved, that the petition might lie on the table, and be taken under conſideration on ſome future day.]

Sir William Meredith] His Lordſhip (Lord North) inſiſts much, that the petitioners are, by no means, from their peculiar circumſtances, proper objects of relief by a national eſtabliſhment, but at the ſame time are deſerving of public bounty. I inſiſt, that, among the numerous opportunities which have occurred, there never has been a ſingle inſtance in which the public bounty, which I will beg leave to ſay is now *artfully* held out, was ever experienced; this, therefore, is but a ſtale trick to defeat the petition. In the courſe of the debate, the application of other bodies of men has been aſſigned as a reaſon for refuſing the preſent requeſt, particularly the ſubalterns in the army. I am aſtoniſhed to hear ſuch an abſurdity fall from the lips of any man; ſure, no perſon will pretend to aſſert that the Lieutenants of the army are to be held in the ſame eſtimation as the Navy Captains, or that the former are to be put on a footing with thoſe who hold the rank of Colonels. If, indeed, we were informed, that the field officers intend to petition for an increaſe of half-pay, there would be ſome foundation for ſuch an objection; but till that event ſhall happen, let us not be amuſed with reaſoning on facts which are not pretended even to exiſt, or with ſtrained compariſons and deductions which cannot be juſt, becauſe the application of them is totally miſtaken.

Explanation of the Geometrical Plate.

THE Abby Church of St. Nicaiſe, at Reims, of which the annexed plate is a geometrical elevation, is the admiration of all travellers. It is ſaid to have been built by Jovinus, whoſe character was ſo highly eſteemed at Rome, that in 337 he was choſen Conſul; and, during the reign of the ſucceſſor to Conſtantine the Great, was General in the Roman army. He often expreſſed his wiſh to be buried in this church, and in the year of Chriſt, 370, his deſire was fulfilled. His tomb is admired as one of the moſt beautiful remains of antiquity throughout Europe. It is one entire block of white marble eight feet and a half in length, four and a half in breadth, and three and a half in height, French meaſure. On it is repreſented a hunting party. Two Noblemen are depicted in relief mounted on horſeback, the youngeſt of whom pierces a furious lion with a javelin in the very act of devouring a huntſman, who, unhorſed, lies groveling on the ground. There are, beſides, eight or nine figures on foot purſuing the chace; and in view of the dogs is ſeen a wild boar, the head and neck of a deer, and a buck among the brakes.

This church having been rebuilt in 1230, was dedicated to St. Nicaiſe, and is admired as a maſter-piece of art. There is one thing, ſays M. Baugier, who deſcribes it, remarkably curious, and is perhaps without example; one of the main pillars or arch-buttments ſeems to tremble at the ſound of a *certain* bell; and what ſtill increaſes the wonder of the beholder is, that unleſs that particular bell rings either alone, or with three others that are in the ſame belfrey, the pillar remains immoveable: the three other bells may ring for ever without effect. And this it is, that puzzles the philoſophers.

The church of St. Nicaiſe is ſaid by M. Peganiol de la Force to be amazingly lofty, the pillars exquiſitely fine, and the roof to be a piece of workmanſhip the boldeſt and moſt elevated of its kind in the whole world.

Mr. URBAN,

IN conſequence of the letter from Canterbury in your laſt Magazine, (p. 133) I have examined Dr. Swift's monument in St. Patrick's Cathedral, and find that the coat of arms there is not that of his anceſtors as in St. Andrew's Church, but the ſame with that in Guillim's Heraldry, borne by his uncle Godwin, viz. a chevron between three bucks; the creſt, a mural buck. But as the eſcutcheon was cut in white marble, and has alſo contracted a good deal of duſt, the colours of the blazoning, if ever expreſſed by the ſculptor, are not now viſible.

I am, Sir, yours,

Dublin,
April 0, 1773. J. W.

*** *Antiquarius* is requeſted to favour the Editor with his addreſs, by a line directed to the Printer.

ELEVATION and GEOMETRICAL

of the Naisse

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MR. URBAN,

THE *Editors* of the *Antichità d'Ercolano* propoſe three other explanations of the Painting repreſented in p. 56, of your laſt Magazine, beſides that which you have noticed, *the Diſcovery of Oreſtes to his ſiſter Iphigenia.*

The firſt is *the Story of Admetus and Alceſtis.* Admetus, at the requeſt of Apollo, had received from the Fates a grant of his life, on condition that ſome other perſon ſhould die in his ſtead. Alceſtis, his wife, here accepts the condition, and offers to die for him; whilſt his old father and mother, and, perhaps, his ſiſter too, all decline the propoſal.

The next is the *Determination of Eteocles.* He ſits fixed in his reſolution not to reſign the kingdom of Thebes to his brother Polynices, who produces, before the ſtatue of Apollo, *the agreement*, by which they had mutually engaged to reign alternately; whilſt Jocaſta their mother, and their ſiſters Antigone and Iſmena, with Creon their uncle, are in vain attempting to pacify them.

The third is *the Judgment of Oreſtes* in the Areopagus.

Theſe ſeveral conjectures the *Editors*, after barely propoſing them, reject, on account of the difficulties that attend them. They conceive *the Diſcovery of Oreſtes* (1), as it is repreſented by Euripides in the tragedy of *Iphigenia in Tauris* (2), to afford a more natural explanation of the piece, if the fiction of the poet (3) be minutely compared with the expreſſion of the painter.

The youth, who ſits penſive and melancholy, will exhibit Oreſtes in his proper character (4). The female figure, that appears to embrace him, will, in a lively manner, expreſs Iphigenia (5) his ſiſter, in the act of recognizing him. The half-naked one, who ſits oppoſite to Oreſtes (6), holding a ſcroll open in his hand (7), and who, whilſt he is reading it, points with his finger to that figure, will repreſent Pylades diſcovering Oreſtes to Iphigenia, and diſplaying the letter ſhe had given him to deliver to that Prince (8). The other young female figure may either be intended to denote the ſame Iphigenia (9), recommending herſelf to the Chorus deſcribed under the figure of the old woman (10), who is promiſing her the ſilence (11) ſhe requeſted; or, which is more probable, the Chorus may be indicated by both (12) theſe figures. The other remaining one, who diſcovers evident marks of wonder and ſurprize, will preſent to us king Thoas (13). And the Divinity, with the quiver at her back, that ſeems to be placed in a niche of the Temple (14), will be the ſtatue of Diana, which was to be carried off by Oreſtes into Greece.

Select Notes from the Antichità d'Ercolano, *with Remarks by the* Tranſlator.

Diſcovery of Oreſtes (1). Whilſt Agamemnon, King of Mycenæ, was engaged at the ſiege of Troy, Clytemneſtra, his wife, admitted to her confidence Ægyſthus, the ſon of Thyeſtes. At his return, Agamemnon brought with him Caſſandra, the daughter of Priam. Clytemneſtra, ſtimulated either by jealouſy, or by her paſſion for the adulterer Ægyſthus, joined with him in putting her huſband to death, and attempted alſo to deſtroy the young Oreſtes, whom ſhe had borne to Agamemnon; but was prevented by the care of Electra, her daughter. Oreſtes, when arrived at years of maturity, became acquainted with Pylades, the ſon of Strophius: by whoſe aſſiſtance, in conjunction with that of Electra, his ſiſter, he ſlew his mother, and her infamous paramour, agreeable to the command of Apollo. From that moment he became perpetually haunted by the Furies; and though he had been abſolved at Athens, and expiated at Træzene, the Furies, nevertheleſs, ſtill continued to purſue him. But being apprized by the Oracle of Apollo, that he ſhould be immediately freed from them, on carrying off, from the Taurians, the ſtatue of Diana, by whom this goddeſs was worſhipped, he went, accompanied by Pylades, to that inhoſpitable country; where, when he was on the point of being ſacrificed to Diana, he was diſcovered by his ſiſter Iphigenia. Through her aſſiſtance he got poſſeſſion of the ſtatue, and returned with it and with her, no longer haunted by the Furies, into Greece.

Iphigenia in Tauris (2). When the Grecian fleet, which was aſſembled at Aulis, and deſtined for the ſiege of Troy, was ready to ſet ſail, it happened to be detained in the harbour by contrary winds. Calchas the prieſt declared this accident to be owing to the diſpleaſure of Diana, who was offended with Agamemnon for having killed a hind; pronouncing, that, in order to appeaſe

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appeaſe the Goddeſs, Iphigenia, his daughter, ought to be ſacrificed. The virgin, under pretence of being given in marriage to Achilles, was accordingly conducted to Aulis. But at the very moment they were going to offer her on the altar, ſhe was ſpirited away and conveyed to the country of the Taurians by Diana, where ſhe was appointed the Prieſteſs of her Temple.

Fiction of the Poet (3). The action of Euripides's tragedy commences with the arrival of Oreſtes and Pylades among the Taurians. As ſoon as they had arrived, they were diſcovered and ſeized by ſome ſhepherds, and by order of King Thoas brought to the temple of Diana to be ſacrificed, according to the barbarous cuſtom of the country, where all ſtrangers were made the victims of that goddeſs. Iphigenia, to whom as prieſteſs the two youths were preſented, not knowing her brother, nor being known by him, becauſe, whilſt he was an infant, ſhe had been conducted to Aulis, and thence tranſported to this ſavage people, aſks her brother what country he belonged to; and finding him to be of Argos, ſhe promiſes him his life, on condition that he ſhould carry a letter to that city. There ariſes, on this occaſion, a generous conteſt between the two friends, which of them ſhould go, and which ſhould remain to be ſacrificed. Iphigenia, in the mean time, enters with the letter, and being intreated by Oreſtes to give it to Pylades, ſhe complies; but apprehending that it may, poſſibly, be loſt, ſhe tells him the contents of it. Pylades, ſtruck with aſtoniſhment, divulges them to Oreſtes, ſaying, "See here, I perform what I have promiſed her; I deliver to you the letter which your ſiſter Iphigenia ſends you." Thus mutually acknowledging, they mutually embrace each other; and then contrive how to carry off the ſtatue, and themſelves along with it. Now, becauſe the women of the Chorus, and the ſervants of the Temple, were preſent at the whole tranſaction, they are requeſted by Iphigenia to bury it in ſilence. At this inſtant of time appears King Thoas, who learns from Iphigenia, that one of the youths had been guilty of parricide, and that, therefore, the ſtatue and the victims ought to be immerſed in the ſea, in order to purify them. By this device is the ſtatue conveyed on board the ſhip with Oreſtes and Pylades. Thoas, when apprized of it, determines to purſue them, but is with-held by Minerva, who informs him, that this is the will of Heaven. If the painting be compared with the account here given, the agreement between each other will evidently appear.

In his proper character (4). Horace, in his *Art of Poetry*, v. 124. deſcribing the characters of the perſonages who are introduced upon the ſtage, ſays this we are now conſidering ought to be thus repreſented —— *triſtis Oreſtes*: and agreeably hereto is that of Ovid, *Triſt.* I. *Eleg.* IV. 22,

"*Ut ſoret exemplum veri Phocæus amoris,* [*tuæ.*"

"*Fecerunt Furiæ*, triſtis Oreſta,

And his appearing to be wrapped up in clothes is alſo highly in character; Euripides deſcribing him as cloſe covered up in this manner, on account of his perpetual malady. *Euripid. Iphigen. in Taur.* v. 312. & *Oreſt.* v. 42 & 43. He is ſitting, probably, in the act of offering up a prayer or a vow to Heaven; it being well known that the ancients uſually performed their ſacred rites in this attitude. *Tibull.* II. *Eleg.* vii. 15.

"*Illius ad tumulum fugiam*, ſupplexque ſedebo."

See alſo *Propert.* II. *Eleg.* xxi. 45. *Macrob. Saturn.* I. 10. *Plutarch. in Numa, and others.* And it is equally well known, that the ſeats uſed to be covered with the ſkins of wild beaſts [*as this is in the plate before us*]. Homer. *Odyſ.* xvii. 32. Virgil. *Æn.* viii. 177.

Iphigenia (5). The dreſs of Iphigenia is perfectly proper; ſuitable to the character of a virgin and a prieſteſs.

Sits oppoſite to Oreſtes (6). The ſame reaſon that induced the painter to repreſent Oreſtes ſitting, has made him exhibit Pylades alſo in the ſame poſture. To this it may be added, that, as a victim deſtined to be ſacrificed, he is placed on the *ſacred table*: ſuch is this whereon he ſits. [*For it appears from another painting in this collection, deſcribed plate XII. that the table on which the Statue of Diana is placed is exactly the ſame as this*] See *Montfauc. Ant. Expl. Tom.* III. *pl.* LXXVIII. *n.* 12. The attitude of Pylades is fine, and ſtrongly expreſſive. He is painted naked, to contraſt the art of the painter, and, probably, becauſe he is going to be ſacrificed. See *the Sacrifice of Iphigenia* in *Montfauc. Tom.* III. *Ch.* xvi. *pl.* LXXXIV.

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Open in his hand (7). Pylades, in *Euripid. Iphigen. in Taur.* having received the letter which Iphigenia had written to her brother, thus addreſſes himſelf to Oreſtes, *v.* 791 & 792,

" *To you I bring, to you preſent the*
ſcroll, [*Oreſtes.*"
" *Which this your ſiſter ſends to you,*

And this is the incident which the painter has here expreſſed in ſo lively a manner.

To deliver to that prince (8). There ſeems to be a little diſagreement between the poet and the painter in this circumſtance, that the letter which here appears to be open, does not correſpond with the words of Oreſtes, who on receiving the ſcroll from Pylades thus replies: *Euripid. v.* 793.

" *I take it, and forbearing now to*
read it . . .

But to this it may be anſwered, that the painter choſe, perhaps, to repreſent the letter open, in order to inſcribe the names of Iphigenia and Oreſtes; and, had time preſerved to us thoſe traits of the pencil, of which we can now ſcarcely diſcern the leaſt trace, this conjecture of ours would, probably, be confirmed. So ne ſcope ought alſo to be allowed the fancy of the artiſt, who, as he is entirely confined to *mute expreſſion* in the diſplay of it, cannot be ſuppoſed always ſervilely to adhere to ſtrict matter of fact.

The ſame Iphigenia (9). In basreliefs it is very common to ſee the ſame figure repeatedly repreſented in different actions *. The *Statues of Philoſtratus*, and *the Pictures of Greece*, deſcribed by *Pauſanias*, will afford frequent inſtances of this remark.

It has been conjectured, that this figure may, poſſibly, be intended for *Electra*, the ſiſter of Iphigenia. Oreſtes, when deſired by the latter to give her ſome aſſurance of being really her brother, thus replies: *Euripid. v.* 811:

" *Know this then firſt, and mark*
it well, Electra" . . .

The commentators are greatly at a loſs to diſcover why the poet ſhould name *Electra* when ſpeaking of *Iphigenia*. The painter, however, without entering into the critique, has, perhaps, from this equivocal expreſſion, taken occaſion to repreſent the two ſiſters, Ipigenia and Electra †.

The figure of the old woman (10). Her dreſs and all her habiliments denote a ſervant; and, in fact, the Chorus in this tragedy is wholly compoſed of the ſervants of Iphigenia. Among theſe, the poet deſcribes one as more particularly diſtinguiſhed by Iphigenia than all the reſt; and, therefore, when ſhe enjoins the Chorus ſilence, after having ſaid, *v.* 1056,

" *In you, my faithful women, I*
confide,
" *Be ſilent, and aſſiſt me in my flight,*"

ſhe thus proceeds, addreſſing herſelf to One of them alone,

" *If I eſcape in ſafety,* Thou *ſhalt be*
" *The partner and partaker of my*
fortune, [*in Greece.*"
" *And* Thou *and I will ſafely dwell*

[* In very large hiſtory pieces, conſiſting of many groupes of figures, this may ſometimes be the caſe; but in ſo ſmall a deſign as this before us, which contains only *three* female characters, it is ſcarcely probable that *two* of them ſhould be intended to repreſent the ſame perſonage. Q.]

† Still leſs probability will there be in the ſuppoſition, that by one of theſe two *Electra* is expreſſed; ſince there appears no circumſtance in the ſtory ſtrong enough to authorize the artiſt's bringing of her from Argos, in Greece, to the banks of the Euxine Sea. The reaſon aſſigned by *the Editors of the Antichità*, &c.—" that the painter has taken occaſion to introduce both the ſiſters from that line of Euripides wherein Oreſtes accoſts Iphigenia by the name of Electra,"—ſeems more fanciful than juſt; for certainly they do not here diſtinguiſh with their uſual accuracy. I take it, indeed, to be a fine ſtroke in the poet to put this miſtake into the mouth of Oreſtes. That prince had been aſſiſted by Electra in the murder of Clytemneſtra their mother, and her paramour Egyſthus; and, being haunted by the Furies in conſequence of his parricide, or, in other words, having been driven mad by reflecting on that act, it is natural to ſuppoſe, that the idea of Electra, his partner in the crime, would ever be uppermoſt in his mind, and much more familiar to him than the idea of Iphigenia, who had quitted Greece when Oreſtes was yet an infant. But now this miſtake of his, which is ſo perfectly natural in the courſe of a living interview, and the warmth and hurry of an unpremeditated converſation, and therefore ſo admirable a trait of judgment in the *poet*, as diſplaying ſuch conſummate knowledge of the human heart, would be totally flat and unintereſting, when attempted, in the coolneſs of compoſition, to be exhibited to the eye by the *painter*, and therefore could not be adopted without the moſt glaring impropriety. Q.]

Is promiſing her the ſilence (11). The act of applying the finger to the mouth perfectly well expreſſes the promiſe of ſilence which the Chorus makes Iphigenia: *v.* 1075:

" *Think how to ſave yourſelf alone, dear Miſtreſs,*
" *And reſt aſſur'd we'll bury all in ſilence.*"

The Chorus may be indicated by both (12). It is highly proper that the Chorus ſhould be repreſented by a young woman and an old one. In another painting of this collection, exhibited in plate XII. two female figures characterize the ſervants of the Temple, who are preparing for their miſtreſs the things neceſſary for the ſacrifice. Hence the habit of the young woman, being the proper dreſs of one who is ſacrificing, would perfectly ſuit her character.——[*Thus far the Editors of the Antichità.* But, with ſubmiſſion to their judgment, this very argument is *itſelf* ſufficient to overthrow the conjecture they ground upon it, and to prove that the Chorus is *not* held out to us in this *young female* figure *jointly* with the *old* one. For the Chorus in Euripides conſiſts entirely of Iphigenia's ſervants. Now, the habit this young female appears in is exactly the ſame with *that* of Iphigenia; but *the Editors* declare hers to be " the habit of a virgin and a prieſteſs," and therefore, doubtleſs, totally different from that of a ſervant: and, accordingly, in plate XII. to which *the Editors* refer, the dreſs of one of the women *, whom with the greateſt reaſon they pronounce to be a ſervant of the Temple, has not the leaſt reſemblance of our *young* female's, but agrees in every reſpect with that of the *old* one. It is a cloſe veſt, or tunic, with ſtrait ſleeves, tucked up and girded as hers is: the head-dreſs is the ſame, a kind of coif bound round with the *vitta*: the lower part of her arms is, in like manner, bare, and ſhe has alſo ſhoes on her feet: but the ſhoulder-part being damaged, the mantle, or veil, as I take it to be, which in the *old* female figure before us hangs looſe from the neck to the knee, is not to be ſeen. From whence it ſeems probable, that this *ancient* figure repreſents the old faithful ſervant, to whom Iphigenia ſo particularly addreſſes herſelf, as is remarked from Euripides in *Not* 11th: it is alſo farther probable, that, if the Chorus be deſigned in this painting, it is repreſented by *Her alone*. And as it is evident, I preſume, that, contrary to the conjecture of *the Editors*, the *young* female figure can neither be intended for *Electra*, nor, as being *no Servant*, can have any relation to the *Chorus*, it is poſſible, that in *Her* may be ſhadowed out *the favourite Friend and Companion of Iphigenia*, to whom ſhe might in confidence have communicated the ſeveral incidents of her wonderful life. The air of ſurprize and aſtoniſhment on the diſcovery of Oreſtes, which ſo remarkably diſtinguiſhes this figure, may, perhaps, be thought to countenance our opinion. Q.]

King Thoas (13). Either in the attitude he appears in when Iphigenia informs him of the portent that had juſt happened, namely, the ſtatue of Diana turning away its face at the ſight of the two victims [v. 1159.], or when he is ſeized by Minerva, v. 1475.

Temple (14). This divinity ſtands manifeſtly placed in the back ground of the picture, which repreſents the interior part of a temple; the other figures in the fore-ground: juſt as the *Poet* has deſigned the action and the ſcene of *his* piece, which the painter could not expreſs in any other manner. Pauſanias, V. 12, obſerves, that the veil in the temple of Diana at Epheſus does not deſcend to the floor, but is drawn up high enough to exhibit a view of the ſtatue; as it appears here in the print.

Wigan, March 24. Q.

[* The figure of the other ſervant in plate XII. is ſo much damaged, that no judgment can be formed of her dreſs. Q.]

MR. URBAN,

SOME time ago the following recipe having fallen into my hands, to make a philoſophical tree in a glaſs, I was curious enough to try the ſucceſs, which I beg leave to communicate to your ingenious correſpondents, through the channel of your uſeful Magazine.

" Take of the fineſt ſilver one ounce;
" aqua fortis and mercury, of each four
" ounces; in this diſſolve your ſilver in a
" phial, and after you have put over it a
" pint of water cloſe your phial, and
" you will ſee a fine tree ſpring forth
" in branches, which will increaſe and
" grow thicker every day."

Having followed theſe directions, the mixture began to ferment and heat the bottle ſo much, that I was in fear of its breaking; but in a few hours the fermentation

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fermentation ceaſed, and the next day I found a blackiſh ſediment at the bottom, from which I ſuppoſed the tree was to ſpring. I found it, however, appear the ſame for about a fortnight, when having ſome of the ſame kind of mixture in another bottle, I chanced by accident to drop ſome mercury in, which ſoon grew into a blackiſh buſh, and thence I concluded the infuſion was too ſtrong.

I then put ſome of it with more water into another bottle, and found that its operation was what I had been taught to expect, and that it grew into a beautiful ſilver tree. After this I laid aſide the phials for ſome time, and when I examined them again I found from the ſediment of the firſt liquor (which was all the ſediment I had preſerved) a cryſtallization of a very hard nature, white, and ſomewhat tranſparent; but in the bottles with the trees, a kind of ſalt, reſembling white ſugar candy.

Some time after this, in examining them again, I found the tree had on it ſeveral thin lamina reſembling tinſel, with a kind of blackiſh farina on the plant, which gave it a very pleaſing appearance, and ſeveral times ſince I have tried the ſame experiment, and met with the like ſucceſs.

I would now only beg leave to remark to thoſe who chuſe to try this curious experiment, that their liquor muſt not be too ſtrong (for fear it ſhould grow in a cluſter like my firſt); for the weaker the liquor is, ſo as the mercury will but ſhoot, the more beautiful the tree will be.

E. B.

Account of Jean André De Luc's *Work upon the* Barometer *and* Thermometer, *&c. Concluded from p.* 116.

AFTER having thus examined, in his IId part, the *barometer* and *thermometer* in general, the author deſcribes particularly the inſtruments which he has employed in his experiments. Writing upon ſubjects which had given riſe to reaſonable doubts concerning the poſſibility of explaining them, he has neither indulged himſelf in any aſſertion without proofs, nor in any ſuppreſſion which might give room to ſuſpect that miſtakes had crept into his obſervations. This minute deſcription, illuſtrated with plates, is the principal object of his IIId part.

In the experiments which it was his deſign to make, his principal object was to compare the *deſcent* of the mercury in the *barometer* with the height of the places where the *deſcent* had been obſerved. It was neceſſary, therefore, to be as certain of theſe heights as of the perfection of the *barometer*.

Therefore, M. De Luc gives an account of the means which he employed to aſcertain the heights where he made his obſervations. A trigonometrical obſervation, made with an excellent quadrant of three feet radius, and upon a baſis of ice, not having appeared to him ſufficiently exact, on account of the uncertain effects of refraction, he undertook to determine theſe heights with a *level* conſtructed on purpoſe. He ſucceeded in rendering this inſtrument ſo exact, that a ſecond experiment, made as a proof of the firſt, differed only 9 inches in a height of 2926 feet, which is that of the higheſt part of a mountain called *Saleve* above a certain ſituation in a plain near *Geneva*. At the ſame time he meaſured the heights of 15 ſtations, at different elevations, on the declivity of the ſame mountain.

Having had occaſion afterwards, in order to try the truth of his firſt experiments, to meaſure ſome leſſer heights, he treats upon this occaſion of the method of meaſuring heights with a line, and of the means which he employed to avoid the errors to which this kind of meaſure is ſubject.

In the IVth part the author gives an account of his experiments on the modifications of the atmoſphere. The mountain of *Saleve* was the principal theatre of his obſervations, and it is from the reſult of near 400 of them, made at the 15 different ſtations of which he had meaſured the height on the ſide of the mountain, that he has at length deduced the general rules by which we may determine, by the means of theſe two inſtruments, the actual denſity of the air, as well as the decrement of that denſity, from the bottom to the top, and, in particular, the height of the places where the obſervations are made

The firſt experiment of M. De Luc upon this mountain made him remark a very intereſting phænomenon, which ſerved as a kind of clue to conduct him through this labyrinth. An obſervation was made on the *barometer* every quarter of an hour at the foot of the mountain, whilſt he himſelf obſerved one at the ſame time at the different ſtations we have ſpoken of; and ſeveral

ral days, the variations of the two *barometers*, obſerved a long time in the ſame places, were in contrary directions; it roſe in the one, whilſt it fell in the other. A pertinacious ſearch after the cauſe of this ſingular phænomenon, diſcovered that it was produced by the changes in the heat of the air.

From this firſt diſcovery, and from the experiments which he made to aſcertain it, he deduced a general theory of the effects of heat in the atmoſphere; and he formed a plan of experiments, both as a teſt of the theory, and to determine the relations of the variations, which heat produces in the denſity of the air, with the known correſponding variations of the *thermometer*.

The firſt condition required for theſe experiments was to have *thermometers* which indicated with preciſion the temperature of the air warmed by the ſun. M. De Luc proves, by many experiments, that ordinary *thermometers* do not anſwer that end; and he ſhews the method of conſtructing ſuch as will.

With the addition to the inſtruments deſcribed in the IIId part, M. De Luc undertook the courſe of obſervations which he had projected; and, having collected thoſe obſervations with all their circumſtances, he conſulted them in the cloſet: and there combining them according to their particular circumſtances, he ſucceeded firſt in diſcovering the cauſes, both general and particular, which concur in producing the difference of height of the mercury in the *barometers* obſerved at different elevations; and then, having determined the diſtinct effects of each of theſe cauſes and their laws, he deduced a *formule*, whoſe firſt uſe was that of the meaſure of heights by the *barometer*.

The firſt trial of this *formule* was on the obſervations from whence he had deduced it, of which he gives a *table* for each ſtation. It there appears, that the reſults of the calculation come ſo near the real height, that the greateſt differences, and of theſe there are very few, do not exceed the hundredth part of the height.

In order to make trial of this *formule* on obſervations made in places different from thoſe in which he had made the experiments which had furniſhed it, M. De Luc meaſured with a line different towers ſituated upon ground differently elevated, from the ſea ſhore, to 2060 feet above that level; and, having obſerved the *barometer* and *thermometer* at the foot and top of the ſame towers, he found the greateſt agreement between the reſult of theſe obſervations and the real meaſures.

The reaſonable want of confidence in all the rules before laid down for meaſuring heights by the *barometer*, did not reſult from that great diſagreement alone, without any particular right of preference one over the others; but was due principally to this circumſtance, that none of theſe rules took into conſideration the difference of the height of the *barometer* at different times in the ſame place, from which difference many of the learned had concluded that this kind of meaſure would ever be irregular.

The author thought it, therefore, a neceſſary and intereſting teſt of his rules to meaſure the ſame mountains at different times with his *barometer*, which he has done by many obſervations to the height of 7850 feet above the level of the ſea; and the agreement of the reſults of the obſervations made on the ſame mountains, was a new confirmation of the exactneſs of theſe rules.

Amongſt theſe verifications there is one moſt particularly intereſting, becauſe it ſhews the extenſion this kind of meaſure is capable of: It is that of the height of the *lake of Geneva* above the level of the ſea, concluded from two ſeries of obſervations made in 1762 at *Geneva*, and in 1769 in the *Lower-Languedoc*, compared with other obſervations made at *Geneva* at the ſame time, the reſult of which are alike.

After having given an account of theſe different trials of his rules, the author carefully points out and explains the imperfections which he ſtill finds in them himſelf, and what he thinks of their cauſes; from which there reſult many fine phyſico-mathematical problems, which he propoſes to the natural philoſophers.

One of the ſources of uncertainty that he has found in examining the reſult of his experiments has led him to a new ſyſtem concerning the changes of the *barometer*. This ſyſtem being connected with the effects of the vapours in the atmoſphere, theſe effects and their cauſe become one of the principal objects of his work, and he treats of them on different occaſions. Here, in particular, he expoſes the principal parts of his theory, which he applies afterwards

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wards to the changes of the *barometer*, and to the phænomena that generally accompany them.

The author ends the expoſition of his theory concerning the *modifications of the atmoſphere*, applied principally to the meaſure of heights by the *barometer*, by the indication of ſome methods to avoid in this meaſure the little errors which may be introduced by the cauſes of which he has not yet been able to determine the effects; and he ſhews, by experience, that by employing thoſe methods we may arrive at a very great exactneſs.

The author ſhews afterwards an application of his rules to the menſuration of heights by the *barometer*; which is, indeed, leſs exact than thoſe which have been his principal objects, but more exact than meaſures of the ſame kind can poſſibly be, and much more convenient: it is how to determine the heights of places through which we travel. After having laid down the principles which are peculiar to this application of his general rules, he gives different levels of roads, and, among other levels, that of the courſe of the *Rbone* from *Geneva* to the ſea, and the height of ſome towns relatively to this laſt level. Many of theſe levels are accompanied with proofs drawn from their repetition: from whence there reſults a kind of determination of the degree of exactneſs that we may expect from them.

The meaſure of heights by the *barometer* abridging exceedingly the work that other meaſures require, without diminiſhing at all the exactneſs to which we were arrived, M. De Luc has tried to extend the uſe of it. On this account he has joined *pinules* to his *barometer*, which by this means furniſhes him with an inſtrument for levelling, of which he tells the uſe: and as the meaſured height of a mountain may ſerve as a baſe to trigonometrical operations, we may eaſily conceive, that from the top of a mountain we may, without changing place, take the topographical plan of the neighbouring plains, by making uſe of the *graphometer* to take the angles of depreſſion and poſition from the ſame place where we have made the obſervations with the *barometer*. We may alſo, ſometimes, by very eaſy operations, make uſe of the known height of a mountain to meaſure others. The author gives ſome examples of it, and in particular the meaſure of *Mont-Blanc*, an inacceſſible mountain in *Faucigny*, the height of which is found to be 2391 *toiſes* above the level of the Mediterranean Sea.

M. De Luc finiſhes this part of his work with a verification of his rules as unexpected as intereſting. Some obſervations of the *barometer* made at the *Cape of Good-Hope* by the *Abbé De la Caille*, at known heights, happily accompanied by this excellent obſerver, with the circumſtances neceſſary for the application of theſe rules, confirm them fully: and being aſſiſted by the knowledge that *Meſſ. De La Condamine and Bouguer* have given us of the climate that they lived in for a long time in *Peru*, M. De Luc, having ſucceeded in applying the ſame rules to the obſervations of the *barometer* which they made there, ſhews that the air follows the ſame laws on the *Cordeliers* as it does on our mountains.

The VIth and laſt part of this work is employed in general conſiderations upon the uſefulneſs of the *barometer* and *thermometer*, accompanied with examples.

It is certain, that, when we have determined, by the uſe of theſe inſtruments, both the actual denſity of the air, and the laws of degradation of the denſity, we are then in poſſeſſion of a point of general philoſophy whoſe applications are very extenſive and very various.

The firſt of theſe applications, of which the author gives an example, is the determination of the ſpecific weight of the air, by a given height of the *barometer*, and at a certain degree of heat. The *formula* is general, and will ſerve to determine this ſpecific weight, in all caſes, by the obſervation of the *barometer* and *thermometer*.

A ſecond application concerns the whole height of the atmoſphere, the determination of which is uſeful in many problems of meteorology and aſtronomy.

But of theſe applications that to which M. De Luc has given moſt attention is the knowledge of the changes which the *refractions* undergo by the changes of the ſtate of the air. He was preceded in this enquiry by M. Mayer, and by the *Abbé De la Caille*; but theſe celebrated aſtronomers, whoſe firſt labours were his guides, have only ſketched it out. More careful enquiries give occaſion for ſome intereſting phyſical queſtions, which the author examines; and from this examen reſult

ſome

ſome rules to correct more ſurely the *mean refractions*, in conſequence of the differences better known between the actual ſtate of the air and its mean ſtate. It is by this that M. De Luc ends his work.

To this extract of the matters that are comprehended under the general title of *Enquiries concerning the Modifications of the Atmoſphere*, which this work now bears, it is proper to add ſomething concerning the manner in which they are treated.

It is, properly ſpeaking, a journal of experiments and meditations. The author has followed, in treating them, the order of his ideas, by ſhewing the circumſtances which gave riſe to them; the hypotheſes th at he has formed from the phænomena; the experiments which he has attempted in order to prove theſe hypotheſes; the miſtakes corrected, the truths diſcovered, the conſequences drawn, and their immediate verifications; laſtly, the ſyſtems formed, and their application.

It is hard to treat any point of natural philoſophy fundamentally without its giving riſe to ſome very deep problems in mathematics. This is what the author has often perceived. However, he has always confined himſelf to elementary mathematics; either becauſe with a little care we may draw from them all the help neceſſary in practice; or becauſe he had found, by his own experience, that one may be a great lover of natural philoſophy, without being able to enter deeply into algebraical calculations, or thoſe of the higher geometry; ſo that, if he had procured aſſiſtance on that head, he would no longer have been intelligible to a great number of thoſe for whom he has principally written.

But, though he has not drawn from his diſcoveries all the conſequences which they were ſuſceptible of, he has, nevertheleſs, not forgotten ſuch of the learned as find happy opportunities of exerciſing their mathematical genius on objects which really exiſt in Nature. We have ſeen a great number of hypotheſes relative to the ſame objects, to which men of diſtinguiſhed talents have applied the higher geometry. It was natural to think they would have ſtill more pleaſure, if they worked upon more real *data*, on account of the advantages which phyſics would derive from it. Wherefore the author has endeavoured to give riſe to theſe queſtions, by ſhewing the difficulty which he has had in treating of complicated cauſes, whoſe laws are, however, nearly determined: and by collecting a great number of experiments, which he has taken care to accompany with all the circumſtances which would probably diſcover any of the cauſes of their modifications, he has enabled mathematicians to compare with them the hypotheſes which they may invent to reconcile them, and, at the ſame time, the conſequences of thoſe hypotheſes.

(For the terms of ſubſcription, &c. we refer our readers to the advertiſement of this work, inſerted in the Cover of our Magazine for Feb. laſt.)

Mr. URBAN,

READING lately the variations of the Proteſtant Churches, written by the celebrated Boſſuet, Biſhop of Meaux, I met with a remarkable paſſage in the Preface, p. 28. where the Biſhop declares, that if the Proteſtants can, by proper proofs, ſhew the leaſt inconſiſtency or the leaſt variation in the dogmata of the Catholic Church (by which he means the Romiſh Church) from her firſt origin down to us, he will readily own them in the right, and he himſelf will ſuppreſs his whole hiſtory. If we did not conſider the almoſt invincible force of prejudice, it would be matter of aſtoniſhment, that ſo learned a prelate would aſſert what he well knew might eaſily be refuted. Many inſtances might be produced to prove that the Roman Church hath changed her belief in material points of doctrine; but I ſhall only mention tranſubſtantiation, the worſhip of images, and the proceſſion of the Holy Ghoſt.

Pope Gelaſius I. who governed the ſee of Rome about the year 420, in his epiſtle to Eutyches, delivers his opinion concerning the Euchariſt in theſe words, as the original Latin is rightly tranſlated: "The ſacraments which "we receive, of the body and blood "of Chriſt, are a divine thing, by "means whereof we are made partakers of the divine nature; and yet "the ſubſtance or nature of bread and "wine doth not ceaſe to be." The preſent Pope and the modern church of Rome ſay, that the ſacramental elements are changed into the body and blood of Chriſt. Would the Biſhop, if he were now alive, ſay, that both theſe propoſitions, that the elements are changed, and not changed, can be

true?

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N°III. of Curiosities found in the Ruins of
HERCULANEUM.

true? and that the church hath not altered her doctrine in this material point?

Petavius, a learned Jeſuit, in his Dogmat. Theo. de Incarnat. c. xiii. p. 3. owns, that for the three or four firſt ages, there was little or no uſe of images in churches.

Pope Gregory I. in his Epiſtle to Serenus, Biſhop of Marſeilles, about the year 600, thus addreſſes that prelate: "I certify you, that it came of late "to our hearing, that your brotherhood, ſeeing certain worſhippers of "images, did break the ſaid church "images, and threw them away; and "ſurely we commended you that you "had that zeal, that nothing made "with hands ſhould be worſhipped: "but yet we judge that you ſhould "not have broken thoſe images; for "painting is therefore uſed in churches, that they who are unlearned, "may yet by ſight read thoſe things "upon the walls which they cannot "read in books: therefore your brotherhood ought both to preſerve the "images, and to reſtrain the people from "worſhipping of them; that both the "ignorant might have had whence to "gather the knowledge of the hiſtory, "and the people might not ſin in worſhipping the picture."

The preſent Pope and Church of Rome, nevertheleſs, practiſe the worſhip of images, which is an evident contradiction not to be reconciled with the doctrine of their predeceſſors.

The Spaniards and the French having inſerted the words *filio que* in the Nicene Creed, Pope Leo III. cauſed two ſilver tables to be made, and on them the Creed to be written in Latin and Greek, without thoſe two words, and the tables to be placed behind the altar of St. Peter, there to be preſerved as a teſtimony to poſterity. Pope John VIII. alſo vindicated the proceſſion of the Holy Ghoſt from the Father thro' the Son; nor did the contrary doctrine of his proceeding from the Father and the Son ever prevail at Rome till the time of Nicholas I. who cauſed the words *filio que* to be inſerted in the Creed without the authority of a general council. Will it be ſaid, that the Roman Church hath not changed the doctrines of her Biſhops in this material point? Is there no variation, no inconſtancy in her faith? The Biſhop of Meaux, undoubtedly, thought that he had quite ruined the Proteſtant cauſe by his book; but was, in all likelihood, not aware that he hath done more injury to another cauſe than all the ſubtle arguments of the Deiſtical writers. I am, yours, &c.

Newport, Shropſh. S. W.
April 10, 1773.

*Explanation of the IVth * Plate of a Series of Curioſities found in the Ruins of Herculaneum.*

THE picture from whence this plate was copied, was, no doubt, intended to repreſent the fable of the Centaur Chiron teaching Achilles muſic.

Chiron is fabled to be the fifth ſon of Saturn, who, falling in love with Phillyra, the daughter of Oceanus, to conceal their ſecret amours, aſſumed the ſhape of a horſe; and Phillyra conceiving, brought forth a monſter, half horſe and half man, who, notwithſtanding, became ſo expert in the ſciences, that he taught aſtronomy to Hercules, phyſic to Æſculapius, and muſic to Achilles. He is here repreſented tuning the lyre, while his pupil is touching the ſtrings.

The mouldings and cornice of the room in which the figures are placed, exhibit a ſpecimen of the manner of decorating the chambers of the antients in thoſe early times, which Bellicard, the French architect, thinks but meanly executed.

His friend, a painter of note, whoſe name, however, he conceals, differs widely from the Marquis di Vinuti in his opinion of the original paintings, from whence the engravings which we have ſelected are copied. Of that numbered II. and that numbered IV. [by miſtake] the Marquis ſpeaks with rapture. They were ſeen, he ſays, on their firſt diſcovery, with aſtoniſhment by painters, not ſo much for having lain for ages under-ground without loſing the beauty of their colouring, as for the maſterly drawing by which they are diſtinguiſhed. He adds, that he cauſed them to be ſhewn to the great Solymena, the fineſt painter of the age, who declared he never ſaw any paintings of the ſize ſo admirably executed.

The French painter, on the contrary, ſays, of the laſt, that it is poorly deſigned, and ſhews very little knowledge in drawing or expreſſion; and of the former,

* This plate is numbered III. by the miſtake of the engraver. And the *third* plate is numbered IV.

mer, that the compoſition is cold, and the principal figures copied from ſtatues without art or underſtanding.

How are ſuch oppoſite characters of theſe remains of antiquity to be accounted for?

[Mr. Milward's obſervations on the two prints above noticed are very ingenious, but were precluded by thoſe of our learned correſpondent Q.]

An Account of the Succeſs of a Society eſtabliſhed at Amſterdam, for the Recovery of Perſons ſuppoſed to be drowned, &c.

WE have already given an account of the eſtabliſhment of this ſociety in our forty firſt volume, and of the directions laid down for the recovery of perſons recently drowned, and juſt taken out of the water, without any ſigns of life. See vol. xli. p. 5.

It is much to be lamented, from the happy effects that have been experienced in a neighbouring nation, that a ſociety, founded on the ſame humane principle, ſhould be wanting in England, where charitable eſtabliſhments of almoſt every other kind ſo plentifully abound. Till ſuch an eſtabliſhment is inſtituted, let all, who have it in their power, endeavour to ſupply its place.

Were the conductors of periodical papers of every kind to concur in circulating throughout the kingdom, I may ſay throughout the world, the methods by which perſons, ſuppoſed to be drowned, may be reſtored to life, there is no doubt but that many would live to bleſs their benefactors, who muſt otherwiſe inevitably periſh for want of the neceſſary aſſiſtance.

We have been favoured, by the ſociety already mentioned, with an account of the happy effects which have attended the meaſures they have purſued to accompliſh their benevolent intentions; and though the limits to which we are confined will not admit of a full detail of all the particulars, yet by reciting the additional inſtructions which practice may have ſuggeſted, and experience confirmed; and by reporting, in brief, the caſes which the ſociety have publiſhed more at large, our readers will be enabled, upon ſimilar occaſions, to direct to ſimilar remedies; and will be encouraged not wholly to ground their hopes of ſucceſs on the immediate application of thoſe remedies, but to exert their endeavours in caſes that may appear, by long omiſſion, deſperate. The caſes that follow will ſhew, that, by perſeverance, ſome have been reſtored when no reaſonable hopes of recovery could be entertained.

On this account, and from the extraordinary circumſtances attending many of the following caſes, it may be neceſſary to premiſe, that the facts, which are here ſelected, were all authentically proved, in order to entitle the parties concerned to the premiums beſtowed by the ſociety as an encouragement to leave no means unattempted for the recovery of the unfortunate. They are not, therefore, to be conſidered as extraordinary inſtances inſerted to amuſe the reader, but as a narrative of facts, by way of example, to direct the benevolent in what manner to proceed upon like emergent accidents.

By way of ſupplement to the directions formerly given, the ſociety ſtrongly recommend ſtimulating * the inteſtines of the patient with the warm ſmoke of tobacco, and continuing that operation, without intermiſſion, for ſome conſiderable time. They caution againſt laying the patient on his back; but adviſe ſtirring him from ſide to ſide, and ſometimes placing him on his belly, particularly when it may be judged neceſſary to incline his head downwards, to diſcharge the water. They condemn the uſual method of rolling the patient in a barrel, or hanging him by the feet; and adviſe a gentle inclination of the head frequently repeated, rather than a prone ſituation long continued: they approve of a waggon to carry the patient where it may be neceſſary, rather than any other means of conveyance, provided it be furniſhed with a bed of ſtraw †.

When the patient is coming to himſelf, they think frequently feeling the pulſe a neceſſary precaution, leſt a ſudden collection of humours ſhould intervene, and defeat all that had been done to facilitate his recovery. Where there is reaſon to apprehend any accident of this ſort, bleeding a ſecond, or even a third time, to keep the pa-

* This may eaſily be done by thoſe who know how to adminiſter a glyſter, by waxing or oiling a common pipe, and applying it as a fumigator.

† Waggons in Holland are the ordinary land carriages for the conveyance of paſſengers.

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neſt low, is preferable to ſuffering him to retain forces that may be hurtful.

They invite phyſicians of every nation to lend their aid to inveſtigate the immediate cauſe of death in drowned perſons, in order to lead to a certain, ſimple, and regular method of cure, eaſily to be practiſed, and every where to be attained.

They admit the appearance of putrefaction to be the only *infallible* ſign of death in drowned perſons; and in every other caſe, encourage trials; becauſe, to reſtore life, we may be reproached for not having done enough, but can never be blamed for having done too much.

They recommend to the notice of the public two late publications; one entitled, "Directions for the recovery of drowned perſons," collected from the beſt authorities by M. de Villiers, a celebrated Phyſician at Paris; the other, Dr. Bicker's Tranſlation of Fiſſot's means of preſerving health; to which that able phyſician has added a particular chapter on the preſent ſubject. According to Bicker, the immediate cauſe of death in drowning, is a ſuffocation proceeding from an obſtructed reſpiration, naturally accompanied by an effective apoplexy: he, therefore, recommends the inſufflation of ſmoke to the inteſtines, and of air to the lungs; adviſes bleeding in the jugular vein; but diſapproves, in general, of vomits and bronchotomy; he approves much of warm aſhes, and thinks, when theſe cannot be obtained, that ſand mingled with ſalt, or ſalt alone, excellent ſubſtitutes.

The Caſes that follow are, in our eſtimation, the beſt directors:

Case I. At Haaren, in the province of Groningen, John Hendricks, about two years old, fell backwards, between five and ſix in the evening of the 8th of April, 1768, into a canal at a little diſtance from his father's houſe. When Rodolph Swyrs drew him out, all who ſaw the child pronounced him dead; notwithſtanding which, in an hour's time, he was brought to life, principally by the endeavours of a ſervant-maid, who rocked him upon her knees, dried him, and rubbed him before the fire.

Case II. At Harlem, Mary Storm, relict of Gerard Buitendyk, in the ſixty-firſt year of her age, returning home on the 2d of January, 1771, about ſix at night, had the misfortune to miſtake her way in the dark, and to fall into the Old Canal. The ſiſter of William Tellinger, who lived next door but one, hearing her plunge, ſcreamed out, and inſtantly brought the neighbours together, who, not being able to keep in a light, by reaſon of the violence of the wind, continued to grope for her in the dark with a rake, and it was ſome conſiderable time before they found her, and drew her out. Having landed her on the quay, they laid her acroſs a barrow, with her face towards the ground, and carried her to a public-houſe, where M. Henry Poor, a ſurgeon, put ſome Sal Ammoniac, mixed with Eau de Vie, into her mouth, but without effect; her eyes were fixed in her head, and no ſigns of life could be diſcovered. With ſome of the remaining mixture he, however, waſhed and chafed her head; and while this was doing, the women ſtript off her wet cloaths, and covered her with blankets that had been well warmed. Dr. Dieten being ſent for, ordered her to be blooded in the arm, and a cordial; and when ſhe came a little to herſelf, made her drink plentifully of coffee. It was, however, ſome time after ſhe was dreſſed, and ſet in a chair, before ſhe knew any body, or could ſpeak. About eight o'clock the ſame night ſhe was carried home in a ſledge, and put into a warm bed, and in the morning Dr. Dieten found her perfectly recovered.

Case III. At Meppel in Overyſſel, John Munſterman, a child of two years and a half old, fell, on the 6th of Feb. 1771, into a pond at the back of his father's houſe, where it is likely he had remained for more than a quarter of an hour before he was diſcovered by one Weard, a ſhoemaker, who thought, as he was paſſing by, he ſaw ſomething, which he at firſt took for a baſket, elevated a little above the ice, and ſo walked on; but ſoon recollecting himſelf, he returned and aſked the miſtreſs of the houſe if ſhe did not miſs one of her children? Her anſwer was, that one had been out about a quarter of an hour. They both haſtened to the pond, and found the poor innocent with its head under water, and its feet upon the ice. They inſtantly drew him out, and carried him into the houſe, where every one who ſaw him gave him over for dead; but being willing to try what could be done, they ſent for M. Bontſes, a ſurgeon, who was a full quarter of an hour before he arrived.

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He ordered a good fire to be made, the child to be ſtript, dry'd, and laid warm on its mother's lap, with its face downwards, and its head a little reclining; he then, with a piece of flannel ſteeped in warm brandy, rubbed the neck, belly, arms, and legs; which operation having been ſome time continued, he at laſt felt a kind of heaving of the breaſt, which ſometimes was perceptible, and ſometimes quite ſtill. With the help of a fumigator he inſtantly injected the ſmoke of tobacco, not only into the inteſtines, but alſo into the noſtrils and mouth of the patient, which preſently brought up a kind of frothy water, and reſpiration began ſenſibly to increaſe. He then tickled his noſe and mouth with a feather ſteeped in Eau de Vie, and breathed ſtrong into his noſtrils, at the ſame time holding his mouth cloſe ſhut. By theſe efforts the child was reſtored to life, and in a few hours became perfectly well. This child was more than two hours under the ſurgeon's hands before he ſhewed any ſigns of life; and M. Bouſſes thinks breathing air into his noſtrils an eſſential part of the cure.

Case IV. At Lewarde, on the 8th of February, 1771, Adelaida Anthony, miſſing her ſon, about ſeven years of age, and not knowing what was become of him, alarmed the neighbourhood with lamentations for her loſs. By ſigns made by a child much younger than himſelf, they judged he had fallen under the ice. After ſearching more than a quarter of an hour, they at length drew him out by means of an inſtrument to catch eels, but without the leaſt ſign of life: his mouth was cloſe ſhut, his countenance changed like one choaked, and his fingers clinched and ſtiff; he was, notwithſtanding theſe unfavourable ſymptoms, brought to life by drying, warming, and rubbing him all over; fumigating his inteſtines with tobacco ſmoke, by means only of a common pipe; and by putting a few drops of brandy down his throat.

Case V. In the diſtrict of Thamen, Peter Coenraad, about ſeven years old, fell under the ice on the 5th of February, 1771. His little brother John, playing juſt by him, laid hold of the lappet of his waiſtcoat, and ſcreamed out for help. In little more than a quarter of an hour, juſt as the child, unable any longer to ſupport the weight, was ready to quit his hold, Peretta van der Jagt, a girl about fifteen, very fortunately came by, and notwithſtanding the fright ſhe was in, at ſeeing the danger, drew the lad up, and laid him by the ſide of the river. In a few minutes a country-fellow came to her aſſiſtance. This man took the lad in his arms, and, heartily ſhaking him, carried him home to his parents, who made not the leaſt doubt but that he was dead. His mother, however, after ſtripping off his wet cloaths, held him upon her knees before the fire, while the countryman blew ſtoutly the tobacco ſmoke into his inteſtines for about half an hour, and then he began to ſhew the firſt ſign of life by a rattling in his throat. Soon after he ſcreamed out and wept, being ſtill grievouſly oppreſſed. A ſurgeon being ſent for, he ordered him a puke. He had ſcarce ſwallowed half the doſe, when he brought up a little water, and the contents of what he had laſt eaten. After which he ſoon recovered his former health.

Case VI. Word being brought to M. Bruiſt, Miniſter of the Dutch church at St. *Michael's-Geſtel*, in the diſtrict of *Bois-le-duc*, that a poor man was drowned in the Dommel, that worthy clergyman haſtened to the place where the accident was ſaid to have happened, and took a view of the body, which was juſt then taken out of the river. His countenance was bloated and diſcoloured, like one that had been recently ſtrangled, and to all appearance he ſeemed quite dead. The people who had gathered about him were employed in the pernicious cuſtom of rolling him in a barrel, and deſpaired of ever being able to bring him to life.

M. Bruiſt found upon enquiry, that the man had been more than a quarter of an hour under water, and that he had been carried down a conſiderable way by the ſtream. He cut the ſharp end of the ſheath of his knife, and gave it the people to make the well-known uſe, and in the name of Baron Tour commanded them to take the man out of the barrel, and to carry him to the next public houſe; to make a good fire, and lay him on a bed of ſtraw before it.

Mr. Bruiſt followed, and quickly ordered him to be ſtript of his wet cloaths, and covered, naked as he was, with warm blankets; to be rubbed all over, particularly his back-bone and belly, with wool dipt in eau de vie; to tickle his noſtrils with a feather, and

to

to hold to his noſe a bottle of eau de luce. All theſe things continued, produced at laſt the deſired effect; the patient's pulſe began to beat, reſpiration returned, and he was able very ſoon after to ſwallow a few drops of brandy that were put into his mouth. A ſurgeon that was ſent for opened the median vein of his right arm, and applied a gentle glyſter. The patient came to himſelf by degrees, complained much of what he had ſuffered; but being put into a warm bed, he went to ſleep, and in the morning found himſelf much better. This man's name was John Van Beek, a labourer in huſbandry, about 40 years of age, and a valuable ſervant.

CASE VII. At Meppel, in Overyſſel, the third of May, 1771, a child of Bernerd Kremer fell into the Keyzerſgraph. The mother who went to look for him obſerved a little baſket, which the child had in its hand, floating on the canal. On this ſhe ſcreamed, and a bricklayer's labourer came to her aſſiſtance, who dived into the water and brought up the child, giving it to his maſter, who, according to cuſtom, caſt it upon his ſhoulder with its head hanging down, and in that manner run about with it till the people cried out that it was a folly to ſhake and jumble a dead child; upon which he carried it home to its parents. The lamentation of the mother had brought the wife of Armand Hendringa to condole with her, who recollecting, that upon ſuch occaſions, the ſmoke of tobacco blown up the fundament had been found to have a powerful effect, ſhe made divers trials, and at length ſucceeded. The child firſt brought up a little water, then began to cry, and after a little time quite recovered.

CASE VIII. At Edam, the 7th of May, 1771, Abraham, ſon to Rudolph Harſma, between four and five years old, fell into the water about 11 o'clock, and continued therein till near 12. He was taken out by a woman who cut off his wet cloaths, and while ſhe ſhook him naked on her knees, a great quantity of water trickled from his mouth. The ſurgeons Weyerſe and Denker, having been ſent for, ordered him to be put to bed to his mother, who had lately lain in, and put a few drops of volatile ſpirit of ſalt mixed with ſpirits of wine into his mouth, but without effect, his mouth being full of foam and naſtineſs. They then put a feather up his noſe wetted with ſpirit of ſal ammoniac. They availed themſelves of frequent repetitions of the fumigator, and they rubbed him all over, particularly his back and breaſt-bones, with hot rags dipt in the before-mentioned mixture, to which they added common ſalt. During theſe operations his body ſometimes ſeemed a little warm, and preſently became cold as ice. At length, after two hours inceſſant rubbing, the child, by a ſtrong effort of nature, brought up a ſmall quantity of water and dirt, with a noiſe at the ſame time like the lowing of a cow. Encouraged by this firſt ſymptom of life, they redoubled their efforts, and particularly their frictions. The patient voided by ſtool ſome naſty fœtid excrements. He opened his eyes that were frightfully wild. He ſtamped and ſtared, and made a moſt diſmal noiſe. A remedy, half a ſpoonful of which was given him every two hours, quieted him by degrees, and he ſat up in a chair till night, ſeemingly much relieved. He then went to ſleep, and about four in the morning waked, and ſpoke for the firſt time, aſking for a baked pear. His father gave it him, but he had no mind to eat. The next day he was merry, playing and running about the houſe; only, as he was thirſty, and had little appetite, it was judged proper to continue the medicine that had effected his cure. It is remarkable, that, before this accident, the child was puny, pale, weakly, and unhealthy; but afterwards became ſtout, ſprightly, his eyes lively, and his cheeks ruddy.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

YOUR correſpondent M. W. in the February Magazine, calls on ſome member of the committee at the Feathers, to ſpecify which of the 39 articles they object to as contrary to the doctrine of the New Teſtament. I have no other connection with them than being much of the ſame opinion; however, I have here, in anſwer to his demand, ſent ſome remarks which I have made on ſeveral of the articles.

(17th.) Do all clergymen, and youths at the Univerſity, believe, that God has *decreed*, before the foundation of the world, to bring *certain choſen perſons* (not certain virtues) to everlaſting ſalvation; and that thoſe he hath not ſo *decreed* are left to periſh without remedy? And ought a partiality which would denominate a man tyrannical

tyrannical and wicked, to be attributed to a juſt and holy God? Does not St. Paul ſay, on the contrary, that God *will have all men to be ſaved*, 1 Tim. ii. 4. and St. Peter, that *God is no reſpecter of perſons*, Acts x. 34. And to what end are the perpetual exhortations to *watchfulneſs, care, and working out our own ſalvation*, if nothing we can do is of any avail? but that thoſe muſt neceſſarily be ſaved who were *decreed* to it before they were born, and no one elſe can.

(10th.) Do they believe, that, when God gave man a reaſonable ſoul, he gave him *no power at all* to make uſe of it? (I do not ſay an independant power) Is not ſuch a man a meer machine, not acting, but acted upon, as much as a clock by its weight? and Can he who is ſo entirely without free-will, deſerve either reward or puniſhment, any more than the cloaths which keep him warm, or the ſword which runs a man through? Are not all the commands, promiſes, and threatnings of the Goſpel propoſed to men as thoſe who have it in their power to obey or break them? Does not the text *Reſiſt the devil and he will flee from you*, Jam. iv. 7, ſuppoſe there is a power to reſiſt? and Is not that properly ſin, when a man *is drawn away of his own luſt, and enticed?* i. 14.

(9th.) Do they all think that a child juſt born deſerves eternal damnation for a crime in which it had no hand, and which was committed 6000 years before it was born? and that it cannot be ſaved from that *undeſerved miſery*, but by an action which is abſolutely out of its own power? and does not Ezekiel by the command of God, ſpend a whole chapter to enforce ſtrongly this declaration, that *the ſoul that ſinneth, it ſhall die; the ſon ſhall not bear the iniquity of the father?* Ezek. xviii. 20.

(13th.) Do they believe that good works done before the grace of Chriſt have the nature of ſin? that is, that every man incurs inevitable puniſhment who does not actually believe in Chriſt, though he never had any opportunity ſo to do. Is not this condemning whole nations and ages for what they could not poſſibly help? for *how ſhall they believe in him of whom they have not heard?* Rom. x. 14. And does not St. Paul ſay, there is *glory, honour, and peace to every man that* worketh good, *to the Jew firſt, and alſo* to the Gentile: *for when the Gentiles who have not the law, do by nature the things contained in the law, theſe having not the law, are a law unto themſelves*, Rom. ii. 10, 14.

(11th.) It is true, that the good works of men are far too defective to deſerve ſo great a reward as is promiſed to faithful Chriſtians, and that it is *by grace we are ſaved*, Eph. ii. 8; but good works are alſo as neceſſary a condition as any other, as St. James ſays, *By works a man is juſtified, and not by faith only*, ii. 24. Moſt part of what has been ſaid of juſtification by faith alone, ariſes from miſunderſtanding St. Paul, and not knowing that he wrote his epiſtles to the Romans and Galations, on occaſion of a diſpute, then common, but long ſince ceaſed, Whether the Gentile converts were obliged to obſerve the ceremonies of the law of Moſes; of which Acts xv. gives a particular account. The works, therefore, which St. Paul ſays are unneceſſary, are not *good works*, but the *Moſaick ceremonies*. Mr. Lock in his Paraphraſe on St. Paul's Epiſtes, and Dr. Clarke in the 4th chapter of his Eſſay on Confirmation, have ſet this matter in a clear light.

(1ſt, and 5th.) The firſt article of the Trinity in Unity, as explained by Athanaſius and his followers, and the 5th which depends upon it, may be believed by ſome; but it is well known, that many, both of the clergy and laity, do not think it is the doctrine of the New Teſtament. The zealous would cenſure all ſuch as Socinians, but it is a falſe charge: if there be any Chriſtians yet remaining who believe Chriſt to have been a meer man, I think they are but few; the greater part are thoſe, (and very numerous they are) who acknowledge the Son of God to be a divine being, but inferior to God, and to him only; and that he was before all other creatures both in time and dignity.

(8th.) Of the three creeds, that called the Athanaſian, is ſo boldly wiſe above what is written, and ſo preſumptuouſly condemning to utter deſtruction all who preſume to differ from him; that a great light of our church ſaid long ago, he wiſhed we were well rid of it; and I believe it will be found that it is but ſeldom read in country pariſhes. And as to his damnatory clauſes, let him look to it: *Who art thou that judgeſt another man's ſervant? to his own maſter he ſtandeth or falleth*, Rom. xiv. 4.

(10th.)

(20th.) No man, nor body of men, have now any power to decree what *ſhall be* the doctrine of the church, but only to judge, as well as they can, what *is the faith* which was once delivered to the Saints, Jude 3. and ſo the article in ſome degree acknowledges. As to what M. W. quotes of St. Paul's direction to Titus, when any man *now* ſhall be *as much inſpired* as Paul, and knows the truth as *certainly* as Titus, who was taught by the Apoſtles themſelves, he may declare that man a heretic who is as much ſelf-condemned as thoſe Paul ſpeaks of; for the heretic he there deſcribes was not one who only differed *in opinion*; which is the caſe of thoſe now called ſo, and who are often more in the right than thoſe who call them ſo; but he was one, who, while he could not but know the truth, as the firſt teachers of it were then alive, yet for worldy ends wilfully perverted it.

(35th). Have the hundredth part of thoſe who ſign the article that the Homilies contain a godly and wholeſome doctrine, ever read them, or know what they contain? Do they not teach doctrines not now believed? Does not the Homily againſt rebellion preach paſſive obedience to a king, as arbitrary and as tyrannical as Nero, as ſtrongly as any ſubject to the Grand Signior could do? Is that doctrine now believed, and do the laws allow men to believe it? And is it not inconſiſtent to ſign an article that reſiſtance is unlawful, and then take an oath to the preſent reigning family, whoſe title was founded on the lawfulneſs of reſiſtance?

(3d). The doubtful meaning of the third article has deceived many; and ariſes from our tranſlation rendering two different Greek words, ἀδης and γεεννα, by the ſame Engliſh one *Hell*. It is true that the Soul of Chriſt went into, but God did not ſuffer it to continue (εις ἀδη) in the *ſeparate ſtate*, Acts ii. 27. but it is no where ſaid he deſcended (εις γεεννα) into the *place of torment*.

The above appears to me a fair account of the true, uſual, literal, and grammatical ſenſe of the articles; and in that ſenſe the King's declaration prefixed to them ſuppoſes and requires all who ſubſcribe to believe them; and whoever will be at the pains (not to wreſt a particular text, 2 Pet. iii. 16), but to compare together all that the New Teſtament ſays on thoſe ſubjects, will find that the objections which I have made to them are well founded; and may God direct all who do ſo, to the diſcovery and acknowledgment of the truth!

March 17, 1773. T. BARKER.

Mr. URBAN,

THE following letter having accidentally fallen into my hands, as I imagine the ſubject of it may afford ſome entertainment to ſome of your readers, I have ſent you a copy of it to inſert in your valuable repoſitory.

I am, SIR,
your humble ſervant,
E. B.

Copy of a letter from the Rev. Mr. Watkins, to Dr. Lyttelton, late Biſhop of Carliſle, concerning the word Scopeliſmos.

MY LORD,

MR. Sandby tranſmitted your Lordſhip's commands, relating to Scopeliſmos, to me ſome time ago. I had miſlaid the remarks I had made upon the word, and could not get at Ulpian in this country. Valuable books are ſcarce here, my Lord. There is no borrowing, and the Clergy are too poor to buy.

I humbly beg leave to refer your Lordſhip to *Matthæus de Criminibus*, 188, where you will find the reference to Ulpian, and a diſſertation on the crime.

I think I ſent your Lordſhip the following account of Scopeliſmos—an audacious crime practiſed by ſome villains among the Arabians. It conſiſted in placing a certain number of ſtones upon the farm or field of perſons thoſe miſcreants had a pique at; which ſtones ſerved as a denunciation of utter deſtruction to thoſe who for the future ſhould attempt to till the ground on which they were laid: and ſuch terror attended this malevolent and clandeſtine threatening, that none ever ventured to till ſuch fields.

Pitiſc. in Voc.

We have here a cuſtom to this day for every paſſenger to throw a ſtone over the grave of ſuch wretches as are buried on the croſs roads, with the following curſe, *Yn Garn y bo ti!* i. e. May ſuch villains be buried under a heap of ſtones! *Garn*, in the Britiſh, ſignifying an heap of ſtones. Theſe heaps are very common, and are looked upon as the higheſt marks of infamy. The cuſtom is very antient.

We

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We read in 2 *Sam.* ver. 17, And they took Abſalom, and caſt him into a great pit in the wood, and laid a very great heap of ſtones upon him.

Dr. Patrick's comment on this verſe quotes Adrichomius's Deſcription of the Holy Land; where he ſays that travellers, as they went by this heap of ſtones, were wont to throw a ſtone to add to the heap, in deteſtation of their rebellion.

One of the moſt horrid curſes among the Welch this day is, Yn Garn y bo ti! I am, my Lord,

Your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful
Gethly, and obedient ſervant,

May 14, 1763. W. WATKINS.

An authentic Account of the Riſe and Progreſs of the late Expedition to the Iſland of St. Vincent, and of the late Reduction of the Caribbs to his Majeſty's Obedience.

THE iſland of St. Vincent is ſmall, being about 12 miles in breadth, and not above twice as long. The inland part is compoſed of mountains, from which deſcend rapid ſtreams, forming, upon their entrance into the ſea, bays and creeks, which afford a ſecure retreat to ſuch boats and ſmall veſſels as are neceſſary for the internal trade of the place. The vales are extremely fertile, and produce the beſt ſugar-canes in the Weſt-Indies. The hills are fit for the culture of coffee, cocoa, and other commodities. The Engliſh, who have taken poſſeſſion of what was occupied by the French, enjoy but a ſmall, and the worſt part of the iſland, which is the leeward ſide. The windward ſide is in the hands of the Black Caribbs, or Wild Negroes, as they are called, who are the deſcendants of a cargo of African ſlaves belonging to an Engliſh veſſel wrecked upon that coaſt. Being hoſpitably received by the Yellow Caribbs, they have ever ſince acted as a ſovereign, independent people, having never acknowledged any allegiance to France, nor ceded any lands but ſuch as were purchaſed. France endeavoured once, but in vain, to reduce them to a ſtate of ſubjection and ſlavery. Hence they aſſumed the ſpirit and pride of independence; and, when a proclamation was iſſued, commanding all the inhabitants of the iſland to come and ſwear allegiance to his Britannick Majeſty, few obeyed, and even thoſe few retracted, in conſequence of the threats of the reſt, who upbraided them with the deſertion of the common cauſe.

They, however, remained quiet till the Engliſh government, at the requeſt of the legiſlature of St. Vincent, had began to ſurvey their lands, in order to parcel them out into lots, and to ſell them by auction.

This was done in purſuance of a plan laid before the treaſury by private adventurers, and likewiſe by Sir William Younge firſt commiſſioner for the ſale of lands, and the ceded iſlands; and cleared lands were to be ſold by auction, in lots not exceeding five hundred acres, at the rate of ten pounds an acre, and wood-lands at half that ſum, with a quit-rent reſerved to the Crown; the Black Caribbs to have the lands to be allotted to them in perpetuity without any quit-rent, and not alienable to Whites. This plan, however, was to be put in execution, without violence, and with as much tenderneſs and humanity as the caſe would admit. Accordingly, the governor and his council and aſſembly ſet the ſurveyors in motion; who, paſſing the river alledged by the Caribbs to be the boundary of their territories, made a road into their country for the ſpace of eight miles, intending to carry it round the iſland.

For this precipitate ſtep they aſſign this as a reaſon: that the convened chiefs of the ſavages *ſeemed* to have no objection to the project; and that they thought what objections they had would vaniſh, when they ſaw the Engliſh reſolved on carrying the plan into execution. In this expectation they were much diſappointed. A captain's command having advanced beyond the main body of the ſoldiery, drawn out for the protection of the workmen and ſurveyors, to a hut that was built at the head of the road, the Caribbs, to the number of 300, well armed, cut off their communication, and held them as it were priſoners, having firſt deſired the workmen and ſurveyors to deſiſt, and the ſoldiers not to advance. In order to relieve this blockaded party, who, for want of water and proviſions, would ſoon have been ſtarved into a capitulation, the whole force of the colony was called out. Mr. Alexander, the Preſident, who, in the abſence of his ſuperiors, commanded at that time, read his inſtructions in this critical juncture, and found that no violence was to be uſed. Accordingly, before he came to action, he reſolved

ſolved to try the method of accommodation, and promiſed that, if they would allow the captain and his party to retire unmoleſted, the affair ſhould be dropt, and every thing buried in oblivion. This propoſal being accepted, the Indians retained their poſſeſſions, and the planters returned to their memorials, petitions, and remonſtrances to the king and his miniſters. They repreſented their ſituation as inſecure and precarious, while the black Caribbs remained poſſeſſed of their preſent territories; and that they were ſo faithleſs, cruel, and inſolent, as to conſtrue the late clemency of his Majeſty and his ſervants into timidity.

In conſequence of theſe remonſtrances an expedition was undertaken, and Col. Dalrymple was made commander in chief of the forces, with the pay and rank of a Major-General, who, with the loſs of 697 men killed, wounded, deſerted, and ſick, ſoon reduced the Caribbs to obedience: and on Wedneſday the 17th of January, a treaty of peace and friendſhip was concluded by his Excellency on the part of his Britannic Majeſty, and by the Chiefs of Grand Sable, Maſſiraco, Rabaeca, Maccarican, Bauara, Coubamarou, Iambou, Colonrie, Camacarabou, Ouarawarou, and Point Eſpagniol, for themſelves and the reſt of their people. —The articles of which treaty are as follow:

Article I. All hoſtile proceedings to ceaſe, a firm and laſting peace of friendſhip to ſucceed.

Art. II. The Caribbs ſhall acknowledge his Majeſty to be the rightful Sovereign of the iſland and domain of St. Vincent, take an oath of fidelity to him as their King, promiſe abſolute ſubmiſſion to his will, and lay down their arms.

Art. III. They ſhall ſubmit themſelves to the laws and obedience of his Majeſty's government, with a power to the governor to enact further regulations for the public advantage as ſhall be convenient—[This article only reſpects their tranſactions with his Majeſty's ſubjects, not being Indians, their intercourſe and cuſtoms with each other in the quarters allotted them not being affected by it]: and all new regulations to receive his Majeſty's governor's approbation before carried into execution.

Art. IV. A portion of lands, hereafter mentioned, to be allotted for the reſidence of the Caribbs, viz. from the river Bauara to Point Eſpagniol on the one ſide, and from the river Analibou to Eſpagniol on the other ſide, according to lines to be drawn by his Majeſty's ſurveyors, from the ſources of the rivers to the tops of the mountains: the reſt of the lands, formerly inhabited by Caribbs, for the future, to belong entirely to his Majeſty.

Art. V. Thoſe lands not to be alienated, either by ſale, leaſe, or otherwiſe, but to perſons properly authorized by his Majeſty to receive them.

Art. VI. Roads, ports, batteries, and communications to be made as his Majeſty pleaſes.

Art. VII. No undue intercourſe with the French iſlands to be allowed.

Art. VIII. Run-away ſlaves, in the poſſeſſion of the Caribbs, to be delivered up, and endeavours uſed to diſcover and apprehend the others, and an engagement, in future, not to encourage, receive, or harbour, any ſlave whatever; forfeiture of lands for harbouring; and carrying off the iſland, a capital crime.

Art. IX. Perſons guilty of capital crimes againſt the Engliſh are to be delivered up.

Art. X. In time of danger, to be aiding and aſſiſting to his Majeſty's ſubjects againſt their enemies.

Art. XI. The three chains to remain to his Majeſty.

Art. XII. All conſpiracies and plots againſt his Majeſty, or his government, to be made known to the governor, or other civil magiſtrates.

Art. XIII. Leave, if required, to be given to the Caribbs to depart this iſland, with their families and properties, and aſſiſtance in their tranſportation.

Art. XIV. Free acceſs to the quarters allowed to the Caribbs, to be given to perſons properly empowered in purſuit of run-away ſlaves, and ſafe conduct afforded them.

Art. XV. Deſerters from his Majeſty's ſervice, if any, and run-away ſlaves from the French, to be delivered up, in order that they may be returned to their maſters.

Art. XVI. The chiefs of the different quarters are to render an account of the names and number of the inhabitants of their reſpective diſtricts.

Art. XVII. The chiefs, and other Caribbs, inhabitants, to attend the governor, when required, for his Majeſty's ſervice.

Art. XVIII. All poſſible facility, con-

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conſiſtent with the laws of Great-Britain, to be afforded to the Caribbs in the ſale of their produce, and in their trade to the different Britiſh iſlands.

Art. XIX. Entire liberty of fiſhing, as well on the coaſt of St. Vincent, as at the neighbouring quays, to be allowed them.

Art. XX. In all caſes when the Caribbs conceive themſelves injured by his Majeſty's other ſubjects, or other perſons, and are deſirous of having reference to the laws, or to the civil magiſtrate, an agent, being one of his Majeſty's natural born ſubjects, may be employed by themſelves, or, if more agreeable, at his Majeſty's coſt.

Art. XXI. No ſtrangers, or white perſons, to be permitted to ſettle among the Caribbs without permiſſion obtained in writing from the Governor.

Art. XXII. Theſe articles ſubſcribed to and obſerved, the Caribbs are to be rendered ſecure and fixed in their property, according to his Majeſty's directions given, and all paſt offences forgot.

Art. XXIII. After the ſigning of this treaty, ſhould any of the Caribbs refuſe to obſerve the conditions of it, they are to be conſidered and treated as enemies by both parties, and the moſt effectual means uſed to reduce them.

Art. XXIV. The Caribbs ſhall take the following oath, viz.—We A. B. do ſwear, in the name of the immortal God and Chriſt Jeſus, That we will bear true allegiance to his Majeſty George III. of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and that we will pay due obedience to the laws of Great Britain and the Iſland of St. Vincent; and will well and truly obſerve every article of the treaty concluded between his ſaid Majeſty and the Caribbs; and we do acknowledge that his ſaid Majeſty is rightful Lord and Sovereign of all the Iſland of St. Vincent, and that the lands held by us the Caribbs are granted through his Majeſty's clemency.

Mr. URBAN,

THE Author of the excellent *Eſſay on the Genius and Writings of Pope*, p. 176, in his remarks on theſe lines,

"Fancy and Art in gay *Petronius* pleaſe,
"The Scholar's learning with the Courtier's eaſe,"

Eſſay on Criticiſm, v. 668, happened to diſpute the propriety of this *gay* Writer's claim to be "placed among uſeful Critics;" pronouncing his "chief merit to be that of telling a ſtory with *grace* and *eaſe*, but obſerving at the ſame time, that "his own ſtyle is more affected than even that of his cotemporaries." This obſervation, tending to call in queſtion the judgment of Pope, has drawn an oblique cenſure from the pen of Mr. Ruffhead, his profeſſed encomiaſt, who doubts "whether the *Eſſayiſt* is not too nice in his objection to the character of Petronius;" urging in defence of Pope's introduction of it into his Poem, "that the poet is not here ſpeaking of the *chief* merit of Petronius, but in what his merit as a *Critic* conſiſted;" and then adds, "how the *Eſſayiſt* can reconcile the *grace and eaſe* which he admits, with the *affectation* which he objects to him, I own I am at a loſs to conceive." *Ruffhead's Life of Pope*, p. 95.

But, had Mr. R. attended to the *true* character of that celebrated Writer, in whom the *Scholar's learning and the Courtier's eaſe* are ſo pleaſingly united, he would not, I am perſuaded, have been at a loſs to clear up the inconſiſtency which he thinks he has diſcovered in the *Eſſayiſt's* delineation of it. He would then have deemed it very poſſible for the *manner in which a ſtory* is told to be, on the whole, infinitely "eaſy" and elegant——by a proper ſelection and arrangement of the incidents, and a happy art of working them up agreeably together—tho' ſome particular phraſes may be forced and unnatural, or ſome of the images harſh and incongruous: he would have ſeen that the *general air* of it may be perfectly "graceful," even when part of the language, in which it is conceived, is evidently "affected." This I take to be the meaning of the *Eſſayiſt*. And, certainly, the remark is not only juſt in itſelf, but highly characteriſtic of the piece to which it is applied; for with what claſſical ſimplicity, yet with what force and elegance of painting, is the Adventure of the *Epheſian Matron* related*? With how exquiſite

* Petron. Satyric. cap. 71. ex Edit Boſchii, *Amſtelædami*, 1677.—In the ſame "*caſe*," elegant ſtrain is the humorous ſtory told, *cap.* 37. of the Artiſt who hit upon the invention of rendering *Glaſs malleable*. The *quia ſi*, however, in this ſentence,—"*deceas, quia ſi hoc artificium innoteſceret*,"—does not ſeem to be of the *age*, or the *hand* of Petronius. It favours, I preſume, of the *Monkiſh* ſtyle of the Author, [*Joannes Sareſberienſis*] in whoſe *Polyc.*

te a vein of pleaſantry † and humour are the perſon and dreſs, the character and attendants, the whimſical equipage, and more whimſical entertainment, of *Trimalchio* deſcribed ‡! With what ſprightlineſs of wit, and delicacy of ridicule, is the poetical frenzy of *Eumolpus taken off!* who in the midſt of a ſtorm at ſea, when every one is in the utmoſt horror and apprehenſion around him, ſits—"*calm and ſerene*" regardleſs of "*the furious blaſt*"——perfectly at eaſe and at leiſure to attend to the meaſuring of ſyllables, and the harmonizing of ſounds; and in the laſt extremity of danger, with death before his eyes, "*Interpellatus excanduit*, et finite me, inquit, *ſententiam explere: laborat carmen in fine* §!"

Nor are the ſtrictures on *Oratory*, *Painting*, and *Poetry*, tho' few indeed in number, and ſcarcely ſufficient, as the *Eſſayiſt* intimates, to entitle *Petronius* to rank "among uſeful Critics," leſs excellent in their kind, or leſs expreſſive of the hand of a maſter. They are, in general, thrown out with the ſame "*eaſe*" and elegance, the ſame gaiety of fancy and exquiſiteneſs of taſte, the ſame *curious felicity* in the choice of ſtrong images and figurative illuſtrations, attended too with the ſame livelineſs of keen poliſhed raillery, which mark and characterize the other *decent* parts of this Author. And yet even *here*, no leſs than in the reſt of his *Satire*, we ſometimes meet with a quaintneſs in his expreſſion, and a confuſion in his metaphors, which prove the propriety of the judgment formed of him by the *Eſſayiſt* ‡, that "eaſe" and "affectation" are alike conſpicuous in him; affording at the ſame time the ſtrongeſt demonſtration, *how* thoſe two qualities, which appeared to Mr. Ruffhead totally incompatible, may be eaſily "*reconciled*."

Pope, in the ſame poem, has the following lines:

"Thus Pegaſus, a nearer way to take,
"May boldly deviate from the common track;
"From vulgar bounds with brave diſorder part,
"And ſnatch a grace beyond the reach of art,
"Which, without paſſing through the judgment, gains
"The heart, and all its end at once attains."

Eſſay on Criticiſm, v. 150.

The *Eſſayiſt* before mentioned has cenſured this paſſage alſo; and Mr. Ruffhead ſubſcribes to the truth of his remark, that "there is evidently a blameable mixture of metaphors, the attributes of the *Horſe* and the *Writer* being confounded." "The former," adds the *Eſſayiſt*, "may juſtly be ſaid "to take a nearer way," and "to deviate "from a track;" but how can a *Horſe* "ſnatch a grace," or "gain the heart?" *Eſſay on the Genius*, &c. *of Pope*, p. 138.

"To this, however," ſays Mr. R. willing to offer ſomething in defence of the poet, "it may be anſwered, that *Pegaſus* is here uſed only as a generic name for *Poetry*. And the Poet evidently intended to have wrote—*For Pegaſus*.—But by ſaying——*Thus Pegaſus*—he makes a *ſimilitude* of what he only deſigned for the *explanation of a precept*."—*Life of Pope*, p. 76.

That *Pegaſus* is here figuratively uſed for *Poetry* is ſufficiently obvious; but the term will be greatly miſapplied in the uſe of it, if the figurative language be confounded with the proper; if the image repreſenting be mixed with the image repreſented. For, if the Painter, who was to delineate the figure of *Pegaſus*, ought, agreeably to the ſuppoſed nature of it, to expreſs it on his canvaſs by the figure of an *Horſe*, with ſuch additional properties only as poetic fancy has aſcribed to this *Horſe of the Muſes*; the Poet, certainly, in *his* repreſentation of it,

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Polycraticus (we are told) this *Fragment* is preſerved.——Pliny, treating of the *Origin* of *Glaſs*, *Nat. Hiſt.* XXXVI. 26, mentions this ſame *curious* diſcovery; but as a *rumour* only; and refers it to the reign of Tiberius, inſtead of that of Nero.

† The good People of *Croton*, on the contrary, are laſhed with the ſevereſt ſtrokes of the moſt poignant, cauterizing ſatire: "Videbitis, inquit, oppidum tanquam in peſtilentia campos, in quibus nihil aliud eſt niſi *cadavera quæ lacerantur*, *aut corvi qui lacerant*." Cap. 76.

‡ Cap. 36.

§ Cap. 75.

‡ "Many of his metaphors," adds this judicious Writer, "are far fetched and mixed." I cannot, however, agree with him (and Mr. Ruffhead, who is of the ſame opinion,) that the following "is a glaring inſtance of it:" neque concipere, aut edere partum mens poteſt, niſi ingenti ſumine litterarum inundata: [*cap* 78.] "where animal conception and delivery," he obſerves, "are confounded with vegetable production." [*Eſſay*, &c. p. 177.] To me, I muſt confeſs, the metaphor appears uniformly conſiſtent, and *vegetable production* entirely out of the queſtion.

ought

ought to adhere to the ſame rule: ſo that whether he introduces it by way of "ſimilitude," or merely for "the explanation of a precept," if he beſtows upon it attributes which do not belong to it, he is equally guilty of abſurdity; he exhibits not a well-known appropriated image, but the fiction and the monſter of his own imagination.

Mr. Ruffhead [*Life*, &c. p. 58] farther obſerves, 'that the *Eſſayiſt* has cenſured the ſimile of the following lines:"

"Here waving groves a chequer'd ſcene diſplay,
"And part admit, and part exclude the day;
"As ſome coy Nymph her Lover's warm addreſs
"Nor quite indulges, nor can quite repreſs.

Windſor Foreſt, v. 16.

"Bohours," ſays he, "would rank "this compariſon among falſe thoughts "and Italian conceits: the fallacy "conſiſts in giving *deſign* and *artifice* "to the *Wood*, as well as to the *Co-* "*quette*, and in putting the *light of the* "*Sun* and the *warmth of a Lover* on "a level.

"This is a fault, however," as he acknowledges, "very uncommon in the writings of Mr. Pope:" 'and, 'perhaps,' proceeds Mr. Ruffhead, 'the fault here imputed to the Poet is 'rather owing to a miſtake in the Cri-'tic. It is *not* the *Nymph's diſpoſition* 'of mind, to which the *chequered ſcene* 'is here compared, but to the *effects* 'produced by that diſpoſition, viz. '*ſun-ſhine* and *gloom*; which are *na-'tural* in the object of *deſcription*, and '*intellectual* in the objects of *compa-'riſon*.'

But, ſurely, the *miſtake* is not in the *Criticiſm*, but in Mr. Ruffhead's remark upon it; and, on examination, his remark will, perhaps, appear to be one grand miſtake throughout. For the Critic does not aſſert or inſinuate, that it *is* "the *Nymph's diſpoſition* of *mind*, to which the chequered ſcene is compared;" nor are "*ſun-ſhine and gloom*" the "objects of the compariſon." It is the *manner* in which the chequered ſcene of ſun-ſhine and gloom is produced in the groves, that is compared with the *manner* in which a *ſimilar* chequered ſcene is fancied by the Poet to be produced in the breaſt of the Coquette. The grove's partly admitting, and partly excluding the light of the Sun, is reſembled to the Nymph's partly indulging, and partly repreſſing the warmth of her Lover's addreſs. "The light of the Sun, and the warmth of the Lover," are, therefore, as the *Eſſayiſt* juſtly obſerves, "placed on a level," each being repreſented as producing a like effect, and the one being in the ſimile the counter-part of the other; and, of courſe, the ſame volition, or, in the Critic's words, "the ſame *artifice* and *deſign*," which are naturally ſuppoſed in the Nymph, are virtually attributed to the Wood. The fallacy conſiſts in *both* theſe points, as the *Eſſayiſt* farther remarks; ſo that he had aſſuredly abundant reaſon to rank this compariſon "among falſe thoughts and Italian conceits."

In the ſecond page of his *Eſſay* the Author had ſaid, "It is ſomewhat "ſtrange, that, in the paſtorals of a "young Poet, there ſhould not be found "a ſingle rural image that is new: "but this, I am afraid, is the caſe in "the *Paſtorals* before us." Mr. Ruffhead, to vindicate Pope from the charge here alledged againſt him, after producing a paſſage from the ſecond Paſtoral, that "preſents us with an *image* which, *he contends*, is purely the Poet's own," adds, "I cannot avoid taking notice of thoſe beautifully plaintive lines in the ſame Poem, which are not imitations of any Writer I know of." [*Life*, &c. p. 32.]

"Once I was ſkill'd in ev'ry plant that grew,
"And ev'ry herb that drinks the morning dew:
"Ah! wretched Shepherd, what avails thy art
"To cure thy lambs, but not to heal thy heart?

But, ſurely, Mr. R. when he wrote this, had totally forgotten the ſtory of *Apollo and Daphne* in an Author, whom in his younger days he, doubtleſs, well knew. Pope, however, it is evident, had not forgotten the following lines in it:

——Opiferque per orbem
Dicor, et herbarum ſubjecta potentia nobis:
Hei mihi! quod nullis amor eſt medicabilis herbis,
Nec proſunt Domino, quæ proſunt omnibus, artes.

Q.

Mr. URBAN,

AS a certain plan, put into execution by ſome Mancheſter gentlemen a few years ago, for the relief and cure

cure of lunaticks, has been attended with very conſiderable ſucceſs, and may be eaſily followed with equal advantage in other parts of the kingdom, it will not be foreign I hope to the deſign of your Magazine, to publiſh their grounds and motives for entering upon this uſeful work, and the manner in which it hath been and is now conducted.

The truſtees of the public infirmary in Mancheſter (erected in the year 1752) found it extremely inconvenient to admit poor lunaticks as in-patients, and therefore, in conformity with all other infirmaries, excluded, by their rules, thoſe miſerable objects from being admitted as *in-patients*.

Theſe rules, however, did not deter many humane perſons from frequently ſolliciting the truſtees to take the caſe of *poor lunaticks* once more under conſideration, with a promiſe of contributing very generouſly towards any extraordinary expence that might be incurred by admitting them. Thus preſt upon and encouraged, they could not forbear turning their attention this way, to which they were farther moved by the following conſiderations:

In the firſt place, they apprehended that no caſes could be more truly deplorable than thoſe of poor lunaticks, who had in common no proſpect of a cure, and who had beſides no care or attendance upon their perſons but what a needy parent could beſtow, or what a thrifty pariſh-officer could provide, at the ſame time that they continued public ſpectacles of the deepeſt miſery, if not of terror, to their neighbours; they had moreover in view the aſſiſtance which they might reaſonably hope to give to many perſons of middling fortunes, who, labouring under the terrible misfortune of an *unſound mind*, had no place to reſort to but a *private madhouſe*, where their cure ſtood a great chance of being protracted (for the benefit of a mercenary keeper), if ever to be accompliſhed, by one who could lay ſo ſmall a claim to medical abilities. Theſe perſons, or their relations, they could not doubt would gladly give the preference to an *aſylum* of this kind, conducted by men of principle and honour, where the patients might expect to meet with the moſt humane and diſintereſted treatment; and where, though a moderate fee was taken by the truſtees for their ſubſiſtence, and by the phyſician for his advice, they might happily be reſtored to their health and friends, without impairing their fortunes.

Accordingly, by the benefactions which came in, in the year 1765, they were enabled to erect and furniſh a building ſolely for the uſe of lunaticks; and likewiſe to provide a governor and governeſs, with proper ſervants entirely to attend upon them: but the money ſubſcribed being little more than what was expended in the houſe and furniture, they found themſelves obliged to exact a weekly ſum from the relations of each patient, or from their pariſh officers, for their board and maintenance; which, ſeldom exceeding five ſhillings a week for paupers, eight or ten ſhillings for thoſe in middling condition, and one guinea per week for perſons of fortune, was gladly ſubmitted to; and has enabled them, by the number of patients which have been ſent in, fully to obtain their deſired end, the phyſicians of the Infirmary, and the ſurgeons, when neceſſary, having generouſly given their advice and aſſiſtance to the poorer ſort *gratis*. Such, indeed, has been their ſucceſs, that it has been found neceſſary, the laſt year, to add upwards of twenty new cells to the twenty-two at firſt erected.

The truſtees of the Infirmary, and all contributors of 50l. or upwards, are appointed governors; but the immediate care and management is committed to twenty-one perſons, choſen out of the truſtees of the Infirmary annually, of which five are a quorum.

No recommendation is required for the admiſſion of any patient into this *hoſpital*, if a place may be ſo called, where every man pays, in ſome meaſure, for his ſubſiſtence. Two friends of the patient, or, if paupers, the overſeers of the poor, are only to ſend a petition, duly ſigned, to the truſtees of the Infirmary at their weekly board, ſetting forth the age, ſex, and condition of the patient, and deſcribing the caſe as far as they well can; upon which the ſecretary will return an immediate anſwer; and if the patient, upon examination of the phyſician, ſhall be found a proper object, *he*, or *ſhe*, will be admitted.

As this hoſpital is favoured with frequent benefactions and legacies, the truſtees have a proſpect of being able, in time, to admit the poor gratis. *A conſummation devoutly to be wiſhed.*

Mr.

A letter ſaid to be written by M. de Voltaire, *laſt year, to the late Earl of* Cheſterfield.

YOU deſire to have my thoughts on the preſent ſtate of Europe; I rather, now, expected you would have aſked my opinion about other matters which I happened to be thinking of, when your laſt letter was brought me by Mr. S. It took two or three of the firſt years, after the Paris peace, before the rulers of kingdoms and ſtates could think themſelves relieved, or at eaſe, from the inroads of the wild beaſts of the foreſt. Three years more were taken up in making fences. The reſt, even to this day, has been employed in ſharpening weapons. One I ſuſpect has laid a train of ſuch a dangerous nature, as muſt ſoon kindle into flame, and ſet the whole houſe on fire.—We ſhall not probably ſtay to ſee much of it.—Your ſpot has paſſed its meridian; Luxury has taken root; the unexpected wealth got from the poor of a diſtant country, by robbery, has changed the bulwark of the Engliſh conſtitution, your Houſe of Commons. The people who have ruled your young K—, and the kingdom, never were taught the right idea of what we uſed to define liberty. Such blindneſs and obſtinacy, or what is worſe, is doubtleſs permitted.—Proviſions, which I find by your public papers are dear in England, will not be lower till taxes on the induſtrious are leſſened, and that cannot happen till your national debt is reduced. The rulers of Europe, I am afraid, have it now in their power to prevent that event. If I was one of the band, I could find the turnpike road.—In the midſt of your nation's folly, and blindneſs, I can ſee a new world opening that will prove an aſylum for all your honeſt induſtrious people; and I think a few years will diſcover the iſland of Britain to have, for its inhabitants, only two ſorts of animals, Tyrants and Slaves.

Mr. URBAN,

THE ſhort comment you are pleaſed to make on the extracts from Sir John Dalrymple's Memoirs, in your laſt Magazine at page 112, might as well, perhaps, have been ſpared; as it contains an inſinuation without the leaſt grounds to ſupport it. For how does it appear, that the facts therein-mentioned were unknown to Carte? His Hiſtory is not carried down lower than to A. D. 1654; ſo that he could not poſſibly take notice of what happened in 1668, 1669, or 1680, to which years the tranſactions ſpecified by Dalrymple refer. I depend upon your uſual candour for the inſertion of this hint in your next Magazine; as *magna eſt Veritas et prævalebit.*

I am, your conſtant reader,
and occaſional correſpondent,
April 19, 1773. VINDEX.

[**** The ſhort comment above alluded to was grounded on the following paſſage in the account Mr. Carte gives of the materials of which he was poſſeſt, before he undertook his Hiſtory:

"There is always, ſays he, a continued intercourſe of friendly or hoſtile tranſactions between adjoining countries; for which reaſon the records of all nations furniſh abundance of materials for the hiſtory of their neighbours. This I have obſerved particularly in France, where in my ſearches for ſome years together, after records relating to England, I took notes, or made abſtracts of above a thouſand inſtruments of treaties and tranſactions between the two kingdoms; ſcarce any of which appear in Rymer. *I have there likewiſe ſeen in the letters and negotiations of French Ambaſſadors in England, much better accounts of our Court, of the characters of great men about it, and of tranſactions in this kingdom, than I have yet ſeen in any of our hiſtorians.* In theſe are to be ſeen *very curious accounts of verbal conferences and treaties of thoſe Miniſters with our Kings, their Privy-Council, and Secretaries,* which being either heard by our princes, or verbally related to them, are not here committed to writing, and are therefore no where to be found but in the relations thereof ſent to foreign princes. Theſe relations are very uſeful, not only to give us juſt accounts of public affairs, but alſo a true notion of the character, genius, capacity, and judgment of our kings."

Mr. Carte had, certainly, here a fair opportunity of introducing a hint, at leaſt, of ſo important a diſcovery as that of the venality of the great oppoſers of the Stuartine family; and it is left to VINDEX himſelf, to determine whether he would, or would not, have embraced it, had he, when the *above was written,* been in poſſeſſion of the ſecret.

12 MEMOIRS *of* GREAT BRITAIN *and* IRELAND *from the diſſolution of the laſt parliament of* Charles II. *until the ſea battle off* la Hogue, *conſiſting chiefly of letters from the* French *Ambaſſadors in* England *to their Court; and from* Charles II. James II. *King* William *and Queen* Mary, *and the Miniſters and Generals of thoſe Princes. By Sir* J. Dalrymple, *Bart.* 4to. Strahan *and* Cadell.

THE ſources from whence the papers contained in this collection are derived, are, as Sir John aſſures us, of the higheſt authority.

The King, he ſays, gave orders that he ſhould have acceſs to the cabinet of King William's private papers at Kenſington, in which there are about 200 letters from King James to the Prince of Orange; and theſe, with 50 in the poſſeſſion of Dr. Morton of the Britiſh Muſeum, are all, he believes, that King James ever wrote to the Prince of Orange.

The Earl of Hardwick gave him copies of ſeveral curious MSS from the treaſures of hiſtorical knowledge in his poſſeſſion.

The Earl of Dartmouth, with other papers, communicated a collection of letters between his gallant anceſtor and King James.

Mr. Graham, of Netherby, obliged him with the peruſal of five volumes of his anceſtor Lord Preſton's diſpatches.

The Rev. Dr. North favoured him with the uſe of a variety of memorandums written by his anceſtor Lord Keeper Guilford.

Lord Rochford ordered him copies of whatever papers he wanted.

But the perſon to whom Sir John ſays he owes the greateſt obligation is Dr. Douglas, Canon of Windſor, becauſe that gentleman made him maſter of thoſe materials which others only furniſhed.

To theſe aſſiſtances, he adds, that the Duc d'Aiguillon renewed the order which the Duc de Choiſeul had formerly honoured him with, for copies of whatever papers he wanted from the Repoſitory at Verſailles. In his reſearches here, he thinks, for the ſake of that philanthropy which is the firſt of human pleaſures, he has reaſon to repent his curioſity. He here diſcovered the mean motives which at different periods actuated alike the Prince, his Miniſters, the Whig, and the Tory.

This account Sir John Dalrymple gives of the materials that compoſe the volume which he has now preſented to the public, and which exhibits ſuch a black picture of the depravity of the human heart, as for the ſake of our country ought for ever to have been concealed. "When I found, ſays Sir John Dalrymple, in the French diſpatches, Lord Ruſſell intriguing with the Court of Verſailles, and Algernoon Sidney taking money from it, I felt very near the ſame ſhock as if I had ſeen a ſon turn his back in the day of battle." To a feeling mind, the whole collection have the ſame effect. There cannot, therefore, in our opinion, be a more effectual way to promote vice, than to exhibit all men in public life without virtue.

On peruſing the papers in this collection, we find Princes hazarding the loſs of a great kingdom for *religion*, who were ſo totally void of *principle*, as to be for ever engaged in ſcenes of intrigue, treachery, and revenge. We ſee families nearly allied in blood, while they are publicly profeſſing the ſincereſt friendſhip, privately plotting againſt each other, to gratify their ambition, and arrive at power. We ſee brother ſacrificing brother, and nobles cut off without remorſe, either by dark aſſaſſination, or the hand of the executioner, for endeavouring to counteract the *ſecret* views of the prevailing party, which being criminal in their nature, it durſt not openly avow. In ſhort, we are led to doubt, by the peruſal of theſe papers, the very exiſtence of the moral character among the great; and to reſolve the ſpring of all their actions into one common paſſion, the deſire of bearing rule.

"The diſcoveries made in theſe papers may, however, as Sir John has obſerved, lead men in public life to reflect, that however they may hope to hide their want of public virtue, in a pretended attachment to the intereſts either of loyalty or liberty, the day of reckoning will ſooner or later come, when, in the hiſtoric page, their true characters and motives of action will appear;" yet, in courts, where all men are tutored to diſſemble, this caution will hardly compenſate the miſchief to be dreaded from their publication. There are, indeed, many valuable papers in the collection, to enlighten hiſtory, and gratify curioſity; but among the multitude of actors who are introduced upon the political ſtage, there is not one virtuous character worthy of imitation.

The

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The following letter written by Barillon, the French ambaſſador, to Lewis the XIVth, on the death of K. Charles the Second, ſhews the farce carried on by the papiſts, at the departing moments of that prince, in the moſt ſtriking light. From comparing circumſtances, it may fairly be concluded, that King Charles the IId would have died a proteſtant, but the friends about him were determined he ſhould die a papiſt, and the proteſtant biſhop who attended either wanted courage or wanted zeal to uphold his faith.

"Sire! *Feb.* 8, 1685.

"THE letter I do myſelf the honour to write to your Majeſty to-day is *only* to give you an account of what happened of moſt importance at the death of the King of England. His illneſs, which began on Monday morning the 12th of February, had frequent changes till Thurſday the 15th, when I was informed, from a good quarter, that there were no hopes, and that the phyſicians believed he could not hold out the night. I went immediately to Whitehall: the Duke of York had given orders to the officers who guarded the door of the antichamber, to let me paſs at any hour. He was continually in the King his brother's room: from time to time he came out to give orders upon what was paſſing in the town. The report was more than once ſpread that the King was dead. As ſoon as I arrived, the D. of York ſaid to me, 'The phyſicians think the King 'is in extreme danger; I deſire you 'to aſſure your Maſter, that he ſhall 'always have in me a faithful and grateful ſervant. I was five hours in the King's antichamber. · · · I went out, for ſome time, to the Ducheſs of Portſmouth's apartment. I found her overwhelmed with grief; · · · however, inſtead of ſpeaking to me of her affliction, ſhe ſaid to me, 'Monſieur 'l'ambaſſadeur, I am going to tell 'you the greateſt ſecret in the world, 'and my head would be in danger if 'it was known. The King, at the 'bottom of his heart, is a catholic; 'but he is ſurrounded with proteſtant 'biſhops, and no-body tells him his 'condition, nor ſpeaks to him of God. 'I cannot with decency enter the room; 'beſides that, the Queen is almoſt conſtantly there; the Duke of York 'thinks of his own affairs, and has 'too many of them to take the care 'he ought of the King's conſcience. 'Go and tell him I have conjured you 'to warn him to think of what can 'be done to ſave the King's ſoul. He 'commands the room, and can turn 'out whom he will. Loſe no time; 'for, if it be deferred ever ſo little, it 'will be too late.'

I returned inſtantly to find the D. of York, and begged him to make a pretence of going to the Queen, who had left the King's room, and who, having fainted, was juſt bleeded. The room communicated with both apartments. I followed him to the Queen's, and told him what the Ducheſs of Portſmouth ſaid to me. He recovered himſelf as from a deep lethargy, and ſaid, 'You are in the right; there is 'no time to loſe; I will hazard all, 'rather than not do my duty on this 'occaſion.' An hour after he returned under the ſame pretence of going to the Queen, and told me he had ſpoken to the King, and found him reſolved not to take the ſacrament which the proteſtant biſhops had preſſed him to receive; that this had ſurprized them much, but that one or other of them would remain always in the room, if he did not find a pretence to make every-body leave it, in order that he might have an opportunity of ſpeaking to the King with freedom, and diſpoſing him to make a formal renunciation of hereſy, and confeſs himſelf to a catholic prieſt.

We thought of various expedients. · · · The Duke, at laſt, reſolved to ſpeak to the King in preſence of the company, yet ſo as no perſon might hear what he ſaid to him. · · · He ſtooped down to the King's ear, after having ordered that no one ſhould approach. What the Duke of York ſaid was not heard; but the King ſaid from time to time, very loud, '*Yes, with 'all my heart.*' He ſometimes made the Duke repeat what he ſaid, becauſe he did not diſtinctly hear him. This laſted about a quarter of an hour. The D. of York went out (*as before*), and ſaid to me, 'The King has conſented 'that I ſhould bring a prieſt to him; 'but I dare not bring one of the 'Ducheſs's, they are too well known: 'ſend and find one quickly.' I told him I would do it with all my heart, but I believed too much time would be loſt; and that I had juſt ſeen all the Queen's prieſts in a cloſet near the chamber. He ſaid, 'You are right;' at the ſame time he perceived the Earl of Caſtlemether, who with warmth embraced the propoſal made him, and undertook

dertook to ſpeak to the Queen. He came back in an inſtant, and ſaid, 'Should I hazard my head in this, I 'would do it with pleaſure; but I do 'not know one of the Queen's prieſts 'who underſtands or ſpeaks Engliſh.' * * * We found among them one Huddelſtone, a Scotſman, who ſaved the King after the battle of Worceſter, and who, by act of Parliament, had been excepted from all the laws made againſt the Catholics and againſt the prieſts; they put a wig and gown on him to diſguiſe him; and the Earl of Caſtlemether conducted him to the door of an apartment that joined by a ſmall ſtep to the King's chamber. The Duke of York, to whom I had given notice that all was ready, ſent Chiffins to receive and bring in Mr. Huddelſton: ſoon after he ſaid aloud, 'The King wills that every body re-'tire, except the Earls of Bath and 'Feverſham.' The firſt was Lord of the bed-chamber, and the other was in waiting. The phyſicians went into a cloſet, the door of which was immediately ſhut, and Chiffins brought Mr. Huddelſton in. The Duke of York, in preſenting him, ſaid, '*Sire*, 'here is a man who ſaved your life, 'and is now come to ſave your ſoul.' The King anſwered, '*He is welcome.*' He afterwards confeſſed himſelf with great ſentiments of devotion and repentance. The Earl of Caſtlemether had taken care to have Huddelſton inſtructed by a Portugueſe Monk of the Barefooted Carmelites in what he ſhould ſay to the King on ſuch an occaſion; for of himſelf he was no great doctor; but the Duke of York told me he acquitted himſelf very well in his function, and that he made the King formally promiſe to declare himſelf openly a Catholic if he recovered his health. He then received abſolution, the communion, and even extreme unction; all this laſted about three quarters of an hour.

"In the antichamber every one looked at another, but nobody ſaid any thing but by their eyes and in whiſpers. The preſence of Lord Bath and Lord Feverſham, who are Proteſtants, has ſatisfied the Biſhops a little, but the Queen's women and the other prieſts ſaw ſo much going and coming, that I do not think the ſecret can be long kept.

"After the King received the communion, his diſorder became a little better. It is certain he ſpoke more intelligibly, and had more ſtrength; we hoped that God was willing to work a miracle by reſtoring him; but the phyſicians judged his illneſs was not abated, and that he could not outlive the night. He nevertheleſs appeared much more eaſy, and ſpoke with more feeling and underſtanding than he had done from 10 at night to 8 in the morning. He often ſpoke quite loud to the Duke of York in terms full of tenderneſs and friendſhip. He twice recommended to him the Dutcheſs of Portſmouth and the Duke of Richmond: he recommended to him alſo all his other children: he made no mention of the Duke of Monmouth, good or bad. He often expreſſed his confidence in the mercy of God. The Biſhop of Bath and Wells, who was his chaplain, read ſome prayers, and ſpoke to him of God. The King ſhewed by his head that he heard him. The Biſhop was not officious in ſaying any thing particular to him, or propoſing that he ſhould make a profeſſion of his faith. He was apprehenſive of a refuſal, but *feared ſtill more, as I believe, to irritate the Duke of York.*

"The King was perfectly ſenſible the whole night, and ſpoke upon all things with great calmneſs. At ſix o'clock in the morning he aſked what hour it was; and ſaid, 'Open the cur-'tains, that I may once more ſee day.' He ſuffered great pain, and at ſeven o'clock they bled him in hopes it might leſſen his pain. At half after eight he began to ſpeak with great difficulty; at ten his ſenſes were quite gone, and he died at noon without any ſtruggle or convulſion."

12. USONG: *An Eaſtern Narrative. Written in German by* Baron Haller. *2 vols.* 12*mo.* Newbery *and* Walter.

IT is not eaſy to diſcover the *real* motives that induced the celebrated M. Haller to engage in a work ſo foreign to his purſuits in the early part of life. He tells us, indeed, in his preface, that, "in compliance with the ſolicitations of friends, he had dedicated ſome leiſure hours to a manuſcript, the author of which is unknown, and which he has only endeavoured to reduce to order and regular connection." But he has done more; he has preſented to the public a finiſhed work. He has given being to a young Prince among the ſavages, has accompanied him thro' a variety of adventures, and has placed him upon a mighty throne, which he fills

fills with wiſdom. He tells us, indeed, that Uſong was confeſſedly a great and glorious monarch of Perſia; that his wars with the Turks, with the Sultan of Egypt, with Abuſaid, and the other ſovereigns of Perſia, are recorded by the European writers; that the relations of Barbaro and Contarini's embaſſies to him are extant; and that Uſong's beſt friend had excited in him the great hopes that are ſuggeſted by the Chriſtian religion: But Haller's Uſong, like Telemachus, is trained from his youth in ſocial virtue, and, in his riper years, is furniſhed with ſentiments that would do honour to the wiſeſt of Kings.

The extracts that follow do credit to the diſcernment of her preſent Majeſty, who being highly delighted with the original, condeſcended to expreſs her wiſhes to ſee it tranſlated. Her motives were motives of affection.

Having placed his hero on the throne of Perſia, the author heightens the ſplendor of his court by the arrival of a numerous embaſſy from the mighty king of the *Patans*.

The Embaſſadors continued ſome time at Tabris: Uſong invited them to familiar ſuppers, to which he alternately admitted his friends, and ſuch men of merit as he was deſirous to diſtinguiſh. To be the emperor's gueſt was the prize of eminent qualities, and the ultimate hope of virtuous emulation.

Uſong, in this ſelect ſociety, was always free and open; and ſeemed ever pleaſed when his gueſts afforded him opportunities to expatiate on the moſt important topics of government.

The *Patanese* began, "Lord of Ages*!" ſaid he, "when I arrived at the gate of thy palace, I enquired for the *Waſir*, to whom I had letters to deliver, and preſents which were proportionate to the high dignity of a *Perſian Polſtern* †." "We know no *Waſir*," was the anſwer. "Perhaps, thought I, *Perſia* has her *Calaos*, her commiſſioners of each ſeparate branch of government. I aſked for the head of the military department: I could hear of none; and was in like manner diſappointed in my enquiries concerning the other departments of law, finances, and of domeſtic adminiſtration."

"God has endowed the wiſe *Uſong* with the tranſcendant mind of the formidable *Zengis*. As the ſun, he overlooks at once his whole extenſive empire: but can *Uſong*, like the ſun, be ever indefatigable? That radiant luminary ſhines this day as bright over the head of *Uſong*, as it ſhone formerly over the mighty *Oguz*; but may a mortal flatter himſelf to ſuſtain an immenſe burden, and never to be wearied? The Being that has diſtinguiſhed *Uſong* from the reſt of mankind by ſo many uncommon qualities, has not, however, exempted him from the fate of mortals, although he holds the firſt rank among them. May he protract thy days, as the days of the firſt emperor, the days of *Cajumara**! but *Uſong* muſt advance in years; he muſt have a ſucceſſor: will the ſhoulders of the venerable grey-headed monarch ſtill be equal to the heavy load that could not bear down the younger *Uſong*? Will thy ſucceſſors apply the ſame gigantic vigour to the weight of government, with which *Uſong* upholds the *Perſian* welfare?—Pardon the ſervant of thy friend, wiſeſt of monarchs! who preſumes to offer a doubt, which proceeds merely from his ſincere regard for thy felicity. Could not *Uſong*, as well as all other ſovereigns, call in the aſſiſtance of faithful ſervants? he who is endowed with penetration to make the beſt choice, and with aſſiduous attention to keep each officer to his reſpective duty."

Uſong anſwered with the affability which, after the death of his dear *Liosua*, ſupplied the want of his chearful ſmile, "I eſteem it a great happineſs to have the affection of wiſe and honeſt friends. Let the *Chan* attend to my reply.

"Limited as my abilities are, yet never ſhall I appoint a *Waſir Azem*. I am ambitious of poſſeſſing the hearts of my people; I wiſh to ſee them happy. Grant the *Waſir* to be a worthy miniſter; the thanks of the people will then centre in him, ſince from him all benefits flow. 'Tis the *Waſir* who protects the laws, maintains domeſtic peace and order: his are the victories; his the receiving of petitions, the redreſſing of injuries; his the diſtribution of juſtice. Such a *Waſir* would be an obſtructive cloud

* Thus were *Zengis* and *Timur* ſtiled by the Orientals.

† Title of the Prime Miniſter.

* The firſt emperor in the fabulous hiſtory of Perſia: he is ſaid to have reigned ſeveral centuries

between

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between me and my people: in him would the Perſians behold the luſtre; whilſt I ſhould remain unſeen, unnoted. ——My deſire is to do good; why ſhould I then ſurrender the means to others?

"Is the *Waſir* liable to great failings? Is he unqualified or covetous? Doth his ambition prompt him to a deſire of conqueſts? Is he ruled by favourites? Does he obſcure the too-glaring merits of other ſervants of the ſtate? Has the people juſt cauſe to complain of extortion, or other malverſations?—then does the blame fall heavy upon *Uſong*; upon the unwiſe *Uſong*, who has made an improper choice; upon the ſlothful *Uſong*, who wields the ſceptre, but finds himſelf unequal to the duties of his ſtation. *Uſong* is miſerable, becauſe he has loſt the affections of his people: but *Uſong* is far more wretched, becauſe his people is unhappy.—What though he awakes, and hurls deſtruction on the cauſe of the public murmurs? much good has in the mean while been neglected, which, without the unworthy miniſter, might have been effected: much harm is done, which a leſs potent ſervant could not have perpetrated; and which could never have happened, had *Uſong* held the reins of government. And where is the ſecurity that the next *Waſir* will be free from all blemiſh?

"Why need a prince be avaricious? He ſinks under the weight of too great affluence. Why ſhould he envy the merits of good ſervants? he cannot be expelled by them: he has nothing to fear from them—Each merit in the empire contributes to the monarch's glory, as it promotes the welfare of the nation. No diligent labourer digs a well that does not enrich me; no plough comes forth into the field, but it conduces to my intereſt; no branch of trade is extended, but it ſpreads the luſtre of my throne; and *Uſong* ſmarts for every error his ſervants may commit. His own happineſs, therefore, requires, that he love and encourage all good ſubjects; that he drive the wicked from his preſence, and from every important truſt; that he procure the increaſe of every public advantage. His peace of mind, and the love of the *Perſians*, are his deareſt treaſures. And who can be more anxious for *Uſong*'s happineſs, than *Uſong* himſelf?"

13. *A Philoſophical Eſſay on Man. Being an attempt to inveſtigate the Principles and Laws of the reciprocal Influence of the* SOUL *and* BODY. *8vo. 2 vols.* Newbery *and* Ridley.

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"Nothing, ſays this writer, but a ſeries of accurate and uniform obſervations can give ſolidity to any ſyſtem. It is only by ſtudying Nature, and by penetrating into its moſt ſecret receſſes, that we can attain to the diſcovery of its arcana. It is not therefore by a vague and arbitrary hypotheſis that we can hope to diſcover the ſecret cauſes of the influence of the ſoul on the body, and of the body on the ſoul. It is by an attentive examination of the phænomena; by comparing a great number of analogous caſes, and deducing from them ſome common property, which may be conſidered as their general cauſe and firſt principle." Thus, after collecting a ſufficient number of facts, the author profeſſes to conſider them in all their different aſpects, to account for every phænomenon from known phyſical laws; and, by an attentive examination of them, attempts to draw ſufficient light to diſcover the principles of the reciprocal influence of theſe two diſtinct ſubſtances, and the natural explanation of their relations; that is, he endeavours to replace, in the claſs of ſimple effects, thoſe phænomena which have occaſioned ſuch wonder among philoſophers.

[*Some extracts from this work ſhall occaſionally be inſerted.*]

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A Specimen of Mr. Hoole's TRANSLATION (See p. 134) *of the* ORLANDO FURIOSO *of* ARIOSTO.

A Contention having ariſen between Orlando and Rinaldo, who were rivals for the love of Angelica, Charlemain, to put an end to the diſpute, takes away the lady, and gives her to the care of Namus, duke of Bavaria, with promiſe to beſtow her on him who ſhould moſt ſignalize himſelf in the enſuing battle with the Pagans; but the Chriſtians being defeated, Angelica flies from the camp, and meets with a variety of adventures. In the following paſſage the poet deſcribes the anxiety of Orlando, who at laſt determines to go in ſearch of her for her abſence.

" At night Orlando, on his reſtleſs bed,
Revolves diſtreſsful fancies in his head;
While here and there his thoughts each other chace, [place.
And never long maintain their flitting
So from a water clear, the trembling light
Of Phœbus, or the ſilver ray of night,
Along the ſpacious rooms with ſplendor plays, [ways.
Now high, now low, and ſhifts a thouſand
Angelica, returning to his mind,
Who ſcarce was ever from his thoughts diſjoin'd, [creaſe,
He feels with double force the pains in-
That ſeem'd awhile by day compos'd to [peace.
With her from India to the weſt he came,
Where fortune robb'd him of his beauteous dame: [deaux' field
Nor could he trace her ſteps, ſince Bour-
Compell'd the banded powers of France to yield. [mov'd,
For this Orlando's careful breaſt was
And oft for this his folly he reprov'd!
" My life's beſt joy! how have I err'd! he ſaid;
Why have I thus ſo fair a nymph betray'd?
When every day on thee to feed my ſight,
On thy dear converſe dwell with fond delight, [hour!
Thy goodneſs gave—ev'n then—O! fatal
I tamely gave thee into Namus' power!
Could I not well have ſuch an act excus'd?
Not Charles himſelf had my deſires refus'd.
Firſt had I every chance of battle try'd!
Firſt let them from my breaſt my heart divide! [had prov'd
But Charles, and all his force, too weak
To raviſh from my arms the maid I lov'd!
At leaſt I might have plac'd her with a guard
In Paris, or ſome ſtrong retreat prepar'd:
Who, like myſelf, ſhould every danger brave [lave!
From threatning ills the virgin fair to
Far dearer than the blood that bathes my heart;
How ill have I perform'd a lover's part!
Ah! whither now, without my aid, alone,
Whither, ſo young and beauteous, art thou gone! [rays,
As when the ſun withdraws his evening
A lamb, forſaken, 'midſt the foreſt ſtrays
With tender bleats, in hopes the ſhepherd's ear [hear;
At length may chance the plaintive notes to
Till from afar the wolf the ſound receives,
And for his loſs the hapleſs ſhepherd grieves. [prey,
Then art thou fall'n to cruel wolves a
Thy faithful knight Orlando far away!
That dear, that virgin treaſure, which poſſeſt, [bleſt,
Had made Orlando, with th' immortals
Which at thy chaſte deſire I kept unſtain'd,
Some cruel ſpoiler now perhaps has gain'd.
Forbid it heaven! all other ſufferings ſhed,
All other plagues, on my devoted head!
But ſhould it be—this hand ſhall yield relief,
And end at once my being and my grief.
" Now loſt in ſleep the whole creation lay, [of day.
And chear'd their ſpirits from the toils
Some ſunk in down; and ſome in herbage preſs'd; [tles reſt;
While ſome on rocks, on oaks, or myr-
Yet thou, Orlando, ſeek'ſt in vain to cloſe
Thy wakeful lids, diſtracted from repoſe:
Or if a moment ſeals thy weary eyes,
In thy ſhort ſlumber painful viſions riſe!
"Orlando dreamt, that, on a river's ſide,
With odorous flowers and ſhrubs diverſify'd, (face,
He gaz'd tranſported on that heavenly
Which Love himſelf had ting'd with roſy grace; [ſupply
On thoſe bright ſtars, whoſe glances food
To ſouls that in his nets intangled lye;
On that dear virgin, whoſe all-conquering eyes [prize!
Could in his breaſt his amorous heart ſur-
" While thus he ſeem'd poſſeſt of every joy
That can a happy lover's thoughts employ,
A ſudden ſtorm the chearful day o'ercaſt,
The tender flowerets wither'd in the blaſt,
The foreſt ſhook, as when, in wint'ry ſkies,
South, eaſt, and weſt with mingled fury riſe!
Now while he ſhelter ſought, the mournful knight [ſight,
Seem'd in the gloom to looſe the damſel's
Now here, now there he ſearch'd the woods around [reſound.
And made the country with her name
But while, Ah! wretched! to himſelf he ſaid, [for aid:
He heard her well-known voice that call'd
Swift to the ſound he turn'd, but turn'd in vain,
His eyes no more their object could regain;
When to his ears this dreadful warning came, [dame!"
" Ne'er hope on earth again to ſee the
" The lover waking, found the viſion fled, [bed.
And ſaw his tears had all be-dew'd the

Forgetful

Forgetful now that dreams are empty ſhade,
By fancy bred, he deem'd his deareſt maid
With danger preſs'd, and from his couch he flew,
And o'er his limbs his plated mail he drew;
Then Brigliadoro took without delay,
But not a ſquire attendant on his way.
From prying eyes the more to hide his name,
Nor give each vulgar tongue t'aſperſe his fame,
He wore not thoſe known arms, and ample ſhield
With red and white diſtinguiſh'd in the field;
But arms of ſable hue, whoſe darkneſs ſhows
A juſt reſemblance to his inward woes.

The following ſmall pieces, by JOHN HUGHES, *Eſq. were, by ſome accident, omitted in the Collection of his Poems, 2 vols. 12mo. printed for* Jacob Tonſon, 1735.

On ARQUEANASSA *of* Colophos, *from* Plato.

ARQUEANASSA's charms inſpire
Within my breaſt a lover's fire:
Age its feeble ſpite diſplaying,
Vainly wrinkles all her face;
Cupids, in each wrinkle playing,
Charm my eyes with laſting grace.

But before Old Time purſu'd her,
Ere he ſunk theſe little caves,
How I pity thoſe who view'd her,
And in youth were made her ſlaves!

THE HUE AND CRY.

OYES! hear all, ye Beaux and Wits;
Muſicians, Poets, Squires, and Cits;
All, who in town or country dwell,
Say, can you tale or tidings tell
Of *Tortorella*'s* haſty flight?
Why in new groves ſhe takes delight?
And if in concert, or alone,
The cooing murmurer makes her moan?
Now learn the marks, by which you may
Trace out, and ſtop the lovely ſtray:
Some wit, more folly, and no care,
Thoughtleſs her conduct, free her air;
Gay, ſcornful, ſober, indiſcreet,
In whom all contradictions meet;
Civil, affronting, peeviſh, eaſy,
Form'd both to charm ye, and diſpleaſe ye;
Much want of judgment, none of pride;
Modiſh her dreſs, her hoop full wide;
Brown ſkin, eyes blacker than a ſloe;
Angel, when pleas'd; when vex'd, a ſhrew;
Genteel her motion when ſhe walks;
Sweetly ſhe ſings, and loudly talks;
Knows all the world, and its affairs;
Who goes to court, to church, to pray'rs;
Who keeps, who marries, fails or thrives,
Leads honeſt, or diſhoneſt lives;
What money match'd each youth and maid,
And who was at each maſquerade;
Of all fine things in this fine town,
She's only to herſelf unknown.
By this deſcription, if you meet her,
With lowly bows and homage greet her;
And if you bring the vagrant beauty
Back to her mamma, and her duty,
Aſk for reward a lover's bliſs,
And (if ſhe'll let you) take a kiſs.
Or more, if more you wiſh, and may
Try if at church the words ſhe'll ſay,
Then teach her, if you can,—*t'obey*.

1717.

* By *Tortorella*, the author meant Mrs. *Barbier*, a celebrated actreſs and ſinger, who had then eloped from her father's houſe with a gallant. She was much admired in the character of *Turnus*, a black Prince, in the opera of *Camilla*. Mr. *Hughes* firſt recommended her to the notice of the public in one of the *Spectators*. She has been dead ſome years.

The MORNING APPARITION: *written at* Wallington-Houſe, *in* Surry, 1719, *then belonging to Mrs.* Brydges.

ALL things were huſh'd, as noiſe itſelf were dead;
No midnight mice ſtirr'd round my ſilent bed;
Not ev'n a gnat diſturb'd the peace profound;
Dumb o'er my pillow hung my watch unwound;
No ticking death-worm told a fancied doom,
Nor hidden cricket chirrupt in the room;
No breeze the caſement ſhook, or fann'd the leaves,
Nor drops of rain fell ſoft from off the eaves;
Nor noiſy ſplinter made the candle weep,
But the dim watch-light ſeem'd itſelf aſleep;
When tir'd I cloſ'd my eyes—how long I lay
In ſlumber wrapt, I liſt not now to ſay;
When, hark! a ſudden noiſe—ſee open flies
The yielding door——I, ſtarting, rubb'd my eyes,
Faſt cloſ'd awhile, and, as their lids I rear'd,
Full, at my feet, a tall thin form appear'd,
While, thro' my parted curtains ruſhing broke,
A light, like day, ere yet the figure ſpoke;
Cold ſweat bedew'd my limbs—nor did I dream: [theme.
Hear, mortals, hear! for real Truth's my
And now, more bold, I rais'd my trembling bones, [Jones*,
To look——when, lo! 'twas honeſt Maſter
Who wav'd his hand, to baniſh fears and ſorrow, [Good Morrow!
Well charg'd with toaſt and ſack, and cry'd

OBSERVATIONS *and* CRITICISMS *on the* COMPANY *and* AMUSEMENTS *at the* Hot-Wells, *at* Briſtol. *From* The Regiſter of Folly, *written partly after the manner of the* Bath Guide.

DEAR JACK,

MY ſpirits and health are at preſent but low,
And my pockets, alas! do not much overflow.
Yet in hopes of a cure for the *firſt*, I am come
To the WELLS,—tho' I wiſh I had now ſtaid at home; [ſpring,
For freſh ſpirits, I fear, will not flow with the
And a *moneyleſs* purſe is by no means the —— thing.—

* The Butler.

As at *Bath* all the people are wonderous civil,
But if once you ſeem *poor*, you're ſoon wiſh'd at the devil;
Vile *avarice* revels in every ſhrewd face,
And a dark cloud of knav'ry invelopes the place.—
At *Bath* I deſcrib'd you the Ladies and Men,
So I will not repeat you the ſubject again;
For the ſame vain, fantaſtical figures reſort
To the *Wells* as to *Bath*; —ſo I mean to be ſhort.—
And firſt of the water I'll give you a ſketch,
Which ſeems to ariſe from a deep filthy ditch;
Yet the ſpring is ſo bright, ſo exceedingly fine,
That many who drink it prefer it to wine;
And the Doctors all tell you,—(but heaven preſerve us [not to ſerve us)
From Quacks who will *fleece* us, but mean
It's a certain *ſpecific* for thoſe who are nervous;
But alas! Jack, no waters *my* fibres will brace,
While my *purſe* is relax'd, and quite low, like my caſe.—
How diff'rent it's virtues to WOODALL AND Co!
Each ſeaſon it cauſes freſh ſpirits to flow,
And their pockets repleniſh, tho' ever ſo low;
To them it muſt truly give ſtrength to the nerves,
And the name of *ſpecific* moſt richly deſerves;
For each idle bibbler is now ſuch a ninny,
Tho' *penny*leſs left, they at leaſt give a guinea,
And the nymph of the fountain a gold quarter-piece,
While their tradeſmen they bilk, and their [boſom-friends fleece;
For debts of *true honour*, and thoſe, *muſt* be paid, bred trade!
But *juſt* ones—quite gothic—mere vulgar-
Thrice happy, ye artiſts, whoſe fortunes are made!
You'll expect me to tell you, now hither I'm come, [ball-room;
To SHIRLEY's I've been, and to LOGGON's
At both I have ſcrambled a breakfaſt to get,
But my ſtomach being weak, I let other folks eat,
While I feaſted on muſic inſtead of the rolls;—
How ſmall was the number of *muſical* ſouls!—
The rooms are both ſpacious;—but furniſh'd ſo mean, [date's inn,
They appear like our Town-hall, or Candi-
Where pot-boilers riot, and courtiers (moſt civil!) [the devil:
Send their *liquor-brib'd* ſouls all poſt-haſte to
Except little LOGGON's;—where Commons and Peers
Enraptur'd admire his *groteſque* chandeliers,
Bedeck'd with fine trinkets, like drops in the ear,
So brilliant!—they *firſt-water di'monds* appear!
Which, (poor little creature!) to ſhew folks his taſte, (waſte;——
He made out of fragments moſt people would

* The proprietors of the pump.

If he errs in his *judgment*,—this truth I impart,—— (*heart*:
He'll compenſate the fault by a frank, honeſt
But the center, in ſplendor, ſurpaſſes them all,
It quite dazzles your eyes as you dance at the ball; (play
While *broken-glaſs* mirrours, at each end, diſ-
The *well-match'd* macaronies all dancing away.—— (in,
But uncouth as the objects all ſtrike you with-
How delightful without!—what a beautiful ſcene!——
Dear NATURE! it's truly thy elegant part
To excel, in all dreſſes, the trappings of ART!
The balls are not open'd;—ſo few are yet come, (the room;
The ſubſcription at preſent will ſcarce light
But the lodging-houſe people ſoon hope to be full; (dull,
I am ſure they had need, for they look plaguy
And ſome, I am told, have with time made ſo free, (*tle by me*,
They're nine months in arrear;—*they'll get lit-*
Or the Parſon at *Clifton*, who hangs out his frame†; (name
No, Jack,—I know better than writing my
Either there, or on H—t's‡;—for no guineas have I
To ſquander ſo fooliſh;—*but this by the bye:*
Yet the Captain's ſo civil, I'll give him,—let's ſee——
Oh!—I'll give him GOOD WORDS;—that's a great deal from *me*;
But if ever he knows me, he'll tell me, I fear,
He cannot ſubſiſt on good words and keen air.
I believe him;—for, faith, he loves much *better fare.*
And who, pray, can blame him, while ſpendthrifts will treat,
If of turtle and ven'ſon he's tempted to eat?
Or, if claret and burgundy fly round the room,
That he honours good eating before he goes home?
For, ſurely, what ſpendthrifts *moſt modiſhly* give, (*ceive*:
In this age of caprice, he's quite right to *re-*
As one day or other ſuch ſtorms may ariſe
As will ſpoil his whole harveſt;—ſo timely he's wiſe;— (ev'ry day,
For when Sol's chearful beams are obſcur'd
The Captain well knows—*'tis too late to make hay*:—
May he long in *full glory* continue to ſhine!
And long may he banquet on ven'ſon and wine!
Thus much from the *Wells*; now my letter I'll cloſe, (ſuppoſe
Or I fear, like the world, you will ſhrewdly
My brain is diſorder'd as well as my frame;
Which was ſurely the caſe, JACK, when hither I came.

Hotwells, June 27, 1772.

† A large ſheet of ruled paper framed, which is hung up in the Pump-Room, by the Maſter of the Ceremonies, for ſubſcriptions to the Chapel.

‡ The Maſter of the Ceremonies.

Hiſtorical

Hiſtorical Chronicle, *April*, 1773.

MARCH 12.

MR. Banks, celebrated for his voyage to the South Seas, together with the Hon. Charles Greville, ſecond ſon to the Right Hon. the Earl of Warwick, aſſiſted lately at an aſſembly of the Batavian Society held at Rotterdam, when Mr. Banks communicated to that Society his deſign of undertaking a voyage towards the arctic pole, and requeſted the principal navigators to communicate to him ſuch diſcoveries and obſervations as have been made by their nation as far as the 84th degree of latitude, promiſing at the ſame time to acquaint them with all ſuch diſcoveries as ſhall be made by him in the courſe of his voyage.

March 16.

In Lathum coal works, in Lancaſhire, a large toad was found alive in a ſolid coal 180 feet under ground. On being expoſed to the air, it inſtantly died.

March 23.

A young gentleman, of the noble family of Bothmar, in the electorate of Hanover, an officer in the Stadtholder of Holland's body guards, ſhot himſelf with a piſtol through the heart. He was unfortunately in love with a girl of inferior rank, and applied to the Duke of Wolfenbuttle for leave to marry her; who not giving his conſent, the youth wrote an affectionate letter to his love, and immediately committed this deſperate act.

Captain Robinſon, of the Royal Highlanders, now in Ireland, has been guilty of the ſame raſh act. A lady, to whom he is ſaid to have been contracted, married another gentleman a few days before.

The members of a conſtitutional ſociety for the counties of Durham, Northumberland, and Newcaſtle upon Tyne, have pledged themſelves mutually to each other, not to vote for any member, at the enſuing general election, who will not engage to uſe his endeavours to obtain a bill for ſhortening the duration of Parliament; and for reſcinding the arbitrary and illegal reſolution of the H. of C. which ſeated Colonel Luttrell in that Houſe, in place of John Wilkes, Eſq; the legal repreſentative of the county of Middleſex.

March 30.

The Parliament of Ireland, which now ſtands prorogued to April 6, was further prorogued to Tueſday the 3d of Auguſt.

An edict was lately iſſued by the Court of Portugal, declaring the children born of ſlaves to be free, and capable of enjoying all ſorts of honours, dignities, and emoluments.

By the fourth report from the Secret Committee read this day in the Houſe of Commons, it appeared, that the Eaſt-India Company, by building ſhips in docks of their own, reducing the number of ſhipping at preſent employed, and altering the tonnage now allowed, would ſave 73,904l. a year. Some altercation enſued among the members upon reading this report, which was chiefly perſonal, but the further conſideration of the Company's affairs was put off till Monday.

March 31.

Edward Fleming, Eſq; of Sibdon Caſtle, near Ludlow, poſſeſſed of 1500l. a year, after eating a hearty breakfaſt of ſpring pottage, declared to his daughters that he believed poiſon had been mixed in his meſs. The ladies taſted, as did an old houſekeeper; and all of them were more or leſs affected in proportion to the quantity they eat. Mr. Fleming died in great agony before any relief could be adminiſtered; but the ladies and houſekeeper recovered. The perpetrator of this wicked act is not yet diſcovered.

This day the banking-houſe of Meſſrs. Sir Geo. Colebroke, Leffingham, and Binns, ſtopt payment.

Thurſday, April 1.

His Majeſty went to the H. of Peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the following bills:

The militia bill.
— for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion.
— for more effectually executing the criminal laws.
— for preventing abuſes in ſelling ſhares of ſhips to foreigners.
— for preventing ſtealing of turneps, potatoes, &c.
— for the preſervation of timber-trees, woods, ſhrubs, and plants.
— for recovery of ſmall debts in Exeter.
— for deepening the harbour of Aberdeen.
— for deepening the harbour of Greenock
— for eſtabliſhing a plate-glaſs manufactory, &c.

Lovell Stanhope, Eſq; uncle to the Earl of Cheſterfield, now a minor, had the honour of a private audience, and delivered to his Majeſty the late Earl's enſigns of the moſt noble order of the Garter.

The collection at St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter, for the benefit of the Weſtminſter Infirmary amounted to 331l. 13s. and 6d. The ſermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Shute Barrington, Biſhop of Landaff.

Friday 2.

The Diſſenters bill was this day, after a long debate, rejected in the Houſe of Lords, by a majority 86 to 28. The ſpeakers in favour of the bill were, the Duke of Richmond, Ld Mansfield, Ld. Camden, Earl of Shelburne, and Lord Lyttelton: Againſt it, Earl of Denbigh, Lord Bruce, Earl Gower, Biſhop of London, Biſhop of Peterborough, the Lord Chancellor, Earl of Suffolk, Duke of Grafton, and Biſhop of Llandaff.

A petition from Mr. Harriſon, who received a moiety of the reward of 20,000l. for his invention of a watch for aſcertaining the longitude, was preſented to the Houſe of Commons, ſetting forth that he has fulfilled the terms of the act, but has not yet received the remainder of the propoſed premium. He was referred to the board of longitude, and the petition was ordered to lie upon the table.

Saturday 3.

The conteſted election for Member for Dover ended, when the numbers were for Thomas Barrett, Eſq; 521; for John Trevanion, Eſq; 386. On this election a plain honeſt freeman gave it as a reaſon for his voting for Mr. Barrett; that he ſhould always prefer a neighbouring gentleman for his repreſentative to a mere ſtranger.

It was this day confidently aſſerted in the public papers, that 85,000l. had been lately iſſued in one year to defray the ſupra charge of coinage; and that ever ſince the year 1745, there has been annually coined at the Tower 1,750,000l. which makes the groſs ſum of 49 millions ſterling; yet there is ſtill a ſcarcity of coin for circulation.

Monday 5.

The mail from New York brought an account of a new cauſe of contention between the Governor and the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the province of Maſſachuſſet's Bay, of which the following is an abſtract:

On the 23d of January the Houſe of Repreſentatives voted the ſum of 300l. to the Hon. Chief Juſtice of the Superior Court, and 250l. to each of the other Judges, as a grant for their ſervices for one year to the 1ſt of January.

To this grant the Governor delayed to give his aſſent; and on Wedneſday the 3d of February, a meſſage was ſent from the Houſe, requeſting his Excellency, that he would be pleaſed to make known to the Houſe the difficulty (if any there be) which prevents his aſſenting to the grants lately made to the Juſtices of the Superior Court; acquainting him, at the ſame time, that the people without doors are univerſally alarmed with the report, that ſalaries are fixed to the offices of the ſaid Juſtices by order of the Crown; and that an unuſual delay to confirm the grants now made, is judged by this Houſe to be a ſufficient apology for this meſſage.

To which his Excellency returned for anſwer, the very next day, That he had received information, that his Majeſty had been pleaſed to order ſalaries to be allowed to the Juſtices of the Superior Courts, but that he had received no information that warrants for payment had been iſſued; that, therefore, he had delayed giving his immediate aſſent to the grants the Aſſembly had made for the ſervices of the year paſt, leſt, when the warrants from the Crown ſhall be tranſmitted, they may include part of the ſame time for which the grants from the Aſſembly are made. He concluded with hoping, that this delay, occaſioned by his regard for the intereſt of the province, and his duty to the King, would not be thought unneceſſary.

Eight days after a deputation from the Houſe waited upon the Governor with a ſecond meſſage, which being the foundation of much future altercation, we ſhall here inſert at large:

"*May it pleaſe your Excellency,*

"YOUR meſſage of the 4th inſtant informs this Houſe, that his Majeſty has been pleaſed to order that ſalaries ſhall be allowed to the Juſtices of the Superior Court of this province.

"We conceive, that no Judge who has a due regard to juſtice, or even to his own character, would chuſe to be placed under ſuch an undue biaſs as they muſt be under, in the opinion of this Houſe, by accepting of and becoming dependent for their ſalaries upon the Crown.

"Had not his Majeſty been miſinformed with reſpect to the conſtitution and appointment of our Judges, by thoſe who adviſed to this meaſure, we are perſuaded, he would never have paſſed ſuch an order; as he was pleaſed to declare, upon his acceſſion to the throne, that 'he looked upon 'the Independence and uprightneſs of the 'Judges as eſſential to the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, as one of the beſt ſecurities of the rights and liberties of his 'ſubjects, and as moſt conducive to the ho'nour of the crown.'

"Your Excellency's precaution to prevent all claim from the province for any ſervices for which the Juſtices may alſo be entitled to a ſalary from the King, is comparatively of very ſmall conſideration with us.

"When we conſider the many attempts that have been made, effectually to render null and void thoſe clauſes in our charter upon which the freedom of our conſtitution depends, we ſhould be loſt to all public feeling, ſhould we not manifeſt a juſt reſentment. We are more and more convinced, that it has been the deſign of adminiſtration totally to ſubvert the conſtitution, and introduce an arbitrary government into this province; and we cannot wonder that the apprehenſions of this people are thoroughly awakened.

"We wait with impatience to know, and hope your Excellency will very ſoon be able to aſſure us, that the Juſtices will utterly refuſe ever to accept of ſupport in a manner ſo juſtly obnoxious to the diſintereſted and judicious part of the good people of this province, being repugnant to the charter, and utterly inconſiſtent with the ſafety of the rights, liberties, and properties of the people."

There were 91 members preſent when this meſſage was brought into the Houſe, and it paſſed by a majority of 81. It

It ſhould ſeem by what followed, that this meſſage had taken effect, and that the Governor had aſſented to the grants for the year paſt; but the Houſe proceeding to vote ſimilar grants for the year enſuing, the Governor abſolutely refuſed to confirm thoſe grants; giving it as a reaſon, that, as there was no inſtance, ſince the charter, of an allowance made to the Judges for ſervices until ſuch ſervices have been actually performed, and as thoſe grants are made to look forward, and were paſſed in ſo ſhort a time after the information he had given to the Houſe, his aſſent would carry with it the ſtrongeſt appearance of counteracting the King's intentions, whoſe ſervant he is.—Here the affair reſts.

Two meſſengers belonging to Charles Meares, Eſq; Purſuivant of the Exchequer in Ireland, who were ſent down to the county of Galway, to execute warrants of attachment againſt the tennants of John Stuart, Eſq; were murdered. The Whiteboys are riſen again, and commit many outrages.

A petition was preſented to the Houſe in favour of Capt. M'Kenzie, againſt whom an unfavourable inſinuation had been inſerted in the report of the Secret Committee, viz. that ſeveral charges of extortion, and other mal-practices, had been brought againſt *a Britiſh ſubject*; this Britiſh ſubject was Capt. M'Kenzie, who had been tried in India by a Court Marſhal, and honourably acquitted; it was therefore moved, that ſo much of the report as related to certain barges brought againſt a Britiſh ſubject might be recommitted, but after a long debate the motion was rejected.

Lord North laid three propoſitions before a Committee of the whole Houſe relative to Eaſt India affairs.

I. Relative to the territorial acquiſitions in India.

II. Relative to the participation of the Company's revenues. And

III. Relative to the appropriation of the Company's nett revenue.

Propoſition I. "That it is the opinion of this Houſe, it will be more beneficial to the public and the Eaſt India Company, to let the territorial acquiſitions remain in the poſſeſſion of the Company for a limited time, not exceeding the term of ſix years, to commence from the agreement between the public and the Company."

Propoſition II. "That no participation of revenue ſhall take place between the public and the Company until after the repayment of the 1,400,000l. advanced to the Company, and the reduction of the Company's bond debt to 1,500,000l."

Propoſition III. "That after the payment of the loan advanced to the Company, and the reduction of the bond debt to the ſum ſpecified, three fourths of the nett ſurplus revenue of the Company ſhall be paid into the Exchequer, and the remaining one fourth ſhall be ſet apart as a fund for the diſcharge of any contingent exigencies the Company may labour under."

From theſe premiſes it has been calculated, that the Proprietors, in 1782, (and not before) may receive a dividend of 7 per cent. and that no greater dividend can be expected till the year 1782, before which period the Company's preſent charter expires.

Tueſday 6.

Lord North moved, in the Houſe of Commons, that there be a call of the Houſe on the 26th inſt. which was agreed to, and the Speaker deſired to give proper notice thereof to all the members reſident in Great-Britain.

There was a numerous meeting of the creditors of Sir G. Colebrooke, Leſſingham, and Phipps, bankers, who had ſtopt payment ſome days before. It appeared, however, on a fair ſtate of accounts, that every creditor would be paid his principal and intereſt; and that Sir George, after proper allowances made for contingencies, would ſtill have a remainder of more than 100,000l.

Wedneſday 7.

The following bills received the Royal aſſent by commiſſion, viz. the bill for regulating pilots in the port of King's Lynn—for extending the navigation of the river Bure in Norfolk—the corn bill—and to ſeveral road, incloſure, and private bills.

This day the following gentlemen were choſen Governor, Deputy Governor, and Directors of the Bank of England, for the year enſuing:

James Sperling, Eſq. Governor.
Samuel Beachcroft, Eſq. Dep. Governor.

Roger Boehm, Eſq.	Pet. Gauſſen, Eſq;
Daniel Booth, Eſq;	Chriſt. Hake, Eſq;
Will. Bowden, Eſq;	W. Halhed, Eſq;
Guſt. Brander, Eſq;	B. Hopkins, Eſq;
Benj. Branfill, Eſq;	J. H. Langſton, Eſq;
Lyde Browne, Eſq;	Edw. Payne, Eſq;
W. Cooper, Eſq;	Geo. Peters, Eſq;
John Cornwall, Eſq;	Henry Plant, Eſq;
Edw. Darell, Eſq;	W. Snell, Eſq;
Geo. Drake, Eſq;	T. Thomas, Eſq;
W. Ewer, Eſq;	G. Thornton, Eſq;
John Fiſher, Eſq;	Mk. Weyland, Eſq;

Mr. Recorder made the report to his Majeſty of the convicts under ſentence of death in Newgate, when the following were ordered for execution on Friday, John Beazor, Richard Beazor, James Sherridan, William Harding, and Joſeph Piddock. But after the report was made, the two Beazors received a reſpite from one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State.

The Speaker of the Houſe of Commons having ſent the Sheriff of Middleſex the following letter:

Houſe of Commons, 7 April, 1773.

SIR,

"I am commanded by the Houſe of Commons to acquaint you, that you are immediately, upon the receipt of this, to ſummon the repreſentatives of your county.

ty, and boroughs within the ſame, to attend their ſervice in Parliament on Monday, the 26th of this inſtant April, the Houſe of Commons intending to proceed with the utmoſt ſeverity againſt ſuch of their Members as ſhall then neglect to attend the ſervice of the Houſe: and you are to give me an account of the receipt of this, and what you have done therein, upon pain of incurring the diſpleaſure of the ſaid Houſe.

I am, SIR, your humble ſervant,
FLETCHER NORTON."

The Sheriff, in purſuance thereto, ſummoned the ſeveral repreſentatives for London, Middleſex, and Weſtminſter, and ſent the following letter to the Speaker:

"SIR,

"In purſuance of your direction to us, in the name of the Houſe of Commons, we have given the proper notice to

"Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knt. the Right Hon. Thomas Harley, and Barlow Trecothick, Eſq; repreſentatives of London.

"John Wilkes, Eſq; and John Glynn, Eſq; Knights of the Shire for the county of Middleſex.

"And to Earl Percy, and Sir Robert Bernard, Bart. repreſentatives of Weſtminſter.

"We have the honour to be, Sir, your humble ſervants,

RICHARD OLIVER, } Sheriffs."
WATKIN LEWES, }

The grand canal from Bingley to Skipton, in Yorkſhire, was opened, and two boats, laden with coals, arrived, which were ſold at half the uſual price.

Saturday 10.

The quarentine on ſhips from any of the ports of Spain in the Mediterranean, Minorca,, and Gibraltar, is, by order of Council, taken off.

Sunday 11.

Being Eaſter Sunday, the ſame was obſerved at Court as a high feſtival. The Rev. Mr. Kaye, Sub-almoner to his Majeſty, preached at the Chapel Royal, and the Biſhop of London adminiſtered the Sacrament.

Tueſday 13.

Clifford's creditors held a meeting at Amſterdam, when 15 per cent. was offered, and 20 per cent. more in ſix months. A few ſigned, but a great majority rejected the propoſal with indignation.

The States-General this day agreed to an augmentation of 12,000 men.

Wedneſday 14.

An expreſs arrived at Portſmouth to prevent the Eaſt-India ſhips from ſailing till further orders.

Friday 15.

Fifteen affidavits were made before the Lord Mayor, by Capt. Cole, of the Benjamin and Lydia, and Capt. Wiggins, of the ſhip Charles, of their importing 800 quarters of wheat from Rotterdam, and claiming the bounty for the ſame (ſee p. 151). The meeters acquainted his Lordſhip, that the wheat was fine and in good condition, weighing upwards of 60lb. a buſhel.

Saturday 17.

By a letter from Capt. Cook, who ſailed upon diſcoveries in the Reſolution, the ſhip in which Mr. Banks refuſed to embark, that officer acquaints the Admiralty of his ſafe arrival at the Cape of Good Hope, in company with the Adventure; that nothing remarkable had hitherto happened in the courſe of his voyage; that the Reſolution had every good quality he could wiſh in a ſhip; that the crews of both ſhips were healthy; and that he intended to proceed to the Southward the firſt fair winds

Monday 19.

Seven affidavits were made before the Lord-Mayor, by Benjamin Thompſon, captain of the Norwich packet, of his having imported 540 quarters and five buſhels of wheat from Rotterdam, in good condition, in order to entitle him to the bounty

A gentleman of St. Alban's attended at the Weavers Arms, in Spital fields, and aſſembled a company of poor Weavers, to the number of 485, whom he took with him to St. Alban's, on pretence of ſetting them to work to dig a canal; but when they arrived, it appeared that the gentleman was out of his ſenſes, and that the whole was a craſy man's trick. The Mayor of St. Alban's, however, by his prudent conduct, prevented any tumult that might have been expected from ſuch a diſappointment. He ordered lodgings and victuals to be provided for them the night of their coming, and next day gave every man ſixpence to return home; which they did, without the leaſt diſturbance.

Tueſday 20.

In a letter, dated this day, *Princes-court*, and addreſſed to Sir Fletcher Norton, Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, Mr. Wilkes renews his claim, in the ſtrongeſt manner, to his ſeat in Parliament for the county of Middleſex. In ſupport of his claim he aſſerts, That while the reſolution remains in the Journals of the Houſe, That Henry Lawes Luttrell, Eſq; is duly elected a Knight of the Shire for the county of Middleſex, the Houſe of Commons, in the perſon of one man illegally deprived of his ſeat in Parliament, have diſfranchiſed all the people of England; and, in the perſon of another, have aſſumed to themſelves the right of nominating to any county, city, or borough, in defiance of the legal electors. It is ſcarcely poſſible, ſays he, to imagine a precedent more fatal to the free conſtitution of any ſtate, or more alarming to the members themſelves, who, indulging in ſupine eaſe and luxury, amidſt the cries of the ſtarving poor, unfeeling as un-

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unrelenting, now glory in the rich ſpoils of this ignoble victory over their bleeding country, and, perhaps, their poſterity. He adds, that the majority are abhorred as the inſtruments of miniſterial tyranny, not revered as the protectors of the rights of the nation; if they continue actuated by the ſame ſpirit of uſurpation and lawleſs power, one hope ſtill remains, the wiſdom and virtue of a future independent Parliament, which cannot fail ſoon to give vigour and ſucceſs to the honeſt efforts of all the real patriots for the reſtoration of the conſtitution, and to pour juſt vengeance on their guilty predeceſſors.

Thurſday 22.

This day 16 ſhips of the line were ordered to be victualled and manned with all poſſible expedition.

At the anniverſary feaſt of the London hoſpital, held at Merchant Taylors hall, the whole ſum collected and in donatives amounted to 919l. 15s. 1d. The Biſhop of Carliſle preached the anniverſary ſermon at St. Lawrence Church, near Guildhall.

Friday 23.

This morning a bailiff arreſted an officer of a marching regiment on Weſtminſter-bridge. The officer drew his hanger, and wounded the bailiff ſo deſperately that he is ſaid to be ſince dead.

Being St. George's day, the anniverſary of the Society of Antiquaries was held, when that reſpectable body choſe council and officers for the year enſuing.

Saturday 24.

This day's Gazette contains his Majeſty's Proclamation, for encouraging ſeamen and landmen to enter on board his Majeſty's ſhips of war. The bounty for able-bodied ſeamen is 3l. a man, for ordinary ſeamen 2l. each, and for landmen 1l. each.

The ſeſſions at the Old Bailey ended on the Middleſex ſide, when ten convicts received ſentence of death; 29 were ſentenced for tranſportation, and 25 diſcharged.

Monday 26.

Mr. Reynolds, late Mr. Wilkes's under ſheriff, having applied on Saturday to the Petty Bag Office for Mr. Wilkes's certificate as one of the Knights of the Shire for the County of Middleſex, Mr. Charles Frewen ſhewed him the return to that office altered by the Houſe of Commons, by the erazure of Mr. Wilkes's name, and the inſertion of that of Mr. Luttrell.

Mr. Wilkes, however, in perſon went to the proper rooms at the Houſe of Commons, and demanded to be ſworn, which the commiſſioners applied to, refuſed. Mr. Wilkes then deſired a member to ſtate the facts to the Houſe; and wrote the following paper to Mr. Glynn:

"Mr. Wilkes complains againſt Mr. Frewen, Deputy Clerk of the Crown, for refuſing him the proper certificate as one of the Knights of the Shire for the County of Middleſex, and againſt Mr. Stracey, one of the Clerks of the office where the members are uſually ſworn, who informed Mr. Wilkes, that in the courſe of office no member can be ſworn, who is elected ſince the general election, without producing a certificate of ſuch election from the Clerk of the Crown.

JOHN WILKES."

Mr. Glynn, on receiving this paper, moved, That Mr. Wilkes ſhould be called in to make good his complaint againſt Mr. Frewen, which paſſed in the negative, 225 againſt 124.

While the members who divided in favour of Serjeant Glynn's motion were in the lobby, encouraged by the fullneſs of the Houſe, the friends of Mr. Wilkes applied to Sir George Saville to renew his motion relative to the rights of election, which he readily agreed to; and that motion being ſeconded by Mr. Dowdeſwell brought on a very warm debate, which ended in a diviſion of the Houſe, when the numbers were for the motion 151, againſt 201, majority in favour of miniſtry 50. The call of the Houſe was put off to Monday, May 3.

Wedneſday 28.

This day the ſeſſions ended at the Old-Bailey, on the London ſide, when two capital convicts received judgment of death; 19 were ſentenced to be tranſported for ſeven years, five were ordered to be whipped, and ſix were diſcharged by proclamation.

Friday 30.

During the courſe of the month paſt a very remarkable affair has been agitated in the papers, of which the following is a true relation: On the 29th of March the Commiſſioners of Colnbrooke Turnpike met at the Caſtle Inn, at Salthill, when the Hon. Mr. Obrien, Capt. Needham, Edw. Maſon. Eſq; Maj. Mayne, Maj. Cheſhire, Walpole Eyre, Eſq; Capt. Salter, Mr. Iſherwood, Mr. Benwell, Mr. Pote, ſen. and Mr. Burcombe, attended, and dined together. The dinner was ſoup, jack, perch, and eel pitch cockt, fowls, bacon, and greens; veal cutlets, ragout of pigs ears; chine of mutton and ſallad; courſe of lamb and cucumbers; craw-fiſh, paſtry, and jellies. The wine Madeira and Port of the very beſt quality. The company eat and drank moderately. No exceſs in any reſpect appeared. Before dinner ſeveral paupers were examined, and among them one miſerable object that was remarkable. In about ten or eleven days after, every one of the company, except Mr. Pote who walked in the garden during the examination of the paupers, were taken ill, and Capt. Needham, Mr. Eyre, Mr. Iſherwood, and Mr. Benwell ſoon died; Mr. Burcombe languiſh-

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ed a ſhort time, and is ſince dead; the reſt are ſtill alive, but not yet out of danger.

From every circumſtance that can be collected, ſome infection from the paupers muſt have occaſioned this fatal cataſtrophe, as Mr. Pote, who was abſent at their examination, was the only perſon who eſcaped unaffected, tho' he eat and drank exactly in the ſame manner as the reſt did.

The annual regiſter ſhip from the Havannah to Old Spain, on board of which 500,000 piaſters and 10,000 ounces of gold were embarked for his moſt Catholic Majeſty, and about twice that ſum on the merchants account, was loſt in her paſſage, but by what accident is not ſaid.

There are the ſtrongeſt grounds to apprehend an approaching war. Ships are fitting out with uncommon expedition. His Majeſty's Proclamation is iſſued for encouraging ſeamen and landmen to enter on board our ſhips of war; and ſtocks have fallen from ſix to ten per cent; notſtanding the Miniſter ſtill cries *Peace*.

At Carthagena the Spaniards have been long arming; and ſeven men of war of the line, with a proportional number of frigates, lie already at anchor without the harbour. At Ferrol a ſquadron of the ſame force is ready for the ſea, ſo that upon the whole nothing but the King of France's known averſion to war can prevent it.

It is confidently aſſerted that the conferences at Bucharеſt between the Ruſſians and Turks are again broke up ineffectually.

There is ſome diſagreement among the three powers about the diviſion of Poland; and, it is ſaid, that the Embaſſador of a certain power has encouraged the Poles to make a ſtand for their liberty.

Upwards of 1400 perſons having died, of the ſmall pox, at Peterſburgh, in the courſe of the year paſt, an order has been iſſued by her Imperial Majeſty, commanding the univerſal practice of inoculation.

All the ſhips belonging to the Ruſſian navy, now at Riga and Revel, are fitting out with the utmoſt diſpatch.

Births.

April 5 LADY of Right Hon. George Rice, Eſq; memb. for Carmarthenſhire—a daughter

6. Lady of Hon. Francis Talbot, Eſq; —of a ſon

21. Lady of the E. of Dartmouth—a ſon
Lady of Earl Tyrconnell—a dead child

22. Lady of Sir Rd. Sutton—a daughter

Marriages.

HEnry George Liddle, Eſq; of Newton, near Durham, nephew to Lord Ravenſworth—to Miſs Steele, daughter to the Recorder of Chicheſter

John Symons, Eſq; of Lanſinnan, Pembrokeſhire—to Mrs. Trevanion, relict of Wm. Trevanion, Eſq; of Cornwall

Mar. 29. Rev. Mr. Blacket—to Miſs Martin

Wm. Prowett, Eſq; of Atterbury, Oxfordſhire—to Miſs Bathurſt, of Brackley, Northamptonſhire

Tho. Richardſon, Eſq; of Little Ormond ſtreet—to Miſs Saunders, of Hill-ſtreet

30. Hon. Tho. Shirley, Eſq; Deputy-Ranger of the Parks—to Lady Anderſon

John Ruſſel, Eſq; of Marlborough-ſtr.—to Miſs Maria Payne, of New Burlington-ſtreet

April 1. Hon. Guſtavus Hamilton, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of Lord Viſc. Boyne—to Miſs Somerville, only daughter of Sir Quayle Somerville, Bart. 40,000l.

4. Tho. Lindſay, Eſq; of N. Audley ſt—to Miſs Maria Scott, of Clifford ſtreet

5. Rob. Collins, Eſq; of Oxford-ſtreet—to Miſs Child, of New Bond-ſtreet

Geo. Buchan, Eſq; of Kellar—to Miſs Anne Dundaſs, daughter to the Lord Preſident of Seſſion in Scotland

7. Lieut. Col. Barry, nephew to the late Lord Viſc. Doneraile—to Lady Manſell

13. Rev. Mr. Morgan, R. of Alphamſton, Eſſex—to Miſs Tindall, daughter of Mr. Tindall, late R. who reſigned in favour of his ſon-in-law

Wm. Beckford, Eſq; nephew to the late Alderman Beckford—to Miſs Hay, of Jamaica

Wm. Burrell, Eſq; member for Haſlemere—to Miſs Sophia Raymond, 100,000l.

Wm. Davenhill, Eſq; of St. Anne's, Soho—to Miſs Maria Bradſhaw, of King-ſtreet, Bloomſbury

Tho. Cudden, Eſq; Maſter in Chancery—to Miſs Cowley, of Wimpole-ſtreet

Mr. Sheridan, of the Temple—to the celebrated Miſs Linley, of Bath

14. Edw. Lorrington, Eſq; of Greek-ſtreet, Soho—to Miſs Hartford, Oxford-ſtreet

15. James Hawes, Eſq; of Bond-ſtreet—to Miſs Dykes, of Hackney

18. Benjamin Garſton, of Hoxton-ſq.—to Miſs Gates, of Wellcloſe ſquare

21. Chriſtopher Cooper, Eſq; of Henrietta-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſq.—to Miſs Maria Harris, of Welbeck-ſtreet

Wm. Danley, Eſq; of Soho-ſquare—to Miſs Lewis, of Cavendiſh ſquare

Rev. Mr. Samuel Dobbins, of Southwark—to Miſs Sally Panting, of Lambeth

22. James George Verchild, Eſq;—to Miſs Frances Hill Brotherſon, daughter to Lewis Brotherſon, Eſq; of Portman-ſtr.

Deaths.

DON Emanuel Pinto, Grand Maſter of Malta.—Don Francis Ximenes is ſince elected in his room.

His Serene Highneſs Ferdinand, Prince of La Tour and Taxis.

Cardinal John Moline, a noble Venetian.

The Ruſſian General Count Tottleben.

Cardinal Xavierus Canali, aged 78 at Rome.

Edward

Edw. Baſtard, Eſq; of Southwenford, Devonſhire; and a few days before, his brother died.

Tho. Farman, at Kingſton upon Thames, many years ſexton of that Pariſh. In 1730 when the church fell down he lay 7 hours buried under the ruins.

Rev. Dr. Edw. Smith, R. of Hametſham, Kent.

Edw. Perkins, Eſq; of Winſton, Hants.

J. Probyn, Eſq; a Verdurer of the foreſt of Dean.

Hall Hartſon, Eſq; author of the Counteſs of Saliſbury, a young gentleman of fine parts.

Antoine Camboulas, aged 114, a pariſh prieſt in France.

Mary Jones, aged 100, at Wem, in Shropſhire; ſhe was only 2 feet 8 inches high, and deformed.

Capt. Geo. Agnew, brother to the late Sir Andrew.

Mr. Clarkſon, aged 112, at Birmingham.

Rt. Hon. Lord Napier; the title deſcends to the Hon Wm. Napier, major of Royal North Britiſh dragoons.

Capt. Toby, of the Waſp ſloop of war.

Mr. Hales, aged 104, in Cliffords inn.

Wm. Wootten, aged 111, in Virginia, an old ſoldier.

Sir Thomas Whitmore, K. B. at Bath.

J. Aſgill, brother to Sir Cha. Aſgill, Bt.

Joſeph Marſhal, Eſq; well known for his travels thro' the Northern parts of Europe.

Dr. Lewis, of Ampthill, Bedfordſhire.

Mr. Devereux Bowley, one of the people called Quakers. He has left by his will 6000l. to the London Hoſpital; 6000l. to the Quakers charity ſchool, Clerkenwell; 3000l. to St. Luke's hoſpital; 1000l. to St. Thomas's; and 500l. to each of the Quakers meetings in London; beſides many ſmall legacies.

18. Sir Ludovic Grant, of Grant, Bt.

Peter Bennet, of Tinmouth, aged 107, a Chelſea penſioner ever ſince 1706.

24. At his palace, at Seville, the moſt Rev. Francis Anthony de Solis, Cardinal of the Roman church, and Archbiſhop of that See, in the 117th year of his age.

Lady Margaret Glaſford, a daughter of the late Earl of Cromarty.

25. Wm. Sedgwick, Eſq; at Denham-hall, Middleſex.

Dr. Dawtry, of York, ſuddenly as he was viſiting a patient.

27. John Maſkal, Eſq; many years inſpector of the Franks at the General-Poſt-office.

29. Rev. Mr. An. Finlay, at Newington.

Miſs Dives, ſiſter to Lady Maſham.

30. Tho. Anſon, Eſq; brother to the late Admiral.

31. Peter Jameſon, Eſq; late Secretary to the Governor of Jamaica.

Henry Neal, Eſq; late partner with Mr. Fordyce, of a broken heart.

Rev. Dr. Wm. Marpleton, in Bond-ſtr.

April 1. Rev. Mr. Spendelow, at Bath.

2. Sir Rd. Bacon, premier Baronet of England.

3. Rev. Mr. Shepherd, Eſq; of Coggleſhel, Eſſex.

Dr. Maſſey of Wiſbich, St. Peters, Cambridgeſhire.

Her Serene Highneſs Princeſs Amelia Louiſa Charlotta Dorothea, grand daughter to the Duke of Brunſwick.

4. Joſeph Ward, Eſq; of Welbeck ſtr.

J. Gilpin Sawry, Eſq; of Broughton-Tower, Lancaſhire.

5. Rev. Stotherd Abdy, M. A. Archdeacon of Eſſex, &c. &c.

6. Rev. Mr. Baldwin, vicar of Sandbach, Cheſhire.

Bryan M'Cartney, Eſq; Little Chelſea.

Rev. Mr. Barker, curate of St. Mary, Bermondſey.

7. Tho. Drummond, Eſq; ſecond ſon of the Archbiſhop of York.

8. Rev. Mr. Joſ. Brookſbank, rector of Belthorp, Nottinghamſhire.

H. Horſley, Eſq; Lower-Groſvenor-ſtr. aged 91.

9. Wm. Folkes, Eſq; of Hillington, in Norfolk. His Lady died the day before.

10. Relict of Sir Thomas Hare, Bart.

11. Wm. Arſlebie, Eſq; nearly related to the Hon. Wm. Arſlebie, Auditor of the Impreſts.

Mrs. Mary Bond, a maiden Lady at Upton near Windſor, worth 50,000l. great part of which ſhe has left to her ſiſter, who keep's a chandlers ſhop in Southwark.

Colonel Wm. Napier, of Calchurch, in Scotland.

13. Simpſon Godhard, Eſq; aged 80, at Richmond.

16. Rev. Geo. Watſon, late fellow of Univerſity College, Oxon.

David Ribten, Eſq; one of the Sheriffs of Dublin.

Edward Eliſha, Eſq; one of the ſenior Aldermen of Shrewſbury.

17. Mrs. Wiltſhire at Cambridge. Six days before her death ſhe was delivered of two children. The next day her huſband, who kept the King's-Head, died; the day following the two children died, and were buried in the ſame grave with their father, and three days after Mrs. Wiltſhire died.

18. Rt. Hon. John Berkeley, Lord Berkeley, of Stratton, and one of the Lds. of his Majeſty's Privy Council

20. Joſhua Treſdale, Upper Marſhal of the City of London

Allen Hopkins, Eſq; in Park-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare

Mrs. Coape, at Tottenham. She has left 100l. to the Preſbyterian independent fund; 100l. each to the funds for widows and orphans of Diſſenting Miniſters; and 100l. to the Orphan-ſchool at Hoxton

22. John

22. John Sarney, Esq; Register to the Commissioners of hackney-coaches

The Lady of the Archbishop of York. Her second son died a few days before

—— Vincent, Esq; in Portland street. His coffin measures seven feet one inch within side

23. Wm. Harling, Esq; at Hackney

24. Lieut. Col. Campbell, lately appointed Lieut. Governor of Chelsea Hospital

25. Isaac Whittington, Esq, one of the Six Clerks in Chancery

26. The Rev. Mr. Dyton, aged 76, of the small-pox at Chelsea

Dispensations.

REV. George Austen, to Steventon R. and Dean R. Winton diocese

Rev. J. Carrington, to St. Martin L. and Doddescombleigh, Exeter, Devon

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

REV. J. Morgan, to Alphamston R. Essex

Rev. Geo. Pindar Scobell, to Sancread and St. Just VV. Cornwall

Rev. Mr. Roberts, of Kentchurch, to Mitchel Dean L. Glocestershire

Rev. James Powel, to Bulkington R. Warwickshire

Rev. Joseph Rann, to St. Trinity R. Coventry

Rev. James Waller, to the Archdeaconry of Essex

Rev. Henry Courthop, to Brenekley V. Kent

Rev. Dr. Warren, to St. Mary Abchurch R. London

Rev. Mr. Hayward, to Harrietsham L. Kent

Promotions Civil.

THE King has been pleased to constitute Sir Cha. Townley, Knt. (Clarencieux King of Arms) Garter King of Arms, in the room of the late Stephen Martin Leake, Esq; deceased

B——NK——TS.

REbecca Knibbs, of Devonshire-street, Red-lion-sq. Midd. cloak maker

S. Foster, of Swanborn, Bucks, shop-keep.

Rd. Helewell, otherwise Elewell, of Cumberworth, Yorkshire, clothier

Rd. Hollins, of Stourbridge, Worcestersh. surgeon, chymist, and druggist

Ja. Smith, of Totten, Hants, shop keeper

Jacob Salomon, of Prescot-str. Goodman's-fields, merchant

Christ. Saunders, of Oxford-str. bricklayer

Mark Knaresborough, of Bristol, merch.

Matthew Mease, of Bristol, vintner

Wm. Todd, of Old Hutton, in Kirkby in Kendal, Westmoreland, carrier

John Glenny, of Liverpool, linen draper

John Earl and Joshua Beet, of Fleet-market, London, copartners and dealers

John Mason and Jos. Tyler, of St. John's, Southwark, lighter builders and partn.

Wm. North and Sam. Cotes, of Ironmonger lane, London, linen drapers and par.

J. Hewitt, sen. of Farnham Surry, brewer

Ed Bridge, of Bodevarry Forge, Flintsh. iron master

Tho. Rylance, of Manchester, inn keeper

Wm. North, of Gutter lane, linen-draper

John Flinders, of Nottingham, cornfactor

Rd. Chaloner, of Barnet Common, Surry, victualler

Jos. le Petit, of Upper Clapton, Middlesex, dealer in books

Ralph Royle, of Southwark, hop-merch.

Edw. Elliott, of Tavistock str. laceman

Mich. Rushworth, of N. Windsor, Berks, innholder

R. Rogers, of Bristol, jeweller and goldsm

Nich. Williams, jun. of Exeter, merchant and cornfactor

Tho. Morrell, of Bell-court, St. Martin's-le-Grand, coal-merchant

Rd. Pickering, of Chancery lane, wine-m.

J. Molesworth, of Red-lion square, broker

S. Blomfield, of Bildeston, Suffolk, grocer

Christ. Byrne, of London, linen factor

Wm. Munsey, of Colchester, Essex, grocer

William Roe, of Burton Extra, otherwise Bond End, Staffordshire, cheese factor

J. Stalker, Fountain court, Strand, merch.

G. Fokard, of Ipswich, Suffolk, mariner

Wm. Brown, and Rob. Aiken, Swithin's-lane, Lombard-street, barbers and part.

Tho. Shaw, of Charing-cross, linen-draper

John Morley, Lowth, Lincolnsh. linen dr.

Joseph Down, of Walton upon Thames, Surry, wool dealer

Peter Speckleson, of Chipping-Barnet, Herts, coach and coach-harness-maker

Joshua Crompton, St. Andrew's, Holborn, dealer and chapman

Fr. Molloy, of Maidstone, Kent, mercer

J. Croft and W. Saltzman, of Henrietta-st. Covent-Garden, haberdashers

G. Needham and T. Hill, of St. George the Martyr, coach makers and partners

Rob. Rutter and T. Bigland, of St. John's, Wapping, potters, glass-sellers, & part.

J. Davis, of Bury St. Edmund's, innholder

W. Parker, Hay-Green, Worces. ironmo.

Ja. Orr, Mansfield, Nottinghamsh. shopk.

James Marston, of East cheap, Lond. gro.

Ja. Mitchell, of Lambeth, Surry, scriven.

Jonas Durand, of St. Martin in the Fields, pewterer

Cornelius Kettler, of Thames st. sug. ref.

Ja. Weldon, jun. of Bristol, merchant

PRICES of STOCKS.

	March 30.	Ap. 29.
Bank Stock	143¾	139¾
India Stock	153½	146-7½
3 per Cent. reduced	87½	84-4-5⅛
3 per Cent. Consol.	87-86½	85-4⅛
Long Ann.	25⅛ ⅜	

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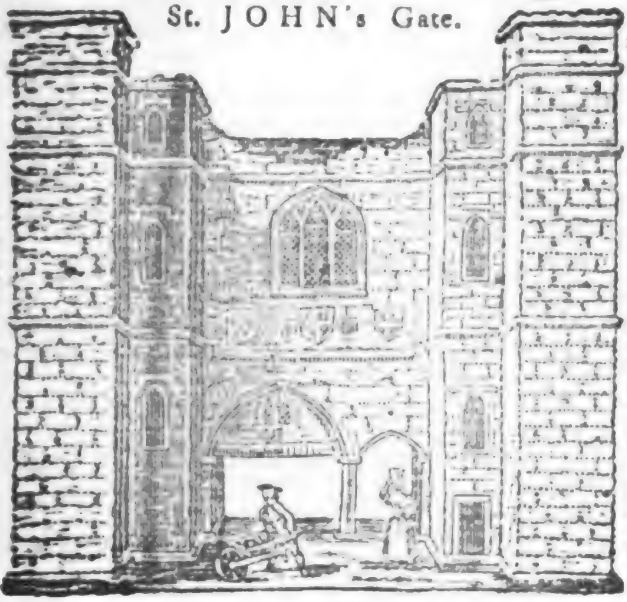
The *Gentleman's Magazine:*

London Gazette
Daily Advertiſer
Public Advertiſer
Public Ledger
Gazetteer
St James's Chron
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wedneſday, Friday.
Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Briſtol 3



York 2 papers
Dublin 2
Newcaſtle 2
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glaſgow
Ipſwich
Norwich
Exeter
Glouceſter
Saliſbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worceſter
Stamford
Nottingham
Cheſter
Mancheſter
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For MAY, 1773.

CONTAINING,

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

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By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at St. JOHN's GATE.

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AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from May 10, to May 15, 1773.

	Wheat		Rye		Bar.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	6	5	3	9	2	10	2	0	3	5
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	6	8	0	0	3	4	2	4	3	8
Surry	6	10	0	0	3	5	2	4	4	8
Hertford	6	5	0	0	3	3	2	5	4	0
Bedford	6	2	0	0	3	6	2	2	4	3
Cambridge	6	2	3	9	3	2	2	0	3	2
Huntingdon	5	11	0	0	3	4	2	0	3	6
Northampton	6	1	4	4	3	7	2	0	4	0
Rutland	5	9	0	0	4	1	2	2	4	0
Leicester	5	9	4	10	3	9	2	0	4	5
Nottingham	5	8	4	0	3	3	2	0	4	1
Derby	6	0	0	0	0	2	3	4		8
Stafford	5	10	4	8	4	4	2	3	4	2
Shropshire	5	11	4	8	3	6	2	4	4	2
Hereford	5	8	0	0	3	8	2	1	0	0
Worcester	5	10	4	0	3	9	2	8	4	6
Warwick	6	9	0	0	4	0	2	7	4	11
Glocester	6	12	0	0	3	7	2	5	4	8
Wiltshire	6	6	0	0	3	7	2	6	4	9
Berks	6	11	0	0	3	5	2	6	4	3
Oxford	6	9	0	0	3	6	2	5	4	6
Bucks	6	5	0	0	3	9	2	2	4	1
COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Essex	6	7	3	9	3	5	2	4	3	10
Suffolk	6	3	3	6	3	11	2	2	4	3
Norfolk	5	10	3	4	2	8	2	2	3	0
Lincoln	5	4	4	2	3	2	1	7	3	6
York	5	3	3	5	3	1	1	11	3	8
Durham	5	4	0	0	3	6	2	0	4	0
Northumberland	5	3	4	1	3	3	2	0	3	8
Cumberland	6	7	4	2	3	2	1	10	4	1
Westmoreland	6	7	0	0	3	2	1	10	4	0
Lancashire	6	7	0	0	3	5	2	1	4	6
Cheshire	6	5	0	0	3	10	2	5	0	0
Monmouth	6	7	0	0	3	8	2	1	0	0
Somerset	6	11	4	0	3	8	2	4	4	5
Devon	6	5	0	0	3	4	2	1	7	0
Cornwall	5	11	0	0	2	11	2	1	8	0
Dorset	6	9	0	0	3	6	2	4	4	10
Hampshire	6	4	0	0	3	4	2	3	4	8
Sussex	6	0	0	0	3	4	2	3	4	0
Kent	6	2	0	0	3	9	2	2	3	7
WALES.										
North Wales	6	2	5	0	3	5	2	8	4	4
South Wales	5	7	4	5	3	2	2	1	6	3	4

A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for JUNE, 1772.

June 1772	Wind.		Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	N to S	little	29 6½	57	heavy day, wet evening
2	N W	ditto	29 6½	59	chiefly cloudy, a little rain
3	W	freſh	29 8	60	a pleaſant grey day
4	W	ſtormy	29 7	60	a coarſe turbulent day
5	Ditto		29 6	61	Ditto
6	Ditto		29 6½	60	wet morning, fair afternoon
7	W	ſtrong	29 7½	60	many flying clouds, but a fine day
8	S	little	30 0	62	a bright, hot, ſummer's day
9	W N W	freſh	29 9	64	a very fine pleaſant day
10	Ditto		30 0	62	Ditto
11	N	freſh	30 0	63	Ditto
12	E	little	30 0½	62	Ditto
13	N E	ditto	30 0½	60	Ditto
14	N to E	ditto	30 0	59	Ditto, very hot
15	S W	ditto	29 9	62	Ditto ditto
16	Ditto		29 8	62	Ditto, ſome flying clouds
17	Ditto		29 8	64	Ditto, ditto
18	Ditto		29 8	66	Ditto, ditto
19	S S E	little	29 9½	66	many flying clouds, ſome drops of rain
20	Ditto	ditto	29 8	67	great ſhews for rain, but little fell
21	W N W	little	29 8	65	many flying clouds, not ſo hot
22	Ditto		29 8	65	very bright and very hot
23	E S E	little	29 8	65	Ditto
24	E	ditto	29 8	67	ſultry hot
25	S W	ditto	29 8	67	very bright and very hot
26	Ditto		29 9	69	Ditto
27	S W	freſh	29 8½	72	not quite ſo hot
28	S	ſtrong	29 7½	68	many flying clouds, a few ſhowers
29	N	ſtormy	29 7½	64	wet morning, fair afternoon
30	Ditto	little	29 9	60	chiefly cloudy, cool and pleaſant

Bill of Mortality from April 24, to May 25, 1773.

Chriſtened.			Buried.		
Males	641	1211	Males	789	1559
Females	610		Females	770	

Whereof have died under two years old 450

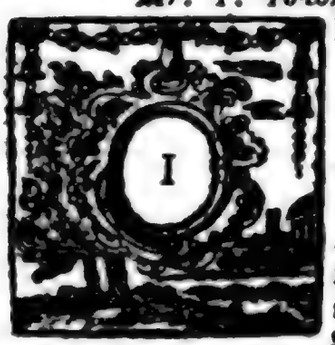
Peck Loaf 2s. 8d.

Between					
	2 and 5	142	50 and 60	135
	5 and 10	54	60 and 70	100
	10 and 20	71	70 and 80	70
	20 and 30	160	80 and 90	28
	30 and 40	150	90 and 100	1
	40 and 50	182		

THE
Gentleman's Magazine;
For MAY, 1773.

Conclusion of the Debate on the Petition of the Captains of the Navy, from p. 164.

Mr. T. Townshend.



I Flattered myself that I should have seen three gentlemen here this day of the first reputation in their profession; the Admirals Hawke, Saunders, and Keppel; and that in them the unfortunate petitioners would have found most powerful, persuasive, and able advocates. Nothing, I am certain, but a disability from illness to attend, would have prevented them from performing so material and interesting a part of their duty. The first, I hear, is indisposed at his country-seat, the last is at Bath, and the other gentleman I had the honour to converse with this morning, being confined by the gout to his chamber, when he put this paper into my hands. [Here he read the copy of an order under the French King's hand for increasing his Majesty's allowance to his naval captains, and containing the reasons which had induced him thereto.] That this was not a bare temporary testimony of his regard for so respectable a corps, I am well informed from the same honourable authority; and that, in consequence of this order, a provision of 3000 livres, equal to about 135l. English money, was established for such of his naval captains as should not be in actual service. Much has been said by the noble Lord concerning the danger of the precedent, should the proposed addition take place. What, then, are we indiscriminately to shut our doors against applications from all quarters, and on all accounts? If persons, or whole bodies of men, whose claims are unquestionable, upon the most cogent and public ground, come to solicit our assistance, are we to refuse them any relief, or even a hearing, because others of inferior pretensions, or of less merit, may follow them? But, say the opposers of the motion, we are sufficiently convinced of the justice of the claim, we acknowledge the deserts of the petitioners; but, let our inclinations to serve them be ever so sincere, we have it not in our power. Away with such trifling evasions! Is a sum of 5000l. of such consequence? No. Act like men; the justice of the grant is not denied; the sum demanded is small; it will be time enough to plead the impropriety of the demand, and the inability to comply with it, when the contingency happens.

Lord North.] I never refused, upon any proper application, to exert myself, as far as is in my power, in behalf of indigent merit. I hear, from every side of the House, of the generosity of the French King towards his naval officers; but I beg leave to say, that no officers in Europe, in the same service, and of the same rank, were so amply provided for, as those of our own country. What was, in the beginning, either absolutely denied, or pretended to be supported only by base suggestions, or vague suspicions, is now confirmed to me, by persons whose authority and information I can by no means doubt; that it is the intention of the half-pay officers of the army to petition for an increase of their pay. One honourable gentleman (Colonel Barré) has attempted to elude all the force of the objection, by lowering their pretensions to such a favour: another (General Conway) has spoke out plainer, and defended the propriety of such an application; these proofs alone would therefore be sufficient reason with me to oppose the present motion, if there was no other. Besides, I heartily concur in the sentiments of my honourable friend near me, (Mr. C. T. Fox)

Fox) that the idea of a national eſtabliſhment, and a bounty to certain perſons, under peculiar circumſtances of diſtreſs, are totally repugnant and incompatible with each other. As to the honourable gentleman, who has propoſed changing the original motion, I am neither fully ſatisfied of the certainty of the facts he has ſtated, nor why one exceptionable mode of proceeding ſhould be adopted inſtead of another. I do not know that the adminiſtration of 1699 played any trick upon the Houſe of Commons; or that, if they did, why an enquiry into that tranſaction ſhould conſtitute any part of our duty. If we cannot comply with the prayer of the petition, ſuch an enquiry would anſwer no purpoſe. That we cannot, without involving ourſelves in conſequences moſt carefully to be avoided, I again repeat; and what feeling heart, ſince this is the caſe, would wiſh to add inſult to diſtreſs?

Mr. Ellis ſpoke on the ſide of Lord North; and Mr. Mackworth, Lord John Cavendiſh, Mr. Boſcawen, Mr. Hawke, one of the Admiral's ſons, Mr. Dowdeſwell, and many other gentlemen, ſpoke in favour of the petition, which, however, was carried in the negative.

Wedneſday 10] The order of the day being read, for taking into farther conſideration the affair of St. Vincent's (ſee p. 108.) the Clerk proceeded to read the papers from the Secretary of State's office, relative to that expedition, which laſted from 3 in the afternoon till 8 at night; when Mr. T. Townſhend moved, That Lieut. Generals Wooten and Trapaud be called in. The former was aſked if he had received any accounts from his regiment? and anſwering in the negative, he was told he might withdraw.

Gen. Trapaud was aſked the ſame queſtion, and acknowledged he had. He was aſked the date of his laſt letters. He ſaid of the 14th of November, and received the 17th of December.

Mr. Townſhend propoſed, that, if the General had received any letter of buſineſs, if the Houſe had no objection, it might be read. The Houſe conſenting, the General read part of a letter, which was to this effect:

"The mortality among the men is very great, owing to the heavy and continual rains which we have at this ſeaſon. The poor Caribbs have been ill uſed. They act with great caution, and the woods are ſo thick, that they knock our men down with the greateſt ſecurity to themſelves, as it is impoſſible we can ſee them. We have only been able to penetrate four miles into the country. God knows how this *pretty* expedition will end; all we hope for is, that the promoters and contrivers of it will be brought to a ſpeedy and ſevere account."

[*Ordered to withdraw.*

Mr. T. Townſhend [*addreſſing himſelf to Lord North*]. I beg to be informed if Government has received any accounts of the above date, or later? His Lordſhip's anſwer was in the negative; and to be certain, he ſaid, he had ſent to the Secretary of State's office, and had received this anſwer, "There is not a ſcrap of paper in this office of a later date than the 9th of October, and which was received here the 17th of November." *This was thought very extraordinary by all parties!* and Mr. Townſhend moved, that the further examination of this affair might be put off till Friday, and in the mean time hoped, that if any intelligence did arrive, it might be laid before the Houſe without giving him the trouble of *fiſhing* for it, as he had been obliged to do throughout.

Friday 12. The affair of St. Vincent's was again reſumed, and occaſioned ſharp altercations between the Miniſter and the promoters of the enquiry. At length Governor Gore was called to the bar. He was aſked in general as to the temper of the Caribbs. His anſwer was, that they were a quiet, well diſpoſed people. At what time he left the Grenades? In the year 1765. If he had ever heard of any jealouſies among them? None. If he had ever heard that the planters envied them their lands? He ſaid he had. If he could name any ſuch planters? He named one Alexander. Ordered to withdraw.

Lieut. Fletcher of the 32d reg.] He gave candid anſwers to the queſtions put to him. Said he left the iſland in 1757; had been there three years; that the Caribbs were then peaceable; that the climate was unhealthy; that 122 of the men died the firſt year, and 309 in the three years he was there; that the Caribbs were very well affected; that Governor Melville's opinion was, that gentle means were the beſt to reduce them; that between May and June was the unhealthy ſeaſon; and that an expedition againſt them during

that

that ſeaſon muſt be fatal to the men. *Ordered to withdraw.*

Capt. Farquahar.] This gentleman acted as Lieutenant Governor eleven months in the abſence of Governor Melville; never diſcovered any diſpoſition in the Caribbs to quarrel; on the contrary, they uſed to bring pigeons and fiſh, and whatever elſe they could furniſh, to barter with the army, and always behaved well.

Capt. Roſs.] The Caribbs were at firſt very peaceable, but a plan being formed to ſurvey their lands, they grew turbulent and ſuſpicious; and a guard of 40 men, commanded by a ſerjeant, who were ordered to protect the ſurveyors, were made priſoners by them. He ſaid, that Mr. Alexander and the reſt of the council, having requeſted the command of the troops to reſcue their comrades, the whole number conſiſting of 120 effective men, marched within two miles of their main body; and that they voluntarily gave up the 40 men, without any hurt having been offered them, on condition that the ſurveyors ſhould deſiſt, and the inroads into their country be put a ſtop to. He ſaid, the Caribbs were not to be depended on; that they were by nature thieves; that the climate was unhealthy; that, if the troops at firſt landing were expoſed to the inclemency of the air, it would be immediate death to one half of them; that tents were of no uſe; that the proper coverings were huts, which the negroes who attended with proviſions, would raiſe for the troops in a few days; and that he believed they might be reduced, but not without loſs.

Mr. Sharp. Speaker of the Aſſembly of St. Vincent's, ſaid, the Caribbs were a faithleſs people; that while they continued in the iſland, neither the lives nor properties of his Majeſty's ſubjects could be ſecure; that murders and robberies were frequent; that his own negroes had been murdered in the field; and that no inducements were wanting to encourage negroes to deſert; that the Caribbs were addicted to much drinking, and in their debaucheries were cruel, and abandoned to every ſpecies of vice.

Being aſked by Col. Barré, what their vices were. He ſaid they were indeed but few, becauſe their ideas were but few.—Then, ſaid Col. Barré, they are eaſier told. Mr. Sharp replied, they love a plurality of women, and take pleaſure in nothing ſo much as making themſelves beaſts by drinking to exceſs.

Don't they love liberty and property, ſaid Col. Barré? the anſwer was, Yes. Then, ſaid the Col. if they love women and wine, liberty and property, where's the difference, except in the colour, between them and Engliſhmen *. He made no anſwer. Being aſked, he acknowledged himſelf adviſer of the project for removing theſe people from the iſland, and wiſhed they might be ſent to Guinea, to St. Matthew, or to any other neutral iſland, where they might be provided for, and live in their own way. Gave it as his opinion that either they or his Majeſty's ſubjects muſt quit the iſland, for that it was impoſſible for the latter to live in ſafety, if the former were ſuffered to live independent.

The further enquiry into this buſineſs was deferred till

Monday 15, *when Mr. Campbell, a planter in Grenades, was called to the bar.*] This gentleman informed the Houſe of an application made by the Caribbs to the Governor of Martinique for aſſiſtance againſt the Engliſh; which, he ſaid, as we are now at peace with the French, the Governor rejected with indignation; but, ſaid Mr. Campbell, in caſe of war, the French would moſt undoubtedly make uſe of the Caribbs to cut all our throats. He was aſked from whom he had received his intelligence. He ſaid from the Governor, Count Denerie, himſelf. He was aſked where the converſation happened? He ſaid in the iſland of Martinique; that he had long been acquainted with the Governor; that, having an eſtate in the Grenades, he went to Martinique on buſineſs; ſtayed there 10 days, during which time he had frequent converſations with the Governor, who was a man of the ſtricteſt honour. He was aſked in what language they converſed? He ſaid in French and Engliſh; that he himſelf underſtood a little French, and the Governor could ſpeak broken Engliſh.—[*Ordered to withdraw.*

Mr. T. Townſhend.] As I am ſenſible how deficient I am, I muſt intreat the indulgence of the Houſe, and I hope their candour will enable me to proceed. I have been accuſed of delay, and of procraſtination in this affair; but with what juſtice I will leave the Houſe to determine. It was my wiſh to have this buſineſs finiſhed; and from the very moment I heard of

* The Houſe laughed out, and the Speaker for a moment loſt his preſence of mind.

this

this extraordinary expedition, I determined to make it a ſubject of parliamentary enquiry. It is a ſubject, however diſregarded at preſent, of the greateſt importance to this nation. From the evidence at your bar, Sir, you have been told, and it is agreed on all hands, that the Caribbs were peaceable, till they were alarmed by the ſurveyors cutting roads into their country. They then oppoſed them, and ſurrounded a detachment of forty men, ſent as a guard. Mr. Alexander immediately marched up with the remainder of the troops; and the Caribbs, upon a promiſe that the buſineſs ſhould ſtop till freſh orders arrived from England, generouſly, after acting to thoſe forty men with all poſſible humanity, I may ſay hoſpitality, diſmiſſed them, and did not hurt a hair of any man's head. They fired no ſhot, they uſed no violence, but relied on the faith of a promiſe made them, and returned peaceably to their habitations. Mr. Alexander did not return quite ſo tranquil. He returned, he ſays, with regret, from ſo verdant and rich a part of the country. He wiſhes his Majeſty's royal clemency had been leſs. What was the conduct of Adminiſtration when they received this intelligence? An almoſt inſtant reſolution to extirpate thoſe unhappy, miſerable Caribbs, whom it has become faſhionable to call Savages. Troops were ſent out upon the diſgraceful and diſhonourable ſervice, unprovided with tents and camp equipage. A plain honeſt Country Gentleman, and who is an exceeding good Fox-Hunter, was appointed, though no military man, to the command of thoſe troops. As ſoon as he got his red coat on, and cockade mounted, he appointed a ſtaff ſuperior to that which we had for the reduction of Martinique. He had a Quarter-Maſter General, an Adjutant-General, Commiſſary of Stores, Aſſiſtant Engineers, Apothecary General and Surgeon to the hoſpital, but no hoſpital there! This Commander in Chief, Sir, was to be aſſiſted by the Council of St. Vincent, and by the Governor of Dominique, Governor Young, and Commiſſioner Young. After Mr. Leybourne had been from St. Vincent's to the Grenades, and from the Grenades to St. Vincent's, two or three times, he was ſuperſeded by a military gentleman, who was authoriſed to act independent of the civil Power. Happily, Sir, no ſuch authority can be given by any man in this country: it was, indeed, attempted ſoon after the acceſſion of the preſent family, in the reign of George the Firſt, and Lord Cadogan ſolicited the command; but he was convinced of his error. From the knowledge I have of the military gentlemen at St. Vincent's, and the Commander in Chief in America, and knowing them to be good men, I am certain that they diſapprove of this cruel and oppreſſive meaſure. No military man was ever conſulted upon the occaſion here! even the noble Lord, who ſo nobly fills the office of Secretary at War, the man who, in caſe there is no Commander in Chief, ſhould give his advice. No, Sir, the Cabinet Council, that unconſtitutional ſociety, ſhut their doors againſt the Secretary at War, and againſt every General Officer. Indeed they have been conſiſtent throughout. The execution equals the deſign; and I defy any other Adminiſtration than the preſent, to have contrived and executed ſo notable a ſcheme. An evidence at your bar, a clever, artful, diffuſe man, in ſhort, an intereſted planter, was conſulted upon the occaſion. He thought ſending the Caribbs to the coaſt of Guinea was an eligible plan; but, willing to take farther advice, he aſked a captain of a ſhip; and, indeed, I honour the captain of the ſhip for his prompt diſpoſal of thoſe people. He ſays, ſend them to the iſland of St. Matthew; it is nearly the ſize of St. Vincent's, well wooded and watered; it belongs to *nobody*, excepting indeed the Portugueſe, who diſcovered it; but they are a contemptible nation, and will not be ſuffered to take it, as they have equal right to St. Helena, and many others. Mr. Sharpe recommends ſending them to the country of their anceſtors, where they will be as bad off to the full, as they are under the hands of our Cabinet Council. He ſays, Great-Britain may grant them about 10,000 acres of uninhabited land on the coaſt of Guinea, with navigable rivers, and plenty of fiſh, and furniſh them with huſbandry tools, and ſome proviſions. This advice Mr. Sharpe, with equal candour and humanity, acknowledges was thought upon in a moment, in conſequence of an application of that ſort to him from Lord Hillſborough, and ſent upon blotted paper. This foul paper, Sir, containing much foul

nun-

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nonſenſe and cruelty, was laid before the Lords of Council, and upon no other authority whatever agreed to. I ſhall, therefore, make two motions; the one is, Sir, that the expedition to St. Vincent's was undertaken without ſufficient provocation on the part of the Caribbs; and the other, Sir, is, that the expedition to St. Vincent's was undertaken at the inſtance of avaricious and intereſted men, and ſeems calculated to end in the total extirpation of theſe people.

Lord Folkſtone.] Sir, much having been ſaid by the honourable gentleman who made the motion, on the iniquity of this tranſaction, there remains but little for me to add. I ſhould have thought, Sir, that our generoſity, as Engliſhmen, would have taught us to conſider the liberty and property of others as ſacred; but if that was inſufficient, I ſhould have thought motives of humanity might have reſtrained us from wanton and premeditated acts of cruelty upon a ſet of defenceleſs people. The only queſtion upon the preſent ſubject that can direct us to a juſt determination, is, Who committed the firſt hoſtilities? It is aſſerted the Caribbs are ſubject to our Government: we grant it, though it may be diſputed. But can it be ſaid, that, even under thoſe circumſtances, Sir, that invaſion of property is no hoſtility? Sir, it is very evident that the firſt act of hoſtility was committed by us; and, in my opinion, the Caribbs are juſtified in what they have done; and I heartily ſecond the motion.

Sir Richard Sutton.—Sir, I juſt beg leave to ſay a few words upon this queſtion. I will not detain the Houſe but a few minutes; and I hope to be juſtified in my opinion. The Caribbs, Sir, muſt be ſubjects or ſovereigns; there is no intermediate order. I conſider them as the former ſince the year 1668. The French have ſince ceded St. Vincent's to us, and we have a double claim to ſovereignty. Whatever may be the opinion of other gentlemen with reſpect to the expedition, I think it juſtifiable and neceſſary; and though I think, and perhaps it would have been better, that our avarice had not led us to the diſcovery of America, yet, Sir, from the evidence delivered at your bar, whatever concluſion this expedition may have, adminiſtration are not entitled to any blame whatever.

Between twelve and one there were two diviſions; the firſt on the queſtion, That it appears the meaſure to extirpate the Caribbs was not grounded upon ſufficient reaſons, but upon the opinions of perſons intereſted in their deſtruction. Upon this the numbers were, Miniſtry 206, Oppoſition 88. The ſecond queſtion was, That it appears the military were not ſent in the proper ſeaſon, and that the expedition was likely to end in the ruin of ſome of the beſt troops in the ſervice. Upon this the numbers were, Miniſtry 199, Oppoſition 78. In the laſt diviſion General Harvey and Gen. Howe were in the minority, and Gen. Burgoyne was in the minority in both diviſions. A motion was alſo made, and the queſtion put, That an addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, that he would acquaint the Houſe by whoſe advice the attacking the Caribbs was undertaken in the unhealthy ſeaſon of the year, againſt the known humanity of his Majeſty's temper, diſgraceful to his Majeſty's arms, and to the character of the Britiſh nation; which likewiſe paſſed in the negative.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *May* 28, 1773.

THE Newtonian philoſophy makes this earth to be hollow, and that its ſurface, on which all its inhabitants are placed, is only a cruſt of ſome conſiderable thickneſs. And Dr. Halley, in order to account for the variation of the magnetic needle, ſuppoſes, that there is another globe or world included in ours, at its center, which is magnetical; and that there is a ſpace between them. This ſpace he imagines is filled with a ſubtle luminous vapour, which, iſſuing through ſome openings near the poles of our earth, produce all the appearances of the Northern lights. Theſe have, for ſeveral ages, been viſible in all the countries round the North Pole; but within theſe laſt 60 years have ſpread themſelves further, extending very often, not only to England, but alſo to other countries ſtill further diſtant from our Pole. Whether there are the like lights round the South Pole, I have not heard; but hope we ſhall learn, when Capt. Cook, Mr. Forſter, and the other gentlemen, who are gone to thoſe parts of the world, return home.

Mr. Ellis, in his account of Hudſon's-bay (p. 172) obſerves, that theſe Northern lights ariſe there in the N. W. where they ſhine brighteſt, inſomuch that the ſhadows of objects are ſeen upon

upon the ſnow tending to the S. E. and that it is from the N. W. they are propagated over the whole face of the ſky; and he adds, that they are ſo ſtrong there at night, when the moon does not ſhine, that one can read diſtinctly by them.

I hope, the gentlemen, who are now going towards the North Pole, will be very careful to obſerve in what point of the compaſs theſe lights generally ariſe there, and whether they originally proceed chiefly from the W. or from the E. alſo; for, if we even ſuppoſe Dr. Halley's theory to be true, there may be more openings to the inner globe than that one, which ſeems to be to the N. W. of Hudſon's-bay.

I am, Sir,

Your conſtant reader,

J. N.

To the ELECTORS *of* Great-Britain.

REMEMBER what one of our moſt eminent writers has ſaid; ENGLAND CAN NEVER BE UNDONE BUT BY A PARLIAMENT. Is not this expreſsly telling you, that we lie at the mercy of Parliament for every privilege we enjoy; and ſhould not we, for that reaſon, be cautious whom we chuſe to repreſent us. More eſpecially whenever a member vacates his ſeat for the acceptance of a place under the government; is not this in effect telling you that he is now liſted in the Royal corps, has taken the King's money, and muſt do the King's buſineſs, [or, in other words, muſt *vote* as the miniſter directs him] or again reſign? Is it not then next to infatuation to rechuſe ſuch a one, after this open declaration, that it is not YOU but HIMSELF that he meant to ſerve?

Is any propoſition more clear; can any truth be more certainly eſtabliſhed, than that every ſervant of the Crown muſt either do what is required of him by the miniſter, or he muſt RESIGN. If therefore you mean to preſerve your rights and privileges as Engliſhmen, chuſe independant repreſentatives.

Conſider, Gentlemen, that, if neither chartered rights, confirmed to you by a *righteous Parliament*, nor long poſſeſſion of your eſtates conveyed to you by Royal favour, can ſecure your property in this kingdom againſt the attacks of a miniſter ſupported by a *venal Parliament*, you can have nothing you can call your own unleſs you chuſe for repreſentatives honeſt, independent men.

TELL TRUTH.

The Explanation of the Plate, No. V. of Curioſities, found in the Ruins of Herculaneum, &c.

THESE three half-length figures repreſented in the fore ground of the annexed print, are in the original painting nearly as big as the life. In the back ground is a man ſtanding in the water up to his cheſt, and holding in his left hand a bent or crooked ſtaff. This is ſuppoſed by Bellicard to be the Judgment of Paris.

The colouring of theſe paintings, of which we have already exhibited copies, Monſ. *Cochin* ſays, has, in general, neither art, beauty, nor variety. The great lights, he adds, are well enough coloured, but the ſemi-tints being nearly the ſame throughout, are of a yelloviſh grey or olive colour, without grace or variety: the red predominates in the ſhades, the line of which is of a duſky hue. Nor is there any ſtrength in the ſhadows of the drapery, a defect that uſually attends painting in freſco and diſtemper. That eminent artiſt does not think the weakneſs of the colouring in theſe pictures the effect of time; becauſe they ſeem perfectly freſh and well preſerved. Almoſt all the pieces are unfiniſhed, and painted pretty much like our decorations of the theatre. The manner is grand enough, and the touches eaſy, but on the whole diſcover more boldneſs than ſkill. Such is this painter's opinion of the paintings found in Herculaneum. How juſt it may be we leave to the judgment of connoiſſeurs.

The uppermoſt compartment in this plate is the exact delineation of a medal, communicated by a gentleman, who is deſirous of knowing the ſubject that it repreſents. The medal is in braſs, has no reverſe, and is exactly of the ſize here repreſented. It is in tolerable preſervation, and was purchaſed by accident. An explanation is requeſted.

*** T. Row's *favour is received; as is the Lady's Caſe. Theron ſhall be properly noticed.* W. B. *has thrown no new light on the ſubject of St. Paul's Smile. The Letter on the Progreſs of the Sciences wants Reviſion: The ingenious Author is requeſted to ſhorten it. The Anſwer to* T. Barker *is poſtponed for want of room. The* Parody, *though innocent in itſelf, and merely a Jeu d'Eſprit, is yet improper for the Gentleman's Magazine.* T. B. H.'s *Verſes want Correction.*

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Charley
SEA
Wigan
Ormskirk
Warrington
Liverpool
N. Wich
Tarporley
Chester
Nampt-Wich
Harleigh
CARDIGAN BAY
Shrewsbury
Wolverhampton
Bewdley
Radnor
Worcester
Hereford
Severn
Bristol Channel
Bristol
GERMAN OCEAN

Mr. URBAN,

IT will, I believe, be impoſſible to read with attention the following narrative, written many years ago in the German language, without obſerving the remarkable analogy between the ſufferings of the Princeſs of Zell, conſort to George the Firſt, and thoſe of the Princeſs of England, his great grand-daughter, conſort to the preſent King of Denmark. How far the declaration of Moſes concerning the *iniquity of fathers* may be diſcernible in this affair, I ſhall not pretend to point out; the bare recital of facts is all I have to offer, and every reader is left to his own comment.

The Duke of Zell (brother to Erneſt Auguſtus, Elector of Hanover, the father of George the Firſt) married a lady of mean birth, but remarkable for beauty and excellent endowments *.

This marriage, ſo humiliating to the haughty houſe of Hanover, occaſioned an almoſt irreparable breach between the Duke and his brother, who was ſtill more incenſed, when, by the favour of the Emperor Leopold, the lady was inveſted with the ducal dignity, and acknowledged in quality of a Princeſs of the Empire; without which her children could not have ſucceeded to the ſovereignty of Zell, and the dukedom of courſe muſt have devolved (if no ſecond marriage had intervened) to the Elector.

If the Ducheſs of Zell was before attached to her illuſtrious conſort by love, gratitude now cemented the union; and it ſeemed the mutual endeavour of the ducal pair to make each other happy. Their ſubjects, charmed with an example of conjugal felicity ſeldom to be met with in courts, were inceſſant in their prayers for an hereditary prince, who might inherit the virtues of his parents, and prove an equal bleſſing to their poſterity; but their deſires did not ſuit with the unſearchable decrees of Providence, and the only fruit of this happy marriage was one daughter, who became celebrated for her gifts and graces, but more for her misfortunes.

To this young lady, when in the full bloom of her youth and beauty, adorned with an education ſuitable to her high birth, ſeveral of the neighbouring princes became ſuitors; but of all the competitors for her father's conſent the young Prince of Wolfenbuttel had the faireſt proſpect of being the happy man. His propoſals were not only received favourably by the Duke and Ducheſs, but his perſon was highly pleaſing to the Princeſs; and ſcarce any-thing remained to be adjuſted but the time and manner of celebrating the nuptials.

The Elector of Hanover, alarmed at an union ſo unfavourable to his views, was determined, if poſſible, to interrupt its courſe. The progreſs, however, which the Prince of Wolfenbuttel had already made, the coolneſs that had long ſubſiſted between the two families, and the averſion which the Electreſs Sophia had teſtified to a nearer connection with the Ducheſs of Zell, were difficulties that appeared inſurmountable. The Electreſs had, moreover, turned her thoughts to an alliance with the royal houſe of England, from which ſhe herſelf had the honour to be deſcended; and with this view the elder ſon actually made a viſit to Great Britain, where it was ſaid he paid his addreſſes to Lady Anne, afterwards wedded to the Prince of Denmark, which, however, were rejected.

The diſappointment which the young Elector met with in this attempt, it is probable, contributed not a little to abate the pride of the Electreſs, and to render her more tractable to the Elector's project of marrying the heir of Hanover to the heireſs of Zell, and thereby uniting the two dominions under one ſovereign.

Before the journey to England had taken place, the motion for an alliance with Zell had been treated by the Electreſs with an air of ridicule; but all on a ſudden her humour changed, and, inſtead of oppoſing, ſhe determined to have the ſole merit of bringing it about. In fact, no one was better qualified for ſuch an undertaking; ſhe was alike proud, and full of condeſcenſion; equally eloquent, and miſtreſs of the arts of courts; and though ſhe had even treated the Ducheſs of Zell with a haughtineſs bordering upon contempt, ſhe had, nevertheleſs, the addreſs to qualify her diſlike in ſuch a manner, that the Duke, inſtead of reſenting it, ſeemed rather to look upon the diſtinguiſhing reſpect ſhewn to himſelf as a mark

* She was of a genteel French family of the reformed religion, that had taken refuge in Germany from the perſecutions carrying on againſt the Proteſtants in France.

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mark of her great condeſcenſion. To ſay the truth, notwithſtanding the variance between the brothers, ſhe had always behaved to the Duke with that apparent affection that was due to the relation to her in which he ſtood.

With this aſcendancy over his Highneſs, ſhe wiſely reſolved to be her own Ambaſſadreſs, and to the weight of her inſtances to add all the advantages to be gained by ſurpriſe; ſhe, therefore, without dropping the moſt diſtant hint of her intentions, ordered her equipage to be in readineſs, and at the cloſe of a fine ſummer's evening ſet out for Zell, where, by means of relays, ſhe arrived ſo early next morning that the Duke and Ducheſs were yet in bed.

Nothing could equal the aſtoniſhment of both, on hearing the door open without their command, and ſeeing the Electreſs enter, who was the perſon in the world the leaſt expected, and to the Ducheſs, perhaps, the leaſt welcome.

The Electreſs, knowing that among princes ſuch freedoms were almoſt without precedent, made haſte to unravel the myſtery of her journey, but, with a reſerve that marked her pride, choſe to expreſs herſelf in the German language, which ſhe knew the Ducheſs did not underſtand.

Whatever arguments, whether of affection or policy, ſhe might urge to gain her ſuit, certain it is, that her perſuaſions prevailed, and in two ſhort hours ſhe undid what the Prince of Wolfenbuttel had been for years before labouring to accompliſh; and before ſhe quitted the room, ſhe obtained a poſitive promiſe from the Duke, that the heireſs of Zell ſhould be affianced to none but the Prince her ſon.

The Ducheſs, it may be imagned, was ſufficiently mortified not to be truſted with the ſecret of this extraordinary viſit till after the buſineſs that occaſioned it was concluded; for tho' the Duke had never been known to deny her any thing before, yet the Electreſs having opened the converſation on the expreſs condition, that the Ducheſs ſhould not be made acquainted with the ſubject of it till after the iſſue was determined, the repeated importunities of the Ducheſs produced only ſo many denials; and it was not till after the Electreſs was in bed to take ſome repoſe that ſhe was at laſt complimented by the Duke as mother to the young Prince of Hanover.

She was thunder-ſtruck at this appellation, and knew not what to reply. She retired to her own apartment, and gave vent to that exceſs of grief that muſt otherwiſe have overwhelmed her; for though ſhe had not preſumed openly to reſent the ſlights put upon her by the Houſe of Hanover, they had, notwithſtanding, left a bitter ſting behind. She felt, likewiſe, for the young Duke of Wolfenbuttel, but more for her daughter who loved him; and the terror with which ſhe was ſeized, on the firſt intimation of this connection, ſeemed to preſage the misfortunes that afterwards attended it.

When a torrent of tears had relieved the heavy load of ſorrow that oppreſſed her, ſhe returned to the Duke, and, falling on her knees in a ſecond tranſport of grief, ſhe implored him, for the love he bore to his only child, to change his mind; ſhe beſeeched him to conſider the conſequences of his breach of faith with the deſerving Prince who had already thought himſelf happy in his conſent; and ſhe enlarged on the viſible contempt in which ſhe herſelf had ever been held by the Electreſs, who would ſtill think herſelf diſhonoured by an alliance which intereſt alone had prompted her to ſolicit.

But neither the conſciouſneſs of his own indiſcretion in ſo haſtily yielding to the perſuaſion of the Electreſs, nor the concern which muſt naturally ariſe for the fate of his only daughter; neither the tears of his beloved conſort, nor the threatening vengeance of an offended Prince, could prevail upon the Duke to alter his reſolution. He ſeemed wholly abſorbed in the thoughts of aggrandizing the Houſe of Lunenburg, and ſhe who had till that fatal interview been able to direct his courſe in every thing, from that moment loſt her influence entirely, and never more recovered it.

The illuſtrious deſcent from a royal line of Kings which the Electreſs had to boaſt, added to a certain dignity of manner that rendered her reſpectable, ſo flattered the vanity of the Duke, that love, which, in his youthful days, had triumphed irreſiſtibly over every other paſſion, as it were, in an inſtant, gave way, and left ambition maſter of the field.

The Electreſs, experienced in the ſudden

den revolutions of the human heart, left nothing untried to accelerate the match. She knew that the Ducheſs had reaſon to oppoſe a marriage in which ſhe had never been conſulted; and ſhe knew likewiſe, that men in years have not always reſolution enough to withſtand the importunities of thoſe whom they have long been accuſtomed to indulge: ſhe, therefore, diſpatched a courier to Hanover, the moment ſhe obtained the Duke's conſent, to acquaint the Elector with the ſucceſs of her journey, and to require the immediate preſence of her ſon. In the mean while ſhe kept the Duke employed in adjuſting the marriage articles, that he might have no time to think of future conſequences, nor to reflect on the injuſtice done to the Prince of Wolfenbuttle by the violation of his promiſe.

The joy with which the news was received, on the arrival of the courier at Hanover, was more apparent in the countenance of the Elector than in that of the Prince his ſon; who, if report may be credited, had contracted an intimacy with Henrietta of Muſſhenbruck; a lady more remarkable for wit and vivacity than for the virtuous refinements which conſtitute the glory of her ſex.

It was, however, neceſſary that he ſhould ſubmit to the will of his Sovereign in an affair of ſuch concernment to the advancement of the State. It is unfortunate for Princes, that policy is made the meaſure of their contracts, and that love has ſeldom any ſhare in directing their choice.

With the indifference natural to a youth already prepoſſeſſed with other attachments, the young Prince of Hanover appeared at the Court of Zell rather as a ſuitor to the Duchy, than as a lover to the Princeſs in whoſe right he was one day to enjoy it; but all that was wanting in gallantry on his ſide, being amply made up by the addreſs of the Electreſs his mother, a ſhort day was appointed for the nuptial ceremony, which was performed with as much pomp and ſolemnity as the ſhort time would allow.

Both the bride and the bridegroom, who were the principal figures, were ſo diſtinguiſhed by their brilliancy of dreſs, uſual upon ſuch occaſions, that, if, by their outward ſplendor, the ſpectators had been to form an eſtimate of their inward felicity, they might have been pronounced the happieſt couple in the univerſe.

But neither gold, nor jewels, nor ſtate, nor ſovereignty, beſtow happineſs; and a troubled ſpirit, ſurrounded with pomp, will hang a cloud upon the brow. It was thus with the Princeſs: ſhe looked upon herſelf as a ſtate victim; and though ſhe was all reſignation, betrayed ſuch a melancholy as would have become Iphigenia when on the point of being ſacrificed.

As for the bridegroom, he was by nature ſullen, reſerved, haughty, and ſelfiſh: he conſidered the Princeſs as the title-deed to the Duchy of Zell, and conſequently behaved like one paſſing through the forms of a Court, which, though tedious and troubleſome, were abſolutely neceſſary to enſure the conveyance. An affectation of gallantry, however, he was obliged to put on; but then it was viſibly an affectation; and though he gave his hand to his bride, his heart remained ſtill in the boſom of his miſtreſs.

Appearances of this untoward nature were by no means pleaſing to the Duke; but the Ducheſs was ſo deeply affected, that it was with difficulty ſhe could conceal, amidſt all the apparent gaiety, the anxiety of her mind, which frequently eſcaped in ſighs ſhe found it impoſſible to ſtifle. The Electreſs, of all the parties concerned, was indeed the only one who, at this triumphant criſis, enjoyed the full tranſport of court politicians, who aſk only for ſucceſs to their meaſures, and laugh at all other conſiderations.

The favourite point being now effectually obtained, neither the Electreſs nor her ſon had any farther buſineſs at Zell. In a few days after the ſolemnity was over, they, therefore, ſet out for Hanover, together with the bride, whoſe grief at quitting her parents was no ways diminiſhed either by the pompous reception ſhe met with from the Elector her father in-law, nor by the phlegmatic careſſes of the Prince her huſband.

Ambition and gallantry, as in moſt other Courts, were then the prevailing purſuits in that of Hanover; and, according to the uſual intercourſe between the ſexes, ladies became powerful, and Lords were made happy, by mutual obligations conferred upon each other.

While ſuch was the commerce, it is not to be wondered at, that foreign adventurers ſhould ſteer with a flattering gale of hope to a liberal port, where For-

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Fortune promised to make their voyage prosperous.

From the moment that Ernest Augustus was affianced to the Princess Palatine, grand-daughter to James the First, the Court of Hanover became celebrated throughout Europe. To this Court, so brilliant before, the late marriage made no small addition of splendor. The young nobility then at Zell, as well natives as strangers, thought it a point of duty, as well as gallantry, to wait upon the bride to the Court of the Prince her husband; and at their head appeared young Count Koningsmark, a noble Swede, in the flower of his age, full of vivacity, and equally formed for love and war.

Tho' born in Sweden, he had been trained up at the Court of Zell; and, while both the Princess and he were children, he was particularly happy in being distinguished by her. Approbation on the one hand did not fail to produce zeal and assiduity on the other; and tho', in the infant state of their minds, neither could be aware of the cause, yet the Princess was never so pleased as when young Koningsmark was with her, nor Koningsmark so gay as when waiting upon the Princess.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

Mr. URBAN,

THE following letter was written by the Rev. G. K. a Dissenting minister at Liverpool, and sent by him (before the last general election) to Sir William Meredith, while he was canvassing votes for that Borough. I have likewise enclosed Sir William Meredith's answer, containing his sentiments of a sacramental test, &c.

By inserting these letters in your useful collection, you'll oblige

A constant Reader.

To Sir *William Meredith*,

SIR,

I Am free of this borough, clear of all engagements to any candidate, and without attachments to any party, but that of honest men who wish well to the civil and religious liberties of mankind; I, therefore, intend giving my vote in the manner that shall have the truest tendency to preserve and extend rational liberty to the whole community. But, previous to my determining any way, as I would hope you have made the civil, political, and religious liberties of mankind the subject of your studies; I take the liberty of asking you, if a bill or bills should be, during your seat in parliament, brought in, praying a full and entire toleration, free from subscriptions, for Protestants of all denominations, and repealing the sacramental test which now deprives the community of the good services of many valuable members, Would you, upon your honour, vote for it? I shall take an answer in writing a favour, and if your sentiments should prove contrary on the important subject, I will return it without making any dishonourable use of it to your prejudice, and vote as to myself shall seem best.

[*To the above Letter Sir* William Meredith *was pleased to return the following Answer*:]

SIR,

I Received the favour of your letter this morning, and am happy to retire a little while to acknowledge it. The question you are pleased to propose, is of such a nature, that, in my present state of absence from reflection, I durst not presume to answer it, had I not considered the subject before. I apprehend the only difference that subsists between Protestants is, Who are the farthest from Popery? In our church many of its ceremonies are retained, in others fewer, in some none at all. Every exclusion from a common national benefit is, in its own degree, persecution, which nothing can justify but necessity, and that *necessity* must arise from the danger of admitting persons to a share in government which from opinion and principle they don't assent to; but all Protestants are agreed in this one point, to support our present constitution, as a republic, under the administration of a king, whose title is sacred whilst he preserves our laws, but forfeited if he attempts to break them. Since, then, we are all united in our principles of civil government, there can be no cause to deprive any Englishman of the emoluments of his country, nor our country of the benefit of any man's services, merely because he is a degree further from Popery than his neighbour. The Romish religion is not bad for society on account of its superstition, but the doctrines it maintains with regard to civil power. If, therefore, a bill is ever brought into parliament to extend the toleration of all Protestants to a free communication of every national good, should I be chosen into Parliament, *upon my honour*, I will not only assent

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aſſent to it, but uſe every faculty I have in ſupport of it; and am ſo far from deſiring you to conceal, that I wiſh every man knew, my thoughts on the ſubject, though I ſhould have expreſſed them not in ſo rude a manner, had I leiſure to be more correct. Were you to ſubmit to read my ſentiments of toleration, I would ſome time hence communicate my poor opinions why it has not yet, and why it ought now to be carried to the length you, and I am ſure I myſelf, think it ought.

I don't take the liberty to ſolicit the intereſt of one in your ſtation, as you will give it on better motives than my requeſt; but will take the firſt opportunity of waiting on you whenever I can command an hour. I am, &c.

W. M.

Mr. URBAN,

THE following letter, being a curioſity, may perhaps entertain your readers. It was occaſioned by a preſumptive ſucceſſor's enquiring, in a feigned name, the ſtate of health of a very old incumbent on a valuable college living in Dorſetſhire. The letter of enquiry being ſent to the clerk of the parith, was delivered by him to the rector, who anſwered it immediately in the following manner:

SIR, Stalbridge, Nov. 1, 1736.

MY clerk being a very mean ſcribe, at his requeſt, I now anſwer the queries of your letter directed to him. My diſtemper was an acute continual fever, holding, from the beginning to the end, about a month, with an intermitting delirium for ten days; contracted (as I ſuppoſe) by taking cold, after a walk of four miles, in the midſt of a very hot day in July laſt. I have been perfectly recovered by the bleſſing of God upon my ſon's (a doctor of phyſic) preſcription; and I have officiated both in the church, and at funerals in the church-yard, about three hundred yards diſtance from my houſe. The diſcourſe of my relapſe was grounded upon a ſlight diſorder of a looſeneſs for two or three days, but not ſo violent as to require any confinement within doors. As to my preſent ſtate of health, with reſpect to my appetite, digeſtion, ſleep, &c. it is equally good, or rather better, in ſome things, than before; particularly in the ſteadineſs of my hand. I never uſe ſpectacles, and, I thank God, I can read the ſmalleſt print by candle-light; always free from gout, ſtone, or any habitual illneſs: And though I entered into my 81ſt year on the 2d of March, the greateſt incommodity I yet find in my old age, is ſome little defect in my hearing and memory. Theſe are mercies, which; as they render the remaining dregs of life tolerable, ſo I deſire with all humility and gratitude to acknowledge; and do heartily pray, that, together with all other bleſſings, they may deſcend upon my ſucceſſor (whoever of that worthy and much honoured ſociety he ſhall be), whenever it ſhall pleaſe God to call me. I am, Sir,

Your unknown humble Servant,
Richard Wright.

My clerk's name is Robert Dowding. Your letter coſt him 4d to the foot-poſt, who brings it from Sherbourn.

N. B. This worthy old divine, whoſe temper of mind ſeems truly edifying, ſurvived this letter about a year, and was then ſucceeded by the enquiring expectant.

Critical Remarks on M. de Voltaire,
Continued from p. 129.

"DAVID, whoſe predeceſſors had not even iron, left Solomon, his ſon, twenty-five thouſand millions (ſix hundred forty eight millions preſent currency), in ready money."

Miſcell. Vol. VII. Chap. I.

"Could Solomon be ſo rich as is pretended? The Chronicles affirm that the petty king David, his father, left him about twenty thouſand millions of our money preſent currency, by the moſt moderate calculation. There is not ſo much ready money in the whole world, and it muſt have been difficult for David to amaſs this treaſure in the little country of Paleſtine."

Phil. Dict. Art. Solomon.

Firſt, we obſerve, that, in the *Miſcellanies*, the ſum left to Solomon by David, is raiſed to twenty-five thouſand millions, and that in the *Dictionary* it is reduced to about twenty thouſand millions: there are therefore about five thouſand millions, abated. This difference well deſerves to be noticed: above a fifth more or leſs, in a ſum, is an object.

We are told, that, in this laſt calculation, *the moſt moderate computation* is adopted *(a)*; a proof that the

(a) In the *Treatiſe on Toleration*, M. de V. reduces the ſums left by David to nineteen thouſand and ſixty-two millions, though he includes in them the ſums which the officers of that Prince alſo gave for the building of the Temple. So many variations, ſufficiently prove the uncertainty of his valuations,

former

former was not too moderate, and alſo that all thoſe calculations have not ſuch evidence as to be abſolutely inconteſtible *(b)*.

But let us allow, that his valuations are juſt, though that might be denied: let us allow, that he is thoroughly acquainted with the true value of the talents here mentioned by the Vulgate, which is not very certain; that the Vulgate has given the exact meaning of the text, which might perhaps be queſtioned: ſuppoſing all this, what will be the conſequence? That it is not credible that David could have left his ſon ſuch a ſum. But how are we obliged to believe it?

Theſe twenty thouſand millions appear to M. de V. an exorbitant, an enormous ſum He has reaſon to think ſo; we think ſo too. It would have been ſufficient to have built a temple of ſolid ſilver *(c)*; at leaſt it would have built many hundreds like that of Solomon, eſpecially ſuch as this writer repreſents it.

But does he not ſee, that the more palpable the miſtake, and the more groſs the abſurdity, the leſs credible it is on the part of an author, who muſt be allowed, if not inſpiration, at leaſt ſome underſtanding? Is it probable that a rational writer ſhould make David ſay, a Prince whom he knew as well as M. de V. that his *predeceſſor had not even iron*, that he *had laid up, in his poverty*, twenty thouſand millions in ready money; that is, according to M. de V. himſelf, more ready money than there is in the whole world?

When ſuch evident miſtakes, as to numbers, are diſcovered in profane writers, we do not pretend to lay them to their charge, if we know that, in other reſpects, they are intelligent and faithful. There is not a critic, who does not think that they ought then rather to be aſcribed to the negligence or inattention of tranſcribers, than to the ſtupid weakneſs of the writer *(d)*. Why does not our critic act with the ſame equity, and follow the ſame rules with reſpect to the ſacred author? And this is the more neceſſary, as probably the tranſcribers ſometimes marked the numbers by letters which we have inſtead of cyphers, and the Hebrew letters, according to M. de V. himſelf, might eaſily be confounded *(e)*.

What therefore does his objection prove? At the moſt that there is ſome fault in the tranſcriber in this text of the Chronicles: but who denies that there may be, and, in fact, are ſome in the Holy Scriptures? Every one allows it *(f)*; and it were needleſs to take the trouble to prove what no one doubts.

In ſhort, it was the cuſtom of the kings of Aſia in the time of David, as it ſtill is at this day, to amaſs treaſures for caſes of exigence, or for the execution of projects which they had formed. They were unacquainted with the new principle *(g)* of the modern govern-

(b) Thus Calmet makes the ſum left by David to Solomon, amount to no more than about twelve thouſand millions.

(c) However, as M. de V. obſerves, this ſum left by David was not ſufficient for Solomon, who was ſtill obliged *to borrow gold of Hiram.*

(d) Theſe faults are diſcovered not only in the writings of the antients, which have gone ſo often through the hands of tranſcribers, but alſo even in the moſt intelligent modern writers. Of this, Baſnage affords a remarkable inſtance. It is ſaid, in his *Hiſtory of the Jews*, that thoſe of Spain, at the time of their expulſion, carried out of it *thirty thouſand millions of ducats*; which is all written in words at length, and is not corrected in the *Errata*. Would it be right to aſcribe this exaggeration to Baſnage, rather than to his Dutch printer?

(e) It may farther be added, in order to prove that this error is owing to the tranſcribers, 1. that the conſtruction is very irregular, or at leaſt very extraordinary, in this paſſage of the Hebrew text; 2. that, in the Arabic verſion, it is *a thouſand talents of gold, and a thouſand of ſilver*; which is a proof that the manuſcript of the Arabic tranſlator had a different reading from that which was uſed by the author of the Vulgate, and manifeſtly gives room to ſuſpect ſome alteration in them both.

(f) M. de V. himſelf cannot help allowing it in his *Treatiſe on Toleration.* See p. 127.

(g) The contrary principle was that of Sixtus V. and Henry IV. whoſe views were probably as extenſive as thoſe of our modern political oeconomiſts. This principle alſo was adopted by the late King of Pruſſia. Is it not true that it has ſucceeded ill with the king his ſon?

It would, perhaps, be a ſubject worthy the diſcuſſion of the learned, to examine whether there was in ancient times as much or more gold and ſilver in proportion than in ours. It ſhould ſeem as if ſo many ſands from which gold duſt was drawn, ſo many rivers which rolled it, ſo many mines which the ancients knew and worked, might at leaſt render the queſtion problematical.

One cannot read the Diſſertation of Dom

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ments of Europe, that it is better for princes to have nothing in their coffers, and to let all the ready money circulate in their dominions. It is no wonder therefore, that, long employed in the project of building a ſuperb temple to the Lord, David, during many years of a glorious reign, after victories gained over ſo many nations, from whom he had taken rich ſpoils, ſhould have amaſſed and left to his ſon conſiderable ſums: For, in truth, let M. de V. ſay what he will, this *Jewiſh Melk* was not a *petty King*, he was a powerful Monarch; and though our critic limits his dominions to the ſmall country of Paleſtine, he chuſes to forget that this victorious Prince had ſubdued ſeveral neighbouring nations, and extended his dominions from the Euphrates to Ezion-geber, and from Ezion-geber to Egypt. This was a little more than *the little country of Paleſtine.*

(To be concluded in our next.)

Mr. URBAN, *Cambridge.*

THE public have hitherto been acquainted with only a ſmall part of the extraordinary caſe of Mr. Blackburne, of Peterhouſe, refuſing to make our *bonâ fide* declaration, and the conſequent refuſal of his degree of Bachelor of Arts. The paper which he gave to the maſter of his college, and which was deemed unſatisfactory and inſufficient, has not yet been made public; I have with ſome difficulty got a copy, and as the young gentleman may not otherwiſe have juſtice done him for the noble ſacrifice which he has made to truth, I will tranſcribe it.

"I Thomas Blackburne, do hereby declare, That I have a firm belief and perſuaſion of the truth of the Chriſtian religion, as it is exhibited in the Scriptures; that I have hitherto communicated with the church of England, as by law eſtabliſhed; and that I have no preſent intention to communicate with any other. Witneſs my hand

Jan. 20, 1773. Thomas Blackburne."

Every candid and liberal Chriſtian will readily diſcern the ſuperior advantage which this thinking young man has over the doting old ones of this place, on the ſcore of reaſon and religion.

Mr. URBAN,

LATELY having had the pleaſure of ſpending a few days at Alkerington, near Manchester, in Lancaſhire, the ſeat of Aſhton Lever, Eſq. I was agreeably entertained, and ſurpriſed to find one of the grandeſt collections of the moſt perfect ſpecimens of Natural Hiſtory that perhaps are to be ſeen in any private gentleman's poſſeſſion in Europe. I have committed to paper a few remarks on ſome of the capital ſpecimens in each department, giving them as I took my notes, and obſerving no method in the arrangement.—I ſend you a copy, hoping it will find a place in your uſeful Magazine.

Halifax, *Nov.* 25, 1772. I am, Sir, yours, &c. T. B.

I ſhall begin with the quadrupeds, of which there are about 60 diſtinct ſpecies, preſerved each in a ſeparate glaſs caſe; of theſe I noticed the following, viz. the Squirrel Monkey, the Coati Mondi, the Egyptian Ichnumon, the Civet-Cat from Gambia, the Oppoſum, a non-deſcript Antelope, the Arctic Fox, the Mexican Muſk-Hog, the Perſian Cat, and the Leopard Cat.

Imperfect conceptions, or what are improperly called Luſus Naturæ, viz. a double headed Calf, a Pig with eight legs, two tails, one back-bone, and one head; a Leveret with ſeven legs, eight feet, and one head; a Kitten with two bodies and one head; a Kitten, a perfect Polypheme, having one eye only, and that in the middle of the head; a Pupp with two mouths and one head.

Out of upwards of 160 ſpecies of birds, natives of or killed in England, are the following, viz. the Ring-tail Eagle, the Peregrine Falcon, the ſhort-ear'd Owl, the greater Butcher-bird, the Hawfinch, the Croſs-bill, the greater and leſſer Brambelings, the Black-game, the Ptarmigan from the Highlands of Scotland, the ſpeckled Plover of Mr. Edwards, the greater Buſtard, the little Buſtard of Edwards, the greater and leſſer Gooſanders, the creſted Graebe, the little Hawk, a large

Dom Calmet on the texts which we have been examining, without allowing that, in thoſe ancient times, the kings, the temples, and ſome cities had an opulence that was aſtoniſhing. M. de V. himſelf obſerves, in his *Treatiſe on Toleration*, that the riches, which Herodotus ſays he had ſeen in the temple of Epheſus, are ſurprizing; but ſhould this ſurprize make us deny the facts?

large Snipe, weighs eight ounces, a Non-deſcript, a Godwit not deſcribed, the Knot, the Whimball, a kind of Puffer not deſcribed, the Pool-ſnipe, the Hoopie, the ſwallow-tail Shell-Drake.

Amongſt the birds are the following ſingular conceptions, and out of the way colours; a Chick with two heads to one body; one with two bodies and only one head; a Duck with one head and two bodies; a Duck with a foot growing out of its head; a white Starling; a pyed Blackbird; a yellow Robin; a white Sparrow; a pyed Hedge-ſparrow; and a dun Wagtail.

Of the exotics; out of upwards of 100 well-preſerved ſpecimens I ſelected the following, viz. the Southern Penguin, the Flamingo, a large brown Owl from North America, the ſcarlet Maccau, the green and ſcarlet Lawry, a bird of Paradiſe, a curious ſpecimen; the white Heron of Cateſby, the little Bittron, the Booby, the little Indian Pye of Edwards, the red throated Groſs-beak, the greater Blackbird, the red-winged Starling, the Cardinal-bird, the Bannana-bird, the ſummer Red-bird, with many more equally curious.

Upwards of 100 ſpecimens of Engliſh fiſhes, viz. the Dragonot, the Wolf Fiſh, the Lump Fiſh, the Skuttle Fiſh, the Ink Fiſh, the Gilt Charr, the Scarlet Gurnard, the Sturgeon, the Lamprey, the Eelpout.

From theſe I will proceed to the exotics, of which I numbered upwards of 100 ſpecies, and noted the following, viz. the hammer-headed Shark, the Saw Fiſh, the Balance Fiſh, the Flying Gurnard, the long File Fiſh, the Dolphin, the Lump Fiſh, the Jackulator Fiſh, the Unicorn Fiſh, the Trumpet Fiſh, the Remora or Sucking Fiſh, the Hare Globe Fiſh, the Porcupine Fiſh, the Porcupine Globe Fiſh, the Porcupine Bladder Fiſh, the Holly Fiſh, the Sting Ray, the Triangular-horned Fiſh, the Urchin, or Hedge-hog Fiſh, the Bladder Fiſh, and the Weaſel Fiſh.

Upwards of 200 ſpecimens of ſhells, amongſt which are many rare and valuable.

Of Serpents, Lizards, Frogs, Toads, &c. preſerved in ſpirits, upwards of one hundred diſtinct ſpecimens.

Of Lobſters, Crabs, and large Beetles, upwards of 100 ſpecies. Upwards of 200 kinds of birds eggs, with a great number of curious neſts.

There are no leſs than 1100 ſpecimens of Foſſils, many hundreds of which are capital ones. Of Spars, Chriſtals, and Stalactites, &c. &c. many fine ſpecimens; one ſpecimen of Spar I meaſured, and found its height to be 35 inches, and its weight, as noted upon it, is 155lb. of a very beautiful form, and ſeems entirely pellucid ('tis really a fine ſpecimen). Upwards of 200 ſpecimens of foreign marble, and a perfect aſſortment of the Derbyſhire marbles. Here are alſo depoſited many wonderful pieces of art, the following of which I put down; upwards of 1000 kinds of medals, beſides a vaſt number of caſts, many thouſands in ſulphur, plaiſter, and wax; and upwards of 200 capital drawings, highly finiſhed after natural ſubjects in this Muſeum, and done by gentlemen eminent in the art.

A few pictures of birds in ſtraw, very natural, by Miſs Gregg; a baſket of flowers, cut in paper,—a moſt maſterly performance; the flowers are juſtly repreſented, not the leaſt dot of the apices of the ſtamina wanting, or the leaſt fault in the proportion; every part is ſo truly obſerved, that it was new to me every time I went to ſee it, and gave me great delight. This curious baſket of flowers was executed by Mrs. Groves.

There are a great number of antique dreſſes and parts of dreſſes of our own and other nations.

Near 200 ſpecies of warlike inſtruments, ancient and modern; but as I am no friend to fighting, of theſe I took no further notice, or elſe I might have mentioned the Tomahawk, the Scalping-knife, and many more ſuch deſperate diabolical inſtruments of deſtruction, invented, no doubt, by the Devil himſelf.

Here is a head of his preſent Majeſty, cut in Cannil Coal, ſaid to be a ſtriking likeneſs; indeed the workmanſhip is inimitable.

Here is alſo a drawing in Indian ink of a head of a late Duke of Bridgewater, valued at 100 guineas.

I had like to have omitted mentioning a great number of fine ſpecimens of different kinds of Corals and Coralines, Aſtroites, Madrepores, Porpitæ, and in particular one piece of Foſſil Coral, very fine; its weight is 258lb. and circumference two yards 12 inches (I think theſe kinds are called Brainſtones). There are alſo a great number of plants and inſects, of which

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From a Medal in Brass.

N.o V of Curiosities found in the Ruins of Herculaneum

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which I ſhall take no notice at preſent. Upwards of 1300 glaſs caſes, containing curious ſubjects, placed in three rooms, beſides four ſides of rooms ſhelved from top to bottom, with glaſs doors before them.

Some Account of the General Plan of Navigable Canals.

SEVERAL of our readers having ſuggeſted, that plans of the public canals, lately compleated, for the purpoſes of inland navigation, of others now forming, and of ſome that are ſtill in contemplation, would be of uſe not only to thoſe who dwell in the neighbourhood of thoſe canals, but to the public in general, application was made for that purpoſe to Mr. Charles Whitworth, draughtſman to the celebrated Mr. Brindley, who approved the deſign, and furniſhed us with ſuch ſurveys as he himſelf had actually made, and alſo with others that were laid before the Parliament.

But local ſurveys, however pleaſing to thoſe upon the ſpot, were not found intelligible enough to intereſt the public in their publication, without a general plan, by which their immediate connection and communication with each other might be ſeen at one view: we, therefore, were adviſed to procure ſuch a plan, in order to make theſe detached ſurveys generally uſeful, which before were but partially underſtood.

It is this plan that we now offer to the public. It is unincumbered with names, that the different courſes of the canals may the more eaſily be traced.

The extent of theſe canals could hardly have been thought practicable at firſt ſetting out. Whoever had ſuggeſted the eſtabliſhment of an inland navigation from Kendal, in Weſtmoreland, to London, before the taſte for inland navigations became the mode, would have been looked upon as a viſionary, and his undertaking would have been treated rather as the project of a madman, than the practicable deſign of an able engineer: and yet, by the plan exhibited, it appears that the ſame has been, or will be ſoon, effected, without ſuch an idea having ever entered into the minds of thoſe by whom it either is, or will be compleated.

The courſe of this navigation is well worth obſerving.

From the extremity of the annexed plan at *a*, the navigation here ſpoken of is carried on to *b*, by means of the Lancaſter canal; and from *b* to *c*, by that of Liverpool and Leeds; from *c* to *b*, the river Merſey continues it, and there the Duke of Bridgewater's navigation breaks away from the direct courſe, which, however, is continued to *n*, by the canal that joins the Trent and Merſey. At *u* the Stafford canal breaks off, which joins the Trent to the Severn; but the navigation to London is ſtill carried forward by the Coventry canal, which continues the line to *x*, where the Oxford canal commences, which continues it to the river Thames, and by that river it is brought forward to London; a courſe of inland navigation (reckoning the windings) of near 500 miles in extent.

But the grand project that immediately preſented itſelf, after that begun by the Duke of Bridgewater, was opening a communication between the German and Iriſh ſeas; by which a hazardous navigation, of more than 800 miles by ſea, might be reduced to little more than 150 miles within land. As this navigation carried the appearance of general convenience to the countries through which it paſſed, it alſo promiſed large gain to the adventurers; and though it is not yet compleated, yet the ſucceſs with which it proceeds has encouraged other adventurers to embark in ſimilar undertakings, by which it appears, that there is not only a communication open by water, between Liverpool and Hull, by the way of Leeds, but alſo between the Briſtol Channel and the Humber, by the junction now made between the Trent and the Severn.

If theſe vaſt undertakings are conſidered as accompliſhed by private adventurers, perhaps there are none ſuch to be found of equal extent in the univerſe: and yet we have no reaſon to believe that the progreſs of canalling is yet at a ſtand in England. There are many tracts of country ſtill to be traverſed, that may be advantageouſly connected, and which, probably, will be ſo connected in the courſe of a very few years.

The diſtance, for inſtance, from Peterborough to Rugby, by which the Nene and the Avon may be joined, and, by that junction, the Nene and the Severn in a direct line, and the Nene and the Thames collaterally, is an undertaking inconſiderable, in point of expence, in compariſon to other navi-

gations

gations that have lately been compleated.

The long-projected junction of the Isis with the Severn is another undertaking, which, though of more difficulty than the preceding, is by no means impracticable.

We forbear to mention other canals, which tend only to shorten navigations already established; such as that from Reading to London, represented by the letters *A* and *B*, in the general plan; and also the canals from particular towns to other navigations, such as that from Droitwich to the Severn; these having reference only to the particular places to which they are carried: but the junction of rivers that fall into opposite seas are works of magnitude, in which whole communities are interested, and, therefore, are worthy the public attention.

Explanation of the Letters in the Plan.

		Miles.
a b	mark the Lancaster Canal	72¼
c d	Liverpool to Leeds	108½
d e	Leeds to Selby ——	23½
f g b	Duke of Bridgewater's Navigation ——	34
i k l	Chester and Middlewich	26¼
h m	Trent to Mersey	88
n o	Trent to Severn	46¼
p q r	Birmingham Canal	24½
s t	Droitwich Canal	5¼
u w	Coventry Canal	36¼
x y	Oxford Canal	82
z &	Chesterfield Canal	44
A	Reading to Monkey Island	15
B	Monkey Island to Isleworth	18

Mr. URBAN,

TO commemorate the virtues of great and eminent men, who have been honourable in their day, is a tribute due to their memory:—a tribute which sensible men pay from emotions of respectful gratitude, and from a hope that it may prove an incentive to the living to emulate their virtues.

Of this class the late Mr. Samuel Fothergill, of Warrington, an eminent Preacher among the Quakers, and brother to Dr. Fothergill, of London, may with great justice be ranked. I knew him well; and had the happiness of his occasional acquaintance. I call it the happiness, because I never enjoyed the company of any person from whom I received more real satisfaction; and, however diversified with affliction the future part of my life may prove, I shall never remember those hours I have spent with him but with peculiar pleasure. He was an happy compound of the Gentleman and the Christian; the virtues and amiable qualities of each character being admirably blended in him. Graceful in his person and deportment, easy and affable in his manner, he commanded both respect and love. He possessed natural abilities far superior to the generality of mankind, and improved them to the utmost of his power. Well read both in books and men, his studies did not terminate in barren speculation; but the great truths of religion were deeply implanted in his heart, and beamed forth illustriously in a benevolent and truly Christian conduct.

As a member of civil society, he was exceedingly useful, filling up the social and relative duties of life with great propriety. Blameless in his manners, kind, charitable, and ready on all occasions to devote his time and talents to promote the best of all causes, the good of mankind, he lived beloved, and his loss is deeply deplored by all who had the happiness of knowing his worth.

As a Preacher, he was far superior to most that fill that station: sound in the important doctrines of the Christian Faith, he endeavoured to promote them universally, with the greatest energy of language, and the most persuasive eloquence. In this capacity he was, indeed, truly great; and his greatness received additional lustre from his humility. Although followed by numbers, and courted by persons of superior rank and station, and admired by those of all persuasions, the applause, which his eminence justly acquired, did not exalt, but evidently tended to make him humble. He was a person of an enlarged mind, zealous without bigotry, and a steady promoter of universal charity. In his sermons, it was evident to all his intelligent hearers, that he deeply felt the force of those solemn truths he delivered; and his manner of displaying them was so justly emphatical, that none but the insensible or obdurate could withstand their force, or remain unaffected by them. He travelled much, from the most disinterested motives, among his friends in Great-Britain, Ireland, and the American Colonies, for the promotion of piety and Christian virtue, and for the advancement of that faith

and

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and religion in which he moſt ſurely believed, and was ſo eminent an example.

During the latter part of his life he was much indiſpoſed in his health; but (as I have heard from the beſt authority) perfectly happy and eaſy in his mind, having an evidence in himſelf, that he was approaching that ſtate of felicity which is prepared for the righteous. This evidence ſupported him through the remains of a painful life, and was his unfailing hope in the awful hour of death, which (when near his end) he declared "had no terrors, nor would the grave have any victory:" and alſo added, that "as he had lived, ſo he ſhould cloſe with the moſt unſhaken aſſurance, that he had not followed cunningly-deviſed fables, but the pure living and eternal ſubſtance."—Such was his exemplary life!—Such his triumphant death!—A life ſo ſpent is truly honourable—and ſuch a death unſpeakably glorious!

A Lover of Truth and Juſtice.

Mr. URBAN,

IN Sir John Dalrymple's Appendix to his Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland, part I. p. 71. are two letters, which enable us to clear up not only ſome aſperſions of Biſhop Burnet on the Earl of Dartmouth and the Duke of York, but alſo a miſtake or two of Dr. Campbell in Biographia Britannica, vol. ii. p. 1335, note C. The Biſhop tells us, that "the Duke, when he was ſhipwrecked [in the Glouceſter frigate, in May 1682], got into a boat, and took care of his dogs and ſome unknown perſons, who were taken, from that earneſt care of his, to be his prieſts. The long-boat went off with very few in her, though ſhe might have carried off above eighty more than ſhe did. One hundred and fifty perſons periſhed: ſome of them men of great quality. But the Duke took no notice of this cruel neglect, which was laid chiefly to Legge's charge." On this Dr. C. makes the following remark: "What blame fell upon Legge, or who this Legge was, is not eaſy to determine; for as to Colonel Legge, then Maſter of the Ordnance, and a Privy Counſellor, afterwards Lord Dartmouth, and Admiral of the Fleet, he was viſiting the fortreſſes of the kingdom at this time by his Majeſty's command." For this he quotes Collins's Peerage, vol. iii. p. 107. Colonel Legge, it is true, had a commiſſion in 1682, for viewing all the forts and garriſons in England; but that he was the Legge whom the Biſhop mentions, and unjuſtly blames, appears from the following letter of his ſon, (communicated by the preſent E. of Dartmouth) which you would do well to inſert at large, as it clears up an intereſting fact, and exculpates both the Duke and him, of this imputed charge of inſenſibility, too natural to the Duke on moſt other trying occaſions:

Earl of DARTMOUTH to ERASMUS LEWIS, Eſq.

Sandwell, Jan. 25, 1723-4.

SIR,

"THIS is only in anſwer to the laſt paragraph of yours of the 21ſt. *My father was on board the Glouceſter*, but ſo little deſerved to have the drowning 150 men (which the Biſhop has ſo liberally beſtowed upon him) laid chiefly to his charge, that it was in great meaſure owing to him, that any eſcaped after the ſhip had ſtruck. He ſeveral times preſſed the Duke to get into the boat, who refuſed to do it, telling him, that if he were gone, nobody would take care of the ſhip, which he had hopes might be ſaved, if ſhe were not abandoned. But my father finding ſhe was ready to ſink, told him if he ſtayed any longer they ſhould be obliged to force him out: upon which the Duke ordered a ſtrong box to be lifted into the boat, which, beſides being extremely weighty, took up a good deal of time, as well as room. My father aſked him with ſome warmth, if there was any thing in it worth a man's life. The Duke anſwered, that there were things of ſo great conſequence both to the King and himſelf, that he would hazard his own rather than it ſhould be loſt. Before he went off, he enquired for Lord Roxborough and Lord Obrian, but the confuſion and hurry was ſo great that they could not be found. When the Duke, and *as many as ſhe would hold with ſafety*, were in the boat, my father ſtood with his ſword drawn to hinder the crowd from overſetting of her, which I ſuppoſe was what the Biſhop eſteemed a fault; but the King thanked him publickly for the care he had taken of the Duke; and the Dutcheſs, who was not apt to favour him much upon other occaſions, ſaid upon this, that ſhe thought herſelf more obliged to him than to any man in the world, and ſhould do ſo as long as ſhe lived.

I can-

I cannot gueſs what induced the Biſhop to charge my father with the long-boat's not being ſufficiently manned; for if that were the caſe (which I much doubt) it was not under his direction, he being on board in no other capacity, but as a paſſenger and the Duke's ſervant; and I believe the reflection upon the Duke for his care of the dogs to be as ill grounded; for I remember a ſtory (that was in every body's mouth at that time) of a ſtruggle that happened for a plank between Sir Charles Scarborough and the Duke's dog Mumper, which convinces me that the dogs were left to take care of themſelves (as he did) if there were any more on board, which I never heard till the Biſhop's ſtory book was publiſhed. This is all in relation to that affair, that ever came to the knowledge of, SIR,

Your moſt faithful humble ſervant,
DARTMOUTH."

Dr. Campbell mentions the above incident of two perſons ſtanding with their ſwords drawn, one in the boat, the other on board the ſhip, to prevent that irregular crouding which might have endangered the boat as well as the ſhip; and adds, "If the reader is curious to know who thoſe perſons were, we ſhall endeavour to ſatisfy him. He on board the ſhip was Sir John Berry [the captain], who, after performing this ſervice, eſcaped very narrowly himſelf, by ſwimming to a rope that was thrown over the ſtern of Capt. Wybourn's ſhip; and he in the boat was *Colonel Churchill* [afterwards the great Duke of Marlborough], who for this ſervice is very juſtly ſaid to have contributed to the preſervation of the Duke his maſter's life." We ſee, however, by Lord Dartmouth's letter, that the biographer is here miſtaken, and that *Colonel Legge* was the perſon who performed this ſervice.

Notwithſtanding the apathy by which the D. of York's character is ſo diſtinguiſhed, or rather diſgraced, that, as Sir John Dalrymple juſtly obſerves, "in all his letters (numerous as they are) ſcarce one ſtroke of genius or ſenſibility is to be found," let us be careful of loading his memory more than it deſerves. On ſuch good authority let us allow, that the boat, inſtead of being "able to carry off above eighty more than they did," was as full as ſhe could ſafely be; that, though Lord Roxborough and Lord Obrian were left behind, the Duke, "before he went off, enquired for them," and that the dogs (Mumper in particular) were left to ſtruggle for planks, and "take care of themſelves." It appears, too, by a letter in this Appendix from Sir James Dick, Lord Provoſt of Edinburgh, one of the perſons that were ſhipwrecked, that the Duke, Earl Winton, and the Preſident of the Seſſion, and two of the bedchamber men who drew their ſwords to hold people off, were *all* that went in *the Duke's little boat*, as he calls it. No *unknown perſons* are mentioned. And in the *ſhip's boat*, beſides Sir James, and the ſailors who rowed, he tells us, there were Earl Perth, Earl Middleton, the Laird of Taich, with ſeveral others, and afterwards 20 or 24 ſeamen more jumped in upon them from the ſhrouds, "which made all the ſpectators and themſelves to think they were ſinking, being ſo thronged," &c. He mentions alſo the great difficulty they had to reach the neareſt yatch, the wind being N. E. and the waves boiſterous, and their being obliged to force off the gripe of many who were ſwimming and catched hold of the boat. All circumſtances, and the ſize of a frigate's long-boat conſidered, let any ſeaman judge whether *it went off* (as the Biſhop ſays) *with very few*, or whether it could have held eighty (or any) more. Yours, CRITO.

An authentic Account of the Honours paid to the Remains of the late Sir Wm. Trelawney, Bt. *by the Aſſembly of the Province of* Jamaica, *over which Province he was Governor.*

IN a former Magazine, p. 67, we promiſed to give a more particular account of the honours paid to the memory of the late worthy governor of Jamaica, than we had then room to inſert. We are now furniſhed with authentic materials to fulfil our engagement; and it is with pleaſure that we can produce an example of ſuch rare wiſdom in a Governor as to be able to ſubdue, in theſe licentious times, all oppoſition to government.

On the 11th of December, his Excellency Sir William Trelawney, late Governor of Jamaica, departed this life, after a long and tedious illneſs, which he bore with fortitude, and died with that firm hope of a happy immortality which a virtuous and admirable uniformity and conſiſtency of character, and the calm conſcience of a life well

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well ſpent in the ſervice of his country, at once inſpired and juſtified. During four years reſidence in the adminiſtration of that government, he ſo wiſely guided and ſteadily held the reins of power, and maintained ſuch an inflexible integrity of conduct, (altogether unbiaſſed by private attachments or ſelfiſh conſiderations) that PARTY herſelf forgot her reſentments, and ſeemingly left no conteſt, but who ſhould moſt promote the eaſe and happineſs of an adminiſtration which gave eaſe and happineſs to all. The great and univerſal regret which the apprehenſion of that unhappy event gave to all ranks of people, is the ſureſt proof of his Excellency's merit, as well as the ſtrongeſt teſtimony, that a government conducted on the ſame principles cannot fail of meeting the nobleſt reward, THE GENERAL APPLAUSE OF A GRATEFUL AND UNITED PEOPLE.

To the foregoing imperfect ſketch of his Excellency's character, we have the ſatisfaction to add, that the honourable the Houſe of Aſſembly (which was then ſitting) immediately on receiving the information of the melancholy event, voted a magnificent funeral to his Excellency's remains at the public expence, in order, as it is expreſſed in the vote, "to teſtify the grateful reſpect which the houſe entertained of his Excellency's merit; the ſenſe they had of the great and univerſal ſatisfaction which his mild and equitable adminiſtration gave to all ranks of people; and the real regret they felt at his loſs." The honourable the Council, concurring in this diſtinguiſhed reſolution, a joint Committee of both branches was appointed to conduct the funeral. Accordingly, on Sunday evening, the 13th of December, the body, incloſed in a coffin of lead, placed in an outward ſhell, covered with crimſon velvet, and richly furniſhed, lay in ſtate in the Council-chamber, which was hung with black, and illuminated with large tapers of wax; and, to their great honour, the members of the legiſlature, the officers of the navy, army and militia, the magiſtrates and all ranks of people, ſeemed to vie with each other, in ſhewing the moſt grateful teſtimony of reſpect and regard to the Governor's memory. About ſeven o'clock, the ſame evening, the proceſſion began from the King's houſe, in the following order, the artillery firing minute guns, viz.

Spaniſh-Town Regiment of Foot Militia.
The 36th Regiment of Foot under the command of Col. Campbell, marching in form, with their arms reverſed, preceded by a Band of Muſic collected from the different Regiments, and the battalion lately arrived, playing
The Dead March in Saul.
Eight Mutes.
The Governor's Secretary and Houſhold.
Public Officers.
Provoſt Marſhal General.
Phyſicians.
Clergy.

Four Bearers, viz.		Four Bearers
Hon A. Sinclair,	THE BODY.	Hon. J. Scott,
Hon. W. Brown,		Hon. T. Iredell
Hon. B. Edwards,		Hon. J. Ellis,
Hon. W. Harvie,		Hon. T. Beach.
Two Aides de Camp.		Two Aides de Camp.

Chief Mourners.
Hon. Mr. Harriſon—Hon. Mr. May.
Houſe of Aſſembly as Mourners.
Judges of the Grand Court and Aſſize.
Colonel Prevoſt, and Officers of the Royal Americans.
Captains of the men of war, and Officers of the Fleet.
Barriſters at Law.
Maſters in Chancery.
Attendants.
Troop of Horſe.

Notwithſtanding the prodigious concourſe of people to ſee the ceremony, the moſt profound ſilence was obſerved, during the whole proceſſion, which the great number of lights, the darkneſs of the evening, the proper diſpoſition of the ſoldiery and militia, and the different attendants, with the funeral apparatus, rendered uncommonly ſolemn and ſtriking. On arriving at the church, the militia and Colonel Campbell's regiment formed a line, through which the bier was conveyed to the chancel, the mourners and attendants following in order; and, on their entering the front door, a band of muſic, previouſly placed in the organ-loft, began an occaſional anthem. A ſermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Warren, his Excellency's domeſtic chaplain; and the funeral ſervice was read by the Rev. Mr. Grignion; and "*Duſt to Duſt*," accompanied by three vollies from the regulars, concluded the ſolemnity, and depoſited in eternal reſt the remains of a man,

Cui pudor, & juſtitiæ ſoror,
Incorrupta fides, nudaq; veritas,
Quando ullum inveniet parem?
Multis ille quidem flebilis occidit.

Upon the whole, the determination of the Honourable the Council and Aſſembly

ſembly on this occaſion, and the conduct of the joint Committee, in every part of the funeral ceremony, reflect infinite honour on the whole community; and effectually wipe off the aſperſion which ignorance or malevolence has frequently thrown on the colonies, particularly that of Jamaica, repreſenting them as a people impatient of ſubjection, averſe to all government, and amongſt whom a mild and virtuous adminiſtration always meets with diſappointment and diſregard.

Mr. URBAN,

PRopoſals having juſt been publiſhed for printing by ſubſcription, ſome poems written by Phillis, a negro ſervant of Mr. Wheatley, of Boſton, in New England, the following account has been received from her maſter.

"Phillis was brought from Africa to America in the year 1761, between ſeven and eight years of age, without any aſſiſtance from ſchool education; and by only what ſhe was taught in the family, ſhe, in ſixteen months time from her arrival, attained the Engliſh language, to which ſhe was an utter ſtranger before, to ſuch a degree as to read any the moſt difficult parts of the ſacred writings, to the great aſtoniſhment of all who heard her.

"As to her *writing*, her own curioſity led her to it; and this ſhe learned in ſo ſhort a time, that, in the year 1765, ſhe wrote a letter to the Rev. Mr. Occom, the Indian miniſter, while in England.

"She has a great inclination to learn the Latin tongue, and has made ſome progreſs in it. This relation is given by her maſter, who bought her, and with whom ſhe now lives.

John Wheatley.

Boſton, Nov. 14, 1772."

As many perhaps will be ready to ſuſpect that theſe poems are not really the writings of Phillis, an atteſtation has been procured from the governor, lieutenant governor, and ſeveral others of the moſt reſpectable perſons in Boſton, certifying, That "the poems there ſpecified were (as they verily believe) written by Phillis, a young negro girl, who was but a few years ſince brought an uncultivated barbarian from Africa, and has been, and now is, under the diſadvantage of ſerving as a ſlave in a family in Boſton; and that ſhe has been examined by the beſt judges, and is thought qualified to write them."

P. S. It is hoped (though it is not ſo expreſſed) that the profits of this publication will, in the firſt place, be applied towards purchaſing the freedom of the author: and, if ſo, it is not doubted that every friend to the rights of humanity will liberally contribute to ſuch an emancipation, both of mind and body, from a condition always dreadful, but felt with double poignancy by genius and ſenſibility.

To the TITHE-COMMITTEE *at the Crown and Anchor in the Strand.*

Gentlemen,

I HAVE read with uncommon ſatisfaction the advertiſement you have printed, together with the eloquent ſpeech ſaid to be made by one of your members at your meeting on the 17th of March; and I greatly honour the noble ſpirit of freedom and patriotiſm by which you ſeem to be actuated. Whatever hard things a few cynical men may ſay of the preſent times, it is certain that none have been more prolific in meetings, aſſociations, reſolutions, and ſubſcriptions for the good of our dear country. That wiſe and virtuous body, *the Supporters of the Bill of Rights*, firſt led the way, and were followed by the *Conſtitutional Club*, by clubs of *Journeymen Taylors*, *Journeymen Cabinet-makers*, and *Journeymen Barbers*; who all *met*, and *reſolved*, and *ſubſcribed*, for the redreſs of grievances, and the ſupport of their reſpective rights and privileges. Projects, too, have ſtarted up in quick ſucceſſion, one after another, to the immortal honour of their inventors, and the infinite advantage of the kingdom in general. To Mr. Moore's ingenuity it is owing that our carriages are now drawn without horſes; to Mr. Blake we are obliged for the preſent reaſonable price of fiſh; to the Aſſociation at the Chapter Coffee-houſe we are indebted for the plenty and cheapneſs of all other proviſions; and to the illuſtrious ſociety of Chairmen and Hackney Coachmen, our thanks are due for the noble *ſtand* they made againſt the iniquitous and oppreſſive deſign of raiſing the price of porter. The livery and common-council of London have alſo taken a large ſhare in the great work of national reformation. They have *reſolved*, *inſtructed*, *petitioned*, *and remonſtrated*, 'till they begin to think it neceſſary to look about them, and

and to conſult their learned Recorder whether they ſhould venture any farther. Having therefore puſhed the *civil government* as far as they well can with ſafety to their own perſons, they now leave it to you, gentlemen, to try your hands at the *church*; which has been ſo cloſe a confederate with government, and ſo determined an enemy to all modern patriotiſm, that it well deſerves to be treated with a proper degree of ſeverity; and will, I doubt not, by your means, be reduced as low as the preſent wicked adminiſtration has been by your worthy fellow-labourers at the London Tavern. With infinite pleaſure I obſerve the very ſouls of thoſe gentlemen (who are now, alas! no more) as it were, transfuſed into your ſociety. The ſame equity, fairneſs, decency, modeſty, and regard to truth, which ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed thoſe your illuſtrious predeceſſors, are already plainly diſcernable in your reſolutions and proceedings.

Nothing can be more juſt than the opinion of your meeting, that the Tithe-laws are productive of many and great inconveniences. But I hope, gentlemen, you do not conſider this opinion as peculiar to yourſelves; the Quakers are all of the very ſame opinion to a man: and there are few farmers in the kingdom, I believe, who would not be glad to be excuſed from paying any tithes at all, if the legiſlature would be ſo kind as to releaſe them from that burthen. But, unfortunately, the laws are in this inſtance extremely ſtubborn and obſtinate; and the land of this country is born (as Mr. Burke expreſſed it) *with tithe about its neck*. Many laudable efforts have been made (eſpecially in the courſe of the laſt ſeſſion) to ſhake off this galling yoke, but hitherto in vain. Your attempt will, I truſt, be crowned with better ſucceſs. The Quakers took a wrong method. They endeavoured to deceive the Houſe of Commons by a bill with a falſe title and preamble; but you, with a noble diſdain of ſuch mean artifices, go a more effectual way to work: you *threaten* the members of parliament with your diſpleaſure at the next general election, if they do not comply, and invite all the counties of England to follow your example. This is in the true ſpirit of modern Petitioners; and theſe prudent and well-timed menaces will, I am perſuaded, produce the moſt ſalutary effects.

There is ſomething, even at firſt ſight, ſo extremely reaſonable and benevolent in your propoſal, that I ſhould think neither the clergy themſelves, nor the lay-impropriators, can have the leaſt objection to it, eſpecially as you aſſure them, that it will be no leſs beneficial to them than to you. How kind and diſintereſted is it in you to take ſo much pains, and put yourſelves to ſo much expence, for the good of others! and how exceedingly are the clergy obliged to you for endeavouring to eaſe them of all thoſe difficulties and law-ſuits in which the recovery of their tithes frequently involves them; for when they have no tithes at all, it is evident they can have no farther trouble about them. But, in order to complete the kindneſs, you ought methinks to go on a little farther, and to relieve the clergy at once of all their cares, by taking from them every kind of legal maintenance: for as religion is confeſſedly a *voluntary* thing, all contributions towards the ſupport of it, ought to be *voluntary* too; and no man ſhould be compelled by law either to *believe*, or to *pay* for believing, any thing contrary to his inclinations. This doctrine I do not deſpair of ſeeing inculcated at ſome future meeting at the Crown and Anchor. In the mean while, let me earneſtly recommend to your moſt ſerious conſideration, two other grievances which cry aloud for redreſs; I mean the *odious and oppreſſive taxes* impoſed upon us by government, and the *odious and enormous rents* exacted of us by our landlords. The very ſame reaſons which you urge for the abolition of tithes, apply with equal force to the abolition of rents and taxes. They are both of them (as you ſay of tithes) *oppreſſive and arbitrary impoſitions on the poor farmer*; *they diſcourage agriculture*; *they enhance the price of proviſions*; *they render the exactors of them odious*; *and, if ſuffered to encreaſe as they have done of late years, muſt produce a permanent ſcarcity throughout the kingdom*: whereas, if they were aboliſhed, the farmer would be eaſed, the landlord and the exciſeman would have no trouble, manufactures would flouriſh, corn would be cheap, and we ſhould be the richeſt and happieſt people in the world.

Let me then entreat you, gentlemen, not to ſtop till you have eaſed us of all our grievances and burthens both eccleſiaſtical and civil. A great Patriot lately ſet you a noble example, in re-

fuſing

fisting the payment of taxes; but it was too much for one single arm to atchieve: It requires an association as wise and as respectable as yours to carry it into execution. Only threaten the members of Parliament a little more, and advertise for a sufficient number of grievances, and your work will be done. The abolition of rents may, indeed, be attended with a little more difficulty: but perseverance, as Mr. Wilkes has often assured us, will do every thing. Get only the *tenth part* first, and I will answer for it *the other nine parts* shall soon be yours.

I am, Gentlemen, yours, &c.

Northampton, *A Farmer.*
March 30, 1773.

Mr. URBAN,

NOT long since the public were presented with a large work, under the title of "Tables for correcting the apparent distance of the Moon and a Star, from the effects of refraction and parallax, published by order of the Commissioners of Longitude;" to which is prefixed a Preface, under the name of the Rev. Dr. *Shepherd*; giving a very partial, and in some respects false, account of the occasion of that undertaking, which account has since been printed almost *verbatim* in the last Monthly Review. In order, therefore, to undeceive the world, and do myself justice, I intreat you to give a place in your next Magazine to the ensuing remarks on some particulars in that Preface; which, to render the more unexceptionable, I shall, in imitation of the Rev. *Doctor*, sign with my name *and titles at length*, that he and the Rev. Mr. *Maskelyne*, who will be frequently named upon the occasion, may know to whom they are obliged for the following strictures:—At the same time declaring, that, though I will be always ready to shew due respect to any thing like an answer, which shall appear with the sanction of either of their names, yet I shall by no means think myself obliged to take notice of any thing which may be advanced under any other signature.

I shall begin with what is said of a celebrated astronomer *now no more*, the late M. *De la Caille*. "Monsieur "De la Caille *attempted* to introduce "the lunar method of discovering the "longitude, and proposed *a plan of* "*calculations* of the moon's distance "from the sun and fixed stars; but, "through the imperfection of his in- "struments, his success was much less "than that method was capable of af- "fording." Can the Doctor persuade himself, that the *Ephemerides des Mouvemens Célestes, pour dix années, depuis* 1755 *jusqu'en* 1765, is already out of print?—Does not every one that has seen this work know, that what is artfully called, in the above paragraph, "*a plan of calculations*," is really and truly *a plan of a Nautical Ephemeris?* of which he was, indeed, the first proposer.—But it would not have answered the purpose of what was to be insinuated in the following words, to have acquainted the reader with this truth; he, therefore, proceeds:—— "The bringing it into *general use* "was reserved for Mr. *Maskelyne*, our "Astronomer Royal. When he en- "gaged, at the instance of the Royal "Society, to observe the Transit of "Venus, 1761, at St. Helena, both in "going and returning he practised "this method; and found he could al- "ways discover the Longitude within "a degree. On his return from his "voyage he published his Journal, "under the title of the *British Mari-* "*ner's Guide*; in which he *suggested* "the plan of a *Nautical Ephemeris*, "and gave a shorter and easier me- "thod of correcting the effects of re- "fraction and parallax than any be- "fore him."

I shall not here enter into the enquiry whether Dr. *Shepherd*, or Mr. *Maskelyne himself*, wrote this paragraph, which would have done him so much honour, if the facts had been exactly as stated: but, unluckily for our author, the Lunar method is yet very far from being generally used, and amongst the few who use it, still fewer, *if any*, make use of Mr. Maskelyne's rules. True it is, that he practised it with good success during his voyage; but it is well known that others had used it at sea long before; for Mr. Benjamin Robins, Captain John Campbell, and Mr. John Bradley, (to name no more) made a great number of observations for this purpose in the years 1749, 1750, 1757, and 1758 *, which is so greatly prior to Mr. Maskelyne's *Epoch*, that it may be questioned whether he knew how to observe at that time. It is likewise true, that he suggested the plan of a *Nautical Ephemeris*, in the British Mariner's Guide,

* Vide No. III. IV. V. and XI. p. 109 & seq. at the end of Mayer's Tables.

SEVEN

SEVEN YEARS AFTER IT HAD BEEN PROPOSED BY M. DE LA CAILLE: but as for his rules, *let thoſe ſpeak who have tried them*, and let us proceed. "On preſenting his book to the board "of Longitude, the commiſſioners "WERE SO PLEASED WITH IT, that "they adopted his plan; and, in con- "ſequence of it, ordered a Nautical "Ephemeris to be calculated, which "was firſt publiſhed in 1767. Soon "after the firſt publication, the rules "that were given for correcting the "effects of refraction and parallax in "the Appendix being judged difficult "for ſailors, it was propoſed to reduce "them to tables. The moſt expedi- "tious and ſafe method of calculating "them was thought to be by Mr. "Lyons's rule, publiſhed in the Re- "quiſite Tables annexed to the Nau- "tical Ephemeris." In this moſt extraordinary paragraph there is ſcarce a word of truth, or a fact but what is miſrepreſented. Mr. Maſkelyne publiſhed his Mariner's Guide in 1762; but though he preſented it to the Board of Longitude as ſoon as it was publiſhed, it was not thought worthy of their notice till after he became a *Commiſſioner* of that Board, by being appointed *Aſtronomer Royal*, in the beginning of 1765; previous to which the Board had adopted my plan, which was preſented Sept. 18, 1764*. It is ſo far from being true, that the tables were propoſed "ſoon after the firſt *publication*," that it was indeed juſt the reverſe; the Board's order to me for that purpoſe (a copy of which I ſtill preſerve for the inſpection of the curious) being dated July 18, 1765; whereas the firſt Almanac was not publiſhed till the beginning of January 1767, accompanied with the Requiſite Tables. But will the reader forbear ſmiling, when he is informed, that *the rules given in the Appendix, and judged too difficult for ſailors*, are indeed nothing more or leſs than "*Mr. Lyons's moſt expeditious and ſafe method publiſhed in the Requiſite Tables.*"—But the Rev. Editor was tempted to make uſe of a circumlocution to avoid a difficulty, that the reader might be led to ſuppoſe that *the Appendix to the Almanac*, and *the Requiſite Tables*, were two different performances, whereas, in truth, they are one and the ſame, though here diſguiſed under two titles.

Having now, Mr. Urban, given you what I think ſufficient for one Magazine, I ſhall at preſent take my leave with promiſing, that, if you print this, I will ſhortly ſend you a true hiſtory of the origin and progreſs of my application to the Board of Longitude, containing ſeveral particulars which the Rev. Editor and his friend Mr. Maſkelyne are well acquainted with, though, for *certain reaſons*, they ſeem to wiſh to conceal them from the knowledge of the public.

I am, Sir,
Your very humble ſervant,
G. WITCHELL, F. R. S.
and Head Maſter of the Royal Academy, Portſmouth.

Royal Academy, May 17, 1773.

Mr. URBAN,

ON looking into the *Antichità d'Ercolano* for an explanation of the picture repreſenting the *Birth of Telephus*, a copy of which is exhibited p. 121 of your laſt Magazine, I obſerved the Editors of that work to mention the Goddeſs *Tellus*, *Cybele* the *Magna Mater*, *Ops*, and *Flora*, as one and the ſame divinity; and, perhaps, too haſtily adopted this notion of theirs in the account there given of that print. For Juvenal evidently diſtinguiſhes *Flora* from *Cybele*:

——— ergo omnia *Floræ*
Et Cereris licet, et *Cybeles* aulæa relinquas. *Satyr.* XIV. 262.

And Ovid abundantly confirms this diſtinction between them by giving us at large the hiſtory of the former:

Chloris eram quæ *Flora* vocor: corrupta Latino [ſono.
Nominis eſt noſtri littera Græca
Faſt. lib. V. 195 & *ſeqq.*

This author, indeed, allows *Tellus* to be the ſame with *Veſta*:

Veſta eadem eſt quæ *Terra*———
Faſt. VI. 267.
——— et *Tellus Veſta*que numen idem eſt. *ibid.* v. 460.

but repreſents *Veſta* as the *daughter* of *Ops*:

Ex *Ope* Junonem memorant, Cereremque creatas
Semine Saturni: tertia *Veſta* fuit.
Ibid. v. 285.

It may farther be collected from him, by comparing the following paſſages together, that *Ops* and *Cybele* were only different names for the ſame divinity:

Protinus inflexo *Berecynthia* tibia cornu
Flabit, et *Idæa* feſta *Parentis* erunt.
Faſt. IV. 181.

D2,

* Vide Annual Regiſter for the year 1764, page 99.

Da, *Dea*, quas ſciter, doctas, *Cybeliæ*, neptes:
Audit; et has curæ juſſit adeſſe meæ.
Pandite mandati memores, Heliconis Alumnæ,
Gaudeat aſſiduo cur *Dea Magna* ſono? *Faſt.* IV. v. 191.
At cur *turritâ* caput eſt ornata coronâ? v. 219.
Ipſe quoque Auſonias Cæſar matresque nuruſque
Carmina *turrigeræ* dicere juſſit *Opi*. *Triſt.* II. 23.

And ſtill more clearly from a compariſon of a paſſage in Tibullus with one of Catullus:

At qui non audit Muſas, qui vendit amorem,
Idææ currus ille ſequatur *Opis*;
Et ter centenas erroribus expleat urbes,
Et ſecet ad *Phrygios* vilia membra *modos*. *Tibull.* lib. I. el. iv. v 61.
——— ſequimini
Phrygiam ad domum *Cybelles*, Phrygia ad nemora Deæ,
Ubi cymbalûm ſonat vox, ubi tympana reboant,
Tibicen ubi canit Phryx, curvo grave calamo. *Catull.* de Ati, v. 19.

It muſt now be obſerved, that, contrary to the doctrine advanced by Ovid, from which *Veſta*, i. e. *Tellus*, appears to be the daughter of *Ops*, i. e. *Cybele*, Lucretius expreſsly aſſerts *Tellus* and the *Magna Deûm Mater*, i. e. *Cybele*, to be one and the ſame, in that noble deſcription which he has given us of this Goddeſs: *lib.* II. *v.* 589, et *ſeqq.*

Principio *Tellus* habet in ſe corpora prima——
Quare *Magna Deûm Mater*, Materque ferarum,
Et noſtri Genetrix hæc dicta eſt corporis una.
Hanc veteres Graium docti cecinere Poetæ
Sublimem in curru bijugos agitare Leones: &c.

And Macrobius informs us, that *Ops* was by ſome perſons underſtood to be no other than *Terra*: "Hanc autem Deam *Opem* Saturni conjugem crediderunt:—quos etiam nonullis Cœlum ac *Terram* eſſe perſuaſum eſt." *Saturnal.* lib. I. cap. 10.

It hence appears, that we are ſufficiently authorized in ſuppoſing *one Divinity only* to be indicated by the ſeveral appellations *Magna Mater*, *Ops*, and *Tellus*; but I do not recollect any authority for ſetting aſide the expreſs teſtimonies of Ovid and Juvenal, and adding *Flora* alſo to the number; unleſs under this denomination we are to imagine *Tellus* to be poetically intimated in that beautiful deſcription of the Spring in the fifth book of Lucretius:

It Ver; et Venus; et Veneris prænuncius ante [propter:
Pinnatus graditur Zephyrus veſtigia *Flora* quibus *Mater* præſpergens ante viai [opplet.
Cuncta coloribus egregiis, et odoribus V. 736.

an idea, which another paſſage or two in this author may ſerve to render not wholly improbable:

——— ſuaves *dædala Tellus*
Summittit *flores*——— I. 7.
Præterea cur vere *roſam*, frumenta calore, [demus:
Viteis autumno fundi ſudante vi-
Si non ——— quia ——— ———
——— ——— *vivida Tellus*
Tuto *res teneras effert* in luminis oras? *Ibid.* 175.
——— omnibus *omnia* large
Tellus ipſa parit, naturaque dædala rerum. V. 234.

I ſhall only add, that this idea may, perhaps, be thought to receive ſtill farther ſupport and illuſtration from a remark of the *Old Scholiaſt* on a paſſage of Perſius*: "*Ludis Floralibus*, (ſays he) omnia ſemina ſpargebantur in populum, ut *Tellus* velut muneribus ſuis *placaretur*."

Wigan, April 30. Q.

Mr. URBAN,

IN the moſt northern part of Scotland, called Lord Reay's country, not far from *Tongue*, and near the head of the river which runs into the North ſea at Loch *Eribol*, is the remains of a ſtone tower, which I apprehend to be a Druidic work, and to be the greateſt piece of antiquity in this iſland. It is ſurpriſing that it is ſo little known even to the natives of that country; I don't remember to have ever ſeen it mentioned in any book whatever, nor do I recollect whether Pennant has received any information concerning it. This tower is called, by the neighbouring inhabitants, the *Dune* of *Dornadilla*. It is of a circular form, and now nearly reſembling the fruſtum of a cone: whether, when perfect, it terminated in a

* ——— vigila, et cicer ingere largo
Rixanti populo, noſtra ut *Floralia* poſſint
Aprici meminiſſe ſenes———
Perſ. Satyr. V. v. 177.

point,

point, I cannot pretend to gueſs; but it ſeems to have been formerly higher, by the rubbiſh which lies round it. It is built of ſtone without cement, and I take it to be between 20 and 30 feet high ſtill. The entrance is by a very low and narrow door, to paſs through which one is obliged to ſtoop much; but, perhaps, the ground may have been raiſed ſince the firſt erection.

When one is got in and placed in the centre, it is open over head. All round the ſides of the walls are ranged ſtone ſhelves, one above another, like the ſhelves in a circular beaufait, reaching from near the bottom to the top: the ſtones which compoſe theſe ſhelves are ſupported chiefly by the ſtones which form the walls, and which project all round juſt in that place where the ſhelves are, and in no others: each of the ſhelves is ſeparated into ſeveral diviſions, as in a book caſe. There is ſome remains of an awkward ſtaircaſe. What uſe the ſhelves could be applied to I cannot conceive. It could not be of any military uſe from its ſituation at the bottom of a ſloping hill, which wholly commands it. The moſt learned among the inhabitants, ſuch as the gentry and the clergy, who all ſpeak the Iriſh language, could give no information or tradition concerning its uſe, or the origin and meaning of its name. But ſome years ſince I happened, at an auction of books in London, to look into a French book, containing Gauliſh antiquities; and there I ſaw a print of the remains of a Druidic temple in France, which greatly reſembles the tower I am ſpeaking of, having like ſhelves in it: and, reading a late pamphlet on the *Antiquity of the Iriſh Language*, I think I can partly trace the origin of the name *Dornadilla*. At page 24 the author ſays, that *Dorn* means a *round ſtone*, ſo that *abdorn* would mean the round ſtone of the prieſts; *na* is *of*; and *Di* is *God*; at page 45 he ſays, in the laſt line, *ulla* means a place of devotion: ſo that *Dorna Di-ulla* will ſignify *the round-ſtone place of the worſhip of God*; or, perhaps, it might allude to ſome *round ſtone* preſerved within as a ſacred emblem of divinity. As I am not acquainted with the Iriſh language, if any of your correſpondents can give any better account, either of the nature of ſuch Druidic temples, or of this name in particular, it will, perhaps, be acceptable to others as well as to

Your humble ſervant.

Mr. URBAN,

WITH a view of entertaining ſome of your readers, I have troubled you with the following notice.

Your humble ſervant,

May 10, 1773. T. HARRINGTON.

THE preſent month of June affords a curious phenomenon in the heavenly bodies, viz. a conjunction of two ſuperior planets, *Saturn* and *Mars*, which has not happened theſe many years, and it will be a number of years before they will be in the ſame poſition again. Thoſe planets will be in *one ſign* on the 14th day of June. *Mars* will then be nearer the horizon than *Saturn*; but the motion of *Mars* being much quicker than *Saturn*, he will therefore every evening be ſeen to advance nearer to this latter planet till Sunday the 27th, when *Mars* will be in conjunction till the 30th, and will then paſs from the weſtern, and get on the ſouthern ſide of *Saturn*. By a good reflecting teleſcope a part of *Saturn*'s luminous ring may now be ſeen. Whoever is deſirous of obſerving theſe planets, may ſee them rather low in the weſt about an hour after ſun ſet: but the ſun's vicinity will occaſion them to be viſible but a ſhort time, nor will their continuance above our horizon be long, as they will ſpeedily draw near to obſcuration by the beams of the ſun. Thoſe who may find it difficult to diſtinguiſh them from the fixed ſtars, may obſerve the moon a little after nine o'clock on the 25th, at which time that luminary will be accompanied by the above planets, and ſo very near to them, that had the moon *North*, inſtead of *South* latitude, it would have been an occultation.

E R R A T A

In Queen Elizabeth's reception at Cambridge.

P. 24. l. 49. for 'Earl of *Harwich*,'—read 'Earl of *Warwick*.'

In Voltaire's Philoſophical Reflections.

p. 26. col. 1. l. 58. for 'which it obtained'—'which obtains.'

——col. 2. l. 41. for 'notions'—'nations.'

In the Elogium on Helvetius.

p. 30. col. 2. l. 5. for 'ſincerity'—'ſenſibility.'

14. *Letters of Lady* Ruſſell, *from the Manuſcript in the Library of* Woburn-Abbey. *To which is prefixed, an Introduction, vindicating the Character of Lord* Ruſſell, *againſt Sir* John Dalrymple, *&c.* 4*to.* E. and C. Dilly.

THESE Letters, the Editor tells us in his Introduction, were copied from the originals by Tho. Sellwood, who lived in her Ladyſhip's family, and dedicated them to the late Duke of Bedford.

They are chiefly of Lady Ruſſell's own writing to her particular friends or relations, after the execution of her huſband Lord Ruſſell, in the reign of K. Charles the Second. There are a few interſperſed, addreſſed to her Ladyſhip by way of conſolation, from Tillotſon, Burnet, Fitzwilliam, and other eminent perſons of that time. More than one half of the letters written by Lady Ruſſell are to Dr. Fitzwilliam, who was her father's chaplain, and afterwards chaplain to the Duke of York; the reſt are to ſundry perſons, ſome of them of the higheſt rank.

The tenor of theſe letters may be known from the ſtate of her Ladyſhip's mind, as expreſſed in her firſt Letter to her friend, Dr. Fitzwilliam, ſoon after the execution of her Lord; in which ſhe tells him, "I will not injure myſelf to ſay, I offer my mind any inferior conſolation to ſupply this loſs. No; I moſt willingly forſake this world, this vexatious, troubleſome world, in which I have no other buſineſs but to rid my ſoul from ſin; ſecure, by faith and a good conſcience, my eternal intereſts; with patience and courage, bear my eminent misfortunes; and ever hereafter be above the ſmiles and frowns of it."

In this temper her Ladyſhip ſeems to have continued to her dying hour; the education of her children, (two daughters and a ſon) who were left young, was her firſt care. In this employment Dr. Burnet gave her great encouragement to proceed: "I am very glad, ſays he, in one of his letters, that you intend to employ ſo much of your time in the education of your children, that they ſhall need no other governeſs; for as it is the greateſt part of your duty, ſo it will be a noble entertainment to you, and the beſt diverſion and cure of your wounded and waſted ſpirits."—Her Ladyſhip lived to ſee all her children happily married; Lady Rachael, the eldeſt, to William Lord Cavendiſh, afterwards Duke of Devonſhire; and Lady Catherine, to John Manners, Lord Roos, afterwards Duke of Rutland, who died in child-bed, in her mother's life-time*.

Wrotheſley, the ſon, married the only daughter and heireſs of John Howland, Eſq; by Elizabeth, ſiſter by the half-blood to Richard Earl of Caſtlemaine, and was thereupon created Baron Howland, of Streatham, in 1695, and ſucceeding his grandfather in 1700 became Duke of Bedford, and died of the ſmall-pox, May 26, 1711. He left three ſons and two daughters, of whom William died in his infancy. Wrotheſley died without iſſue, and his only ſurviving brother John ſucceeded to the Dukedom, Oct. 23, 1732.

Lady Ruſſell lived to the 87th year of her age, exerciſed in continual acts of benevolence and piety. She died Sept. 23, 1723. She was firſt married to Francis Lord Vaughan, eldeſt ſon of Richard Earl of Carberry; and it is ſomewhat remarkable, that, in the courſe of theſe letters, there does but once occur the name of Vaughan, and that is in a letter to Queen Mary, in which with all humility ſhe requeſts, that Mr. Richard Vaughan may ſucceed Colonel Herbert as Auditor of Wales. "He is, ſays ſhe, a Welſhman, and ſo well eſteemed in his country, that he ſerves as Knight of the Shire for Carmarthen. I believe him every way fit for the office, or I ſhould not do ſo much for him, ſince I think it a great matter to diſquiet your Majeſtie in this kind, and could with more joy pay a conſiderable duty to your Majeſtie, than receive a profit for myſelf or friend."

Her delicacy in recommending or preferring perſons properly qualified to offices or places of truſt, will appear ſtill farther by a letter addreſſed to Sir Robert Worſley, in which her Ladyſhip is particularly inquiſitive with reſpect to the merits of one whom ſhe intended to prefer to two vacant livings in her own gift. This letter will ſerve both as a ſpecimen of her Ladyſhip's ſtyle, and of her way of thinking on a very intereſting ſubject:

* Lady Ruſſell, after ſeeing her in her coffin, went to her other daughter, Lady Cavendiſh, from whom it was neceſſary to conceal her grief, ſhe being then in child-bed likewiſe. She therefore aſſumed a chearful air, and with aſtoniſhing reſolution, agreeable to truth, anſwered her anxious daughter's enquiries with theſe words, 'I have ſeen your ſiſter out of bed to-day.'

"Sir

"*Sir Robert,*

"If my letters were of ſervice to you, I ſhould not reſerve them only for ſuch times as I ſerve ends of my own by it, as I now deſign to do, being the errand of this paper is to obtain your opinion, if you pleaſe to give it, upon a few queſtions I will put to you. By the death of Mr. Main, Sir, you know there wants a preſentation to King's-Worthy, and a Vicar at Micheldever. I find both places well diſpoſed to receive Mr. Swaine. I hope he is worthy of the gift, and believe you think him ſo. If you ſhould know any thing why he is not, though as a friend you might wiſh he were the incumbent, yet I am perſuaded, that, in a juſt regard to the weight of the matter, and to me who aſk it from you, if you know any viſible reaſon that he is not a proper perſon for ſuch a preferment, that you will caution me in it: for I profeſs to you, Sir, I think the care of ſo many ſouls is a weighty charge; and I have been willing to take time to conſider whoſe hands I put it into. I can, with all my ſcruples, make no exception to Mr. Swaine, if his vapours are not too prevalent to permit his being free and active in ſuch a charge. But I hope it is not ſo; and if you concur with me, I will beſtow them upon him; for I do not ſee how I can part them. And now, Sir, I come to my ſecond queſtion to you, when I have told you the proviſion I would make for the Curate. I have met with a paper, ſigned by Mr. Main, to my father; in which he engages to allow the Curate of King's-Worthy fifty pounds a year, and that at Straton, who ſerved Popham alſo, thirty pounds a year; Northington is not mentioned in it. Now, Sir, I would have, in ſhort, the ſame ſtipends as this paper ſignifies were formerly agreed on, to be honeſtly made good by the next incumbent. And during my pleaſure, there will be ten pounds a year more coming in to him than has been formerly, and as much to the Curate who ſerves Straton; for a few years ago, my dear Lord added twenty pounds a year, during his will to do ſo, to be ſo divided; and, without a very juſtifiable reaſon, I ſhall not with-hold it; and forty ſhillings a year more to the Vicar, upon an agreement for ſome orchards taken into the park.

"From this long digreſſion I return to my queſtion, which ariſes from this purpoſe of mine that I muſt offer to you. I know it is a thing required by many to take a bond for reſigning at the patron's pleaſure. I have no diſpoſition at all to do ſo; but to this I have, that I would have a bond to perform theſe conditions to the Curate, unleſs I diſpenſe with him; and alſo, that, in caſe of non-reſidence, he ſhall reſign to me. For the caſe often happens, they get another living, and the ſituation, it may be, more pleaſant; then put in a Curate for a ſmall ſtipend, and I have no remedy. That this is practicable I believe, though I am ignorant enough, and am not in a place where I can be well informed. But I refer myſelf, Sir Robert, to you; and in what you ſee cauſe to oppoſe me, pray do it; you will oblige me by it; and I think I ſhall ſubmit to reaſon. But if what I aſk is (as I am aware it is) practicable, I ſhould take it as a favour if you would diſcourſe Mr. Swaine upon it; and inſtruct Mr. Mewes to draw up an inſtrument to the purpoſes I have ſignified, &c."

Such were this lady's ſcruples with regard to the gifts ſhe had to beſtow. Of her courage and mildneſs, Mr. Sellwood produces the following inſtance. Her Ladyſhip's own words were theſe:

"As I was reading in my cloſet, the door being bolted, on a ſudden the candle and candleſtick jumped off the table, a hiſſing fire ran on the floor, and, after a ſhort time, left ſome paper in a flame, which, with my feet, I put into the chimney, to prevent miſchief; then ſat down in the dark to conſider whence this event could come. I knew my door and windows were faſt, and there was no way into the cloſet but by the chimney; and that ſomething ſhould come in there, and ſtrike my candle off the table in that ſtrange manner, I believed impoſſible. After I had wearied myſelf with thinking to no purpoſe, I rang my bell; the ſervant in waiting, when I told him what had happened, begged pardon for having, by miſtake, given me a mould-candle with a gun-powder ſquib in it, which was intended to make ſport among the fellow-ſervants on a rejoicing day." Her ladyſhip bid him not be troubled at the matter; for ſhe had no other concern about it, than that of not finding out the cauſe.

The introduction to theſe letters does honour to the writer, who, in his vindication of Lord Ruſſell, has ſuffered

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no virulence to eſcape his pen, nor one unmannerly expreſſion to diſgrace the ſubject he is engaged to defend: yet, if Sir John Dalrymple could be ſhocked on finding Algernoon Sydney charged with being a penſioner to France, and Lord Ruſſell with intriguing with the French Ambaſſador, how much more ſenſibly muſt he be touched on finding his own weakneſs ſo ably expoſed, for ſo readily yielding implicit credit to a fact reſting ſingly upon the evidence of an intereſted Papiſt, an enemy both to the religion and liberties of England, and confeſſedly a man deſtitute of reputation and principle; in oppoſition to the teſtimony not only of every cotemporary writer, but of every hiſtorian of credit that has written ſince the Revolution.

"It is a piece of juſtice to Sir John, ſays this writer, to ſay that he has acknowledged, that when he wrote his memoirs he too eaſily gave credit to a paper concerning Lord Shaftſbury in *the Paper-office*, written by one Maſſal, whom, *on a complaint of that Nobleman's deſcendants, he really found to be a man of ſo bad a character, as not worthy of the leaſt credit*, and accordingly retracted what he had taken from it. But ought he not from this inſtance to have ſuſpected, that he had too readily admitted the authenticity of the French papers concerning Lord Ruſſell and Algernoon Sydney? Should he not have well conſidered the nature of the evidence, a ſingle, intereſted, unprincipled man; the diſtance of time 100 years; the opportunity of fabricating or altering; the inclination ſome might have in France to ſet Britiſh friends of liberty in an odious light; with their implacable averſion to proteſtantiſm and the rights of ſubjects? And ſhould he not have tranſcribed the papers himſelf, and had a friend to have ſeen and examined the vouchers with him, and ſo far have authenticated the copies? Beſides, if they were genuine, was there not ſome reaſon to ſuſpect that Barillon and Courtin might exaggerate, to raiſe their maſter's opinion of their own conduct and ſucceſs?

"The ſame may be obſerved of the account of money diſtributed among the male-contents, in which it is remarkable, there is no mention of any ſum given either to Lord Shaftſbury or Lord Howard, though both of them were determined opponents to King Charles's meaſures, and the laſt of them a needy, and, as Smollet ſays, an abandoned nobleman, who ſought only to gratify his own intereſt and ambition. Surely, ſuch an one would have been offered, and he might not have refuſed a preſent; but the ſteady patriots, men celebrated as ſtaunch friends to virtue and their country, theſe we find peculiarly marked in the Frenchman's liſts. However, till other evidence is produced of Sydney's being a French penſioner, than that of a perfidious French miniſter, who was himſelf the paymaſter, and who came to England poor and returned rich, no diſpaſſionate perſon can believe, that the man who diſdained even to aſk his life of an unprincipled king, and piſtoled his horſe rather than it ſhould be forced from him by the arbitrary will of an abſolute one, would ever accept of a paltry penſion, for the vile purpoſe of betraying his country.

"Again, if Lord Ruſſell had engaged in a criminal intercourſe with France, as Danby, his enemy, received timely intimations of the deſign of Rouvigny's journey, from Montague, the Britiſh Ambaſſador at Paris, would that Lord have eſcaped with impunity at the time; or would not uſe have been made of it againſt him at his trial, *when evidence was wanting to authorize a legal conviction?*"

However, to form a clear judgment of this matter, this able writer gives a ſketch of the intrigues and views of Charles, James, their miniſters and adherents; and afterwards conſiders the part ſaid to be acted by Lord Ruſſell, which, even from Sir John's boaſted evidence, inſtead of reflecting diſgrace on, or tarniſhing the character, rather adds to the honour of that illuſtrious patriot.

On impartially ſtating Charles's ſecret intrigues, his receiving penſions from the French king, conniving at his miniſters taking preſents, and himſelf bribing his own ſubjects with French money, in order to ſubvert the conſtitution, extend the prerogative, and introduce popery and arbitrary power, with the diſmal proſpect of a bigotted, cruel, popiſh ſucceſſor, all well known to Lord Ruſſell, it ſeems ſo far from blameable in Lord Ruſſell to confer with his friend and relation *

* Lady Ruſſell's mother was ſiſter to the Marquis of Rouvigny, whoſe ſon was afterwards created Earl of Galway by King William, and, having quitted France, ſerved King William in his wars with honour and fidelity.

Rouvigny

Rouvigny (though a French agent), that it evidently ſhewed the moſt exalted virtue and love for his country, in undertaking to defeat thoſe dangerous deſigns, at the peril of his life, for the national benefit. To Lord Ruſſell's activity and vigilance it was owing, that the fears for liberty from the power of France were removed; that a miniſter (Lord Danby) who ſeconded his maſter's arbitrary deſigns was diſgraced; that the Duke of York was ſent abroad; that a parliament was diſſolved, which had in general ſhewn more ardour to enlarge the king's prerogative than maintain the conſtitutional rights of the people; that the army was diſbanded, which ſeemed intended rather to enſlave the nation than to attack a foreign enemy; and that friends to their country were admitted into council in oppoſition to the king and his cabal.

Having ſufficiently expoſed the deſigns and intrigues of the royal brothers Charles and James, and ſhewn the abſolute neceſſity of counteracting their meaſures, in order to preſerve the conſtitution, the writer proceeds to collect the teſtimonies of hiſtorians of all parties concerning the integrity, principles, and public conduct of Lord Ruſſell; from all which it appears, that his lordſhip was a man of noble and generous ſentiments; the honour of the age he lived in; a zealous proteſtant; eminent for the ſimplicity of his manners and the purity of his life; incapable of telling a lie; and that he fell a martyr for the true religion and liberties of his country.

15. *Obſervations on a late publication, entitled, "Memoirs of Great Britain, by Sir John Dalrymple." In which ſome errors, miſrepreſentations, and the deſign of that compiler and his aſſociates, are detected.* 4to. Almon.

THESE obſervations do not ſeem more a vindication of the noble patriots againſt the charge brought againſt them by Sir John Dalrymple, than an accuſation of Sir John for giving falſe intelligence. The writer denies the fact which Sir John has aſſerted at firſt ſetting out, *That his Majeſty gave orders that he ſhould have acceſs to the cabinet of King William's private papers at Kenſington.* The papers, he ſays, were found by Rachael Lloyd, the houſe-keeper, and were ſhewn to ſeveral perſons of eminence, among whom were Lord Holland, and Mr. G. Selwyn. The King heard of it, and was offended, and ſent Lord Rochford for them. · · · He aſks, Did the King return the papers to Kenſington, and order that Sir John ſhould have acceſs to them there? or did he give ſuch parts or parcels of them to Sir John as Lord M—f—d and himſelf judged expedient for publication?

And he queſtions likewiſe the motives which Sir John has aſſigned for his Majeſty's condeſcenſion, which are, his *juſtly conſidering hiſtory to be the ſcience of Kings, and willing that the actions of other Princes ſhould be tried by that tribunal of public enquiry, which, he truſts, will do honour to his own*; for, were this the truth, there are, continues this writer, many intereſting particulars, of which even intelligent perſons, owing, doubtleſs, to the want of better information, cannot help forming opinions not very favourable to the preſent ſyſtem of government, which his Majeſty might remove by a faithful publication of the ſtate papers in his poſſeſſion. He wiſhes, that, among other ſtate ſecrets, the promiſes were publiſhed that were made to the Pruſſian Reſident in London in the year 1762, with the reaſons for breaking thoſe promiſes; aſks what was the correſpondence ſet on foot with the Court of Peterſburgh about the ſame time, when the then miniſter declared we did not wiſh to ſee the Pruſſian power increaſe? What the treachery was to his Pruſſian Majeſty which he cannot forget? And what the object of the alliance that was to be made with the Court of Vienna at his Pruſſian Majeſty's expence? Beſides a *Depôt des Affaires Etrangeres* at Verſailles, there is one alſo at Berlin.

Since it has been thought proper, continues the obſerver, to change ſides, to adopt the politics of Charles II. and to live on terms of the ſtricteſt amity with his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, a friend to his Majeſty's public character wiſhes the favourable opportunity not to be loſt of obtaining out of the Depôt at Verſailles the correſpondence relative to the laſt peace with France: and till that is procured, he has ſupplied the following particulars to clear, as he ſays, *every Engliſhman* from the imputation of treachery in that tranſaction.

"The outlines of the treaty were drawn up and agreed upon between Lord Bute and the Sardinian Miniſter at London, and the Duc de Choiſeul

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and the Sardinian Miniſter at Paris, *before* the Duke of Bedford ſet out for France. While the farce of a negociation was carrying on, an event happened which had well nigh diſconcerted the whole project. Contrary to all expectation *and deſign*, an account arrived in England, that the Havannah was taken. In the firſt tranſport of diſappointment the Earl of Bute was for reſtoring it *without an equivalent*; *becauſe the peace was concluded on, and nothing ſhould impede it.* The two Secretaries of State, Lord Egremont and Mr. Grenville, oppoſed him. It is true, the latter contended for Guadaloupe; but upon the propoſal to cede the Havannah alſo, *without equivalent*, he reſigned his office to avoid the diſgrace of that infamous conceſſion. Lord Egremont took up his idea, and prevailed, after much preſſing, to ſend an inſtruction to the Duke of Bedford for the demand of Florida. Mr. Grenville wanted St. Lucia and Porto Rico, and the entire property of Jucatan. Florida was granted without heſitation. Porto Rico was inſiſted on by the D. of Bedford *without inſtructions from his Court.* Upon this farther demand the French Miniſter reſorted to his uſual chicane. *Fourteen days* were agreed upon to give an anſwer to it. On the *twelfth* day the Duke received *expreſs* and *poſitive orders* to ſign the treaty *immediately*. Two days after, he was informed, that the iſland of Porto Rico was ceded; *but it was too late.*"

From Sir John's promiſe to the public two years ago to viſit the Depôt at Verſailles, the writer ſuſpects Mr. David Hume to have been in the ſecret. If acceſs to a French Ambaſſador's diſpatches were ſo eaſy as that a man need only make a public promiſe of his intention, in order to obtain it, perſons of veracity might make ſuch a promiſe, and re-examine the Depôt: but this public promiſe of Sir John's ſeems to have been made to conceal the truth. Hume was careſſed by the French, and, no doubt, had acceſs to the Depôt; but he might apprehend, that the authenticity of papers publiſhed under his name would be ſuſpected by the Engliſh nation. Sir John's was a *maiden name*, and a journey to Paris might cover the deception.

Two queſtions are ſtarted on this occaſion: 1. Whether the papers in the Depôt have been fairly tranſcribed? And, 2. Whether entire credit may be given to the aſſertions of Barillon?

To the firſt, the writer ſays of Hume and Sir John, that errors are frequent in both their hiſtories, and partialities flagrant in almoſt every page. He gives an inſtance or two in that of the latter, and proceeds to anſwer the ſecond queſtion, in which he is more copious. He conſiders, firſt, the poverty of Barillon and his character for cunning; next, his ignorance of the moſt material tranſactions preceding the revolution; and, laſtly, his precipitate retreat from this country, and the diſgrace he met with in his own for having impoſed upon his maſter by *falſe intelligence.* Being rich when he quitted his embaſſy, the writer aſks, If he could acquire a fortune by bribing Engliſh gentlemen, if he had not charged ſums which he never paid? And that he was poor when he came, and rich when he fled away, is proved authentically.

The writer proceeds to conſider the negative proofs ariſing from the character of the amiable perſon and real patriot who is charged with receiving a penſion from the French King; which, he thinks, are ſo ſtrong, that it is ſhameful, after almoſt a century of eſtabliſhed fame, to ſearch for circumſtances then and now to vindicate his character.

A thouſand proofs of Algernoon Sydney's innocence might be adduced from hiſtories of the times in which he lived; but extracts are unneceſſary to an Engliſh reader, and references would be tedious. His life and writings abound with inſtances that prove his high notions of liberty, and his deteſtation of mercenary dependance. When he was in France, being one day hunting with the King, and mounted on a fine Engliſh horſe, the form and ſpirit of which caught the King's eye; he received a meſſage, that he would be pleaſed to oblige the King with his horſe at his own price. He anſwered, *he did not chuſe to part with him.* The King, determined to have no denial, gave orders to tender him a ſum of money, and to ſeize the horſe; which being made known to Sydney, he inſtantly took a piſtol, and ſhot him dead, ſaying, *that his horſe was born a free creature, had ſerved a free man, and ſhould not be maſtered by a King of Slaves.* Would a Penſioner to France have dared to act thus?

In fact, Sydney, upon principle, was

was an enemy to tyranny and *corruption*, and he died in that ſentiment. At the Revolution, when both Whigs and Tories were alive with whom he had acted, and who knew his faults, if he had any, juſtice was done to his memory, by cancelling all the infamous proceedings againſt him. From that period he has been conſidered a ſacrifice to virtue and liberty. But a moſt impotent attempt has now been made to deſtroy this reverence; to circulate a calumny on all public characters; a ſuſpicion that all men are impoſtors; that none are deſerving of the people's confidence; that thoſe who were honoured with the moſt, were arrant knaves, ſelf intereſt having been their only guide and principle. The abominable tendency of theſe doctrines ſhews a depravity and malignity which exceed almoſt the poſſibility of belief. They are diſgraceful to human nature, by ſuppoſing there never was an honeſt man; and ſubverſive of our Conſtitution, as tending to ſet up a diſtruſt in the principal men of this kingdom, and an opinion, that the King *alone* is the perſon in whom all confidence is to be placed.

To the obſervations of this writer are added the letters that have been publiſhed on the ſubject in the newspapers; in ſome of which the invective is not confined to the perſon of Sir John Dalrymple, but very injudiciouſly extended to his whole nation.

16. *The* JESUIT: *An Allegorical Poem, with Airs and Choruſſes, as rehearſed after the Example of Antient Bards and Minſtrels, by the Author,* Mr. MARRIOTT. 4*to.* Leacroft.

THIS Poem is divided into ſeven parts: In Part the firſt, entitled the *Birth-Night*, the Poet prepares for the great event that is to happen, by deſcribing the foreboding appearances at the cloſe of day:

"The ruſtic, as he led his thirſty team
O'er dreary meads to taſte the lucid ſtream,
Liſten'd to hear the conſtant village-chime,
And mark'd what tuneleſs bell ſtruck out of time.
"The ſwarthy fiſherman, with buſy hand [to land;
Waſh'd out his net, and haul'd his bark
The Eaſtern waves a grizly mantle wore,
And porpuſſes came rolling to the ſhore.
"Deep in the Weſt the rapid ſun-beams fled,
And *Night* at once her ſable mantle ſpread;
Silence preſided; when aloft in air
Tempeſt aroſe, her terrors to prepare."

His deſcription of the *Tempeſt* is truly grand and poetical:

"Loud, hollow gales blew, whiſtling, mix'd with rain, [ſy plain;
O'er the wild heath, and bruſh'd the graſ-
In ſtreams of forked flame the lightning pour'd, [roar'd;
And from the nitrous clouds the thunder
One moment light, one moment darkneſs reign'd, [tain'd;
With ſudden change, and furious war main-
Longer and louder roll'd the thunder dire,
And all the air ſeem'd waves of liquid fire.
"The whirlwind ſhook the turret's lofty wall, [ball;
The ſmoaking ſtack receiv'd the fiery
With ſulphur ſtifled, brutes expir'd by droves,
And conflagration waſted half the groves."

The effects, which ſuch a dreadful tempeſt would naturally produce, are finely contraſted:

"The harmleſs ſwain, who ſlept in cottage low, [cow;
Affrighted 'woke, and roſe to houſe his
Eas'd of that care, again he ſought his bed,
Forgot the tempeſt, and reclin'd his head.
"The ſtateſman, plotting, with a guilty ſoul,
To rule his country with unjuſt controul,
Taught by the ſtorm that greatneſs cannot ſave,
Stood chain'd with fear, and felt himſelf a ſlave."

The place of action is next deſcribed, where all the *Vices* met that were to attend the *Birth* of the Jeſuit:

"Deep in the center of a deſart-way,
Where human footſteps ne'er were led aſtray,
* * * * * * * * * * * * *
Two kindred rocks together, ſide by ſide,
Uprear'd their ſhaggy tops with ſavage pride,
By earthquake ſplit, ſtone of each other's ſtone,
In antient times majeſtic ſtood in one,
Their perpendicular ſides a paſſage made
Betwixt, of rock a ſolid pavement laid,
Untrod before, and ever ſince untrod,
But once permitted, by decree from God.
"Between the rocks the moon her brighteſt ray," &c.

Here a chorus is introduced; and, afterwards, to heighten the horror of the ſcene, ſerpents are ſeen crawling between the rocks, and ghoſts of martyrs hovering about the borders. The firſt part cloſes with the interment of *Truth*, and an air and chorus ſuitable to the occaſion.

PART

PART II. entitled the PROCESSION.

In this second part the Poet introduces a procession of the *Vices*. And, first,

" Spreading her gorgeous train, the slave of fame,
Sin's eldest daughter, tall AMBITION came," &c.

then followed dark *Revenge*, pale self-tormentress *Envy*, *Treachery* with Syren's charms, black *Superstition*, fiery *Persecution*, dire *Cruelty*, *Conspiracy* close muffled up, *Murder* with her dagger; next *Falsehood*,

" In either hand she held a folio book,
All gilded o'er——
The one, tho' fill'd with many a labour'd note
On Scripture-text by gravest fathers wrote,
Serv'd only to disguise the sacred page,
Confirm the sceptic, and confound the sage.
The other book was stuff'd with wild romance,
Where lawless Fiction wheel'd its wanton dance;
Tales of saints, pilgrims, virgins, knights and 'squires,
Regions of scalding ice, and freezing fires;
Monks, salamanders, stags, cats, monkies, hogs,
Martyrs, popes, badgers, kings, cocks, bulls, and frogs,
Baboons, owls, prelates, emperors, and dogs."

At her heels came book-laden *Imposition*; and with three lustrous crowns stalk'd *Antichrist*; *Hypocrisy* all robed in white; and gayer than the daughters of the earth came *Sensual Joy*; next leaning on her staff the old hag *Avarice*;

" Last came *Servility*, of aspect low,
Despis'd on earth, and hiss'd in hell below.
" Thus went the Sisters," &c.

An air and chorus, as before, closes this second part.

PART III. entitled the BIRTH.

The Poet, having in the two preceding parts described the place of meeting, and conducted the procession, in this third part assembles the Sisters to begin their rites,

" While on the cliffs around the ghosts pursue,
With equal pace, and all their motions view."

Before their rites begin, a chorus is repeated. Then,

" A vapour, falling, gave the quick alarm,
And ev'ry Sister pluck'd her secret charm
Forth from her bosom."——

These mingling, a burning begins; and the Sisters, snatching up the flame,

" Each to the winds her fiery portion threw."

From thence a horrid band of Dæmons overspread the earth;

" Nor fled they idle; but, with evil fir'd,
Lighted on beds, and impious dreams inspir'd."

A recitative and air accompany the rites; but all at once they cease, and the Sisters cluster round.

An invocation to the Dæmons to attend, and a full chorus usher in the birth:

" They scarce had ended, when a dismal groan
Burst from beneath——
Now each Sister's face
With expectation flush'd, keen to embrace
The welcome stranger; when a monster rose
So hideous, * * * * * * * * *
Each in his face beheld herself so plain,
Looking she started, starting look'd again;
But, gazing long, the shape familiar grew,
The Sisters, bolder, near the monster drew;
At length they play'd the sympathetic part,
And every Sister press'd him next her heart."

This third part ends with the repetition of the six last lines in chorus.

PART IV. entitled the FLIGHT.

In this part the Ghosts of Martyrs, who had been spectators of all that passed, shuddering with fear, suddenly withdrew; and, having reached the mansions of the blessed spirits,

" No sooner had they told the dreadful tale,
Than sorrow fill'd celestial hill and vale;
The blood of saints enthron'd ran cold as ice,
And tears of woe were shed in Paradise."

These lines compose the chorus; and the saints are soon relieved by the voice of angels, who foretel the downfal of Babylon, and conclude with Alleluia!

" Mean while in hell's unluminous domains,
Where Horror, dusky king, his throne maintains,
Fierce, sportive Dæmons held a festive day."——

Here the Poet describes the pastimes of the infernal spirits, and takes occasion to open a transient view of the horrid mansions of the damned, and concludes this fourth part with a chorus.

PART V. entitled the BAPTISM.

The Poet, in this part, first describes the monster's garb:

" He, for a coat, a long black vest had on;
Like priest, like dæmon, he was both in one:"

and then attempts to draw his portrait; but in this he sinks below himself, and, not unconscious of his fall, he thus apologizes,

——" but

——" but to deſcribe his face,
Which every vice expreſs'd, where not one grace,
To make atonement, ſmil'd; the *labouring Muſe*,
To paint her images, *lacks words to chuſe.*"

He then purſues his ſubject: The Siſters conſult about the monſter's name; *Anti-Chriſt* addreſſes him by that of LEGION; *Ambition* ſeconds this addreſs; but *Hypocriſy* thus:

" *Legion* thou art! but a more hallow'd name
Muſt cloak thy vices, and ſupport thy fame.
* * * * * * * * * * * *
Devoted at the ſhrine of *Jeſus* bow;
Of all religious, moſt religious Thou.
Henceforth be *Jeſuit* call'd——.

" Thus ſaid, ſhe ſtrait produc'd, with look demure,
A chriſtal vial, fill'd with water pure:
Then feigning awful, ſaint-like melancholy,
With ſacerdotal muttering, made it holy;
And with her finger ſprinkling, once or twice,
Baptiz'd the hideous monſter in a trice.

" With foot advanc'd, in interrupting haſte,
(A cruiſe of blood ſuſpended at her waiſt)
Murder, officious, ſilence choſe to break,
And ſacred text, blaſpheming, thus ſhe ſpake:

" Let it be ſaid, that he like *Jeſus* came,
With full credentials to ſecure his fame;
To diſcipline the nations with his *word*
He comes, and o'er the earth ſends *fire and ſword*;
And that his baptiſm may be firm and good,
Baptiz'd with *water*, now *baptize with blood.*
The Siſters all, with one conſent, agreed;
And *Murder*, Prieſteſs dire! perform'd the deed."

Hypocriſy, diſliking the monſter's hideous and miſhapen face, forth from her boſom draws a fleſh-like maſk:

——" Deform'd no more,
The *loves* took place, where furies frown'd before."

Being now baptized, and his deformities concealed under the maſk of *Hypocriſy*, this part of the ceremony concludes with an air and chorus.

PART VI. entitled the UNCTION.

The Poet prefaces the enchantments which he intends to exhibit in this part, with the following invocation:

" Spirit of ſacred pomp! conclude the ſong,
Come from thy favourite ayles and cloyſters long.
* * * * * * * * * * * *
Come with thy ſplendors all! each ſenſe confound,
And lead me, dazzled, o'er enchanted ground.
Then, in an airy circuit, let me climb
Up to the heights of verity ſublime,
And ſing the *Unction*, laſt and grandeſt rite,
The Siſters ſolemniz'd e're morning light."

Hypocriſy quickens the performance of this rite, leſt Morning ſhould intrude, and reproach their tardineſs. The Siſters, in an inſtant, change their robes from white to purple. All

" Save *Anti-Chriſt* alone. She, triple crown'd,
Conſpicuous ſtood, o'er all the reſt renown'd;
Still wore her ſcarlet, as ſuperior deem'd;
Pope ſhe, they Cardinals, in conclave ſeem'd."

" Lowly the *Jeſuit* bow'd, and met the ground,
And thrice pac'd back, with reverence profound;
Then nearer ſtept, and with abaſement low,
Devoutly ſeiz'd, and kiſs'd the harlot's toe."

The Poet now erects a viſionary Temple, ornamented with ſculpture, and enriched with paintings, ſuch as Rome has copied ſince:

" Thro' *Siſera's* Temples, here the *Kenite* fair
Drove the cold ſteel, and mix'd his ſoul with air.
There *Judith*, carving *Holofernes'* head,
Sent the drunk hero dreaming to the dead."

While the Jeſuit and Siſters are rapt and amazed at the objects that ſurround them, the powers of Hell are exerted to heighten the joy, and, that nothing might be wanting,

" Altars, ſaints, images, fill'd each their ſpace,
And brilliant lamps diſcover'd every grace
All ſlowly riſing, gentle as the dew,
Nine ſhapes on either ſide, in whiteſt hue,
Fair Virgin forms, aroſe: each in her hand
A vial held with ſweets of *Saba's* land.
——————The Jeſuit fell
Down proſtrate, and ador'd the powers of Hell:
Then roſe commanded; and the VICE ſupreme
Pour'd on his head, of ſweets, a flood extreme."

A ſudden tranſition is here happily introduced by the Poet, that marks the uncertainty of vicious pleaſures.—— While the Siſters were preparing for rejoicings

Up roſe DESPAIR,
Shaking the ſnaky foldings of her hair.
* * * * * * * * * * * *
She ſpoke—ſhe was not—and th' unreal pile,
With columns, ſculpture, cupola, and aiſle,
Diſſolv'd in air; the virgin ſhapes were loſt,
Altars, fonts, pictures, all—in ſightleſs æther toſt.
No trace was left. The rocks were hid no more,
And to their ſhapes return'd the Siſters as before."

PART

PART VII. entitled the ASCENSION.

The ſeventh and laſt part opens with the *Jeſuit*'s addreſs to the Siſters, in which he explains his commiſſion, and by his *aſcenſion* gives them a foretaſte of his ſtrange power over ſpirits:

" And now their eyes were fix'd for wond'rous ſhows,
When high in air the *Jeſuit-fiend* aroſe.
The Siſters gaz'd * * * * * *
Whilſt he, with dext'rous art, in geſtures wild,
Balanc'd his body; till at laſt he threw
Head, legs, and arms, to their admiring view,
Into one gen'ral whirl: from cap to heel,
Air-pois'd, he ſpun, as ſpins a Catherine-wheel."

Having diverted the Siſters a while with his frolics, he changes the ſcene, and wafts his empty veſt from heaven to earth,

—" till into tatters rent * * *
Such ſwarms came forth from the myſterious robe,
Enough to people the terraqueous globe."

The laſt lines are here rehearſed in Chorus, and the Legions produced from the rags are brought to paſs in proceſſion before the Siſters:

" Slow they proceeded, with decorum grave,
Like ſpectres ſummon'd to the wizard's cave:
Thrice did they kiſs their hands, and thrice bow down,
In meek obedience to the *triple crown*.
The whore that wore it ſmil'd.
* * * * * * * * * * * * *
A motley tribe clos'd all, to give ſurprize,
Speciouſly wrap'd in *Proteſtant diſguiſe*;
Some wore Geneva's doublet, cloak, and hoſe;
Others the comelier robes of *Luther* choſe.
But here the Muſe curtails her ample round,
Leſt ſhe ſhould find herſelf on Engliſh ground."

The poet concludes this fanciful performance with the following lines, repeated in chorus:

" The moon ſo bright had ſhone, that the grey morn
Stole unexpected. Cynthia's fading horn
Sicken'd at length. Aurora twinkled bright,
And warn'd the Siſters of the cloſe of night.
All, one and all, diſpers'd, like day-light's foes,
And, veil'd in miſt, blood-red the ſun aroſe.
The lark ſat ſullen on the dropping thorn,
Nor tun'd one welcome to the drowſy morn.
Sad murmurs ſounded from the gurgling rills,
And pregnant clouds o'ertopt the duſky hills."

Mr. Marriott, the author of this poem, in his addreſs to his audience after rehearſal the ſecond evening, April 21, ſays, " That his aim was to draw the *genuine features* of that indefatigable and moſt maſterly agent of the Vatican, who, having been diſpoſſeſſed of his ſanctuaries in which he had long rioted in ſome neighbouring countries, has taken refuge in the mildneſs of our government, and works his way inſenſibly to influence and power." In a ſecond addreſs, after a third night's rehearſal, April 30, he tells his audience, " That the *Jeſuit* in this poem is not merely the order of St. Ignatius, which goes by that name. It extends itſelf to every character which is compoſed of eccleſiaſtical tyranny and fraud." It ſhould ſeem, from theſe declarations, that the *genuine features* of all religions are at this preſent time, in Mr. Marriott's eſtimation, the ſame; as he adds, that his attempt means to RESTORE the *ideas* of *reaſon* and *liberty* to that noble and manly religion, which has long been the greateſt ornament and bleſſing to our country. But, perhaps, Mr. *Marriott* did not mean to inſinuate, that the *ideas* of *reaſon* and *liberty* had wholly *abandoned* our *preſent* noble and manly religion, as by law eſtabliſhed; but ſome other religion, perhaps the *Catholic*, before the Reformation. Be that as it may, the poem abounds with poetical deſcription, is full of invention, and diſcovers a zealous regard for the purity of the Chriſtian faith.

17. *Letters on the Improvement of the Mind. Addreſſed to a young Lady.* 2 *vols.* 12*mo.* Walter.

THESE letters are ten in number, beſides the concluſion. 1. *On the firſt principles of religion.* 2 *and* 3. *On the ſtudy of the Holy Scriptures.* 4 *and* 5. *On the regulation of the heart and affections*: theſe are contained in the firſt volume. Letter 6. *On the government of the temper.* 7. *On œconomy.* 8. *On politeneſs and accompliſhments.* 9. *On geography and chronology.* 10. *On the manner and courſe of reading hiſtory, with the concluſion*, make up the ſecond. They are addreſſed from an aunt to her niece, (a young lady in the 15th year of her age) for whoſe happineſs ſhe expreſſes the moſt tender concern, and for whoſe uſe the letters ſeem originally to have been written. The language is the language of the heart; and the inſtructions are conveyed in ſo kind and engaging a manner, that they cannot fail of being *extenſively uſeful*.

In

In the firſt letter, after pathetically exhorting her young pupil to inform her underſtanding of what ſhe ought to *believe* and to *do*; and after enforcing the duties of love and obedience, and making her ſenſible, that the only ſure foundation of human virtue is religion, and that the firſt principle of religion is the belief of the only God, and a juſt ſenſe of his attributes—and after recommending to her not to forget to dedicate herſelf to his ſervice every day—and to implore his protection every night, not merely in formal words, unaccompanied by any act of the mind, but in ſpirit and in truth;—ſhe then proceeds to open to her more enlightened underſtanding the great truths of revelation, and the ſources from whence they are derived; to encourage her, as ſhe advances in years, to examine for herſelf the evidences of the Chriſtian religion; and to recommend to her peruſal the ſacred volumes that are to be the rule of her future life, and that contain, beſides all truths neceſſary to be believed, plain and eaſy directions for the practice of every duty.

Having in this firſt letter, in the moſt pathetic manner, prepared her young pupil for reading the Holy Scriptures, in the ſecond and third letters ſhe proceeds to point out the courſe in which they ought to be read. Theſe two contain a ſummary of the contents of the ſacred volumes, with ſuch obſervations as are neceſſary to explain and connect the ſeveral parts of them. In the ſecond letter the memorable paſſages in the *Old Teſtament* are ſo conciſely recited, that it were impoſſible to convey the ſubſtance without tranſcribing the whole. The third is prefaced by ſtrongly recommending the importance of the *New*.

We ſhall, from this letter, ſelect a few paſſages by way of ſpecimen.

"Our Saviour, ſays this elegant writer, appears to have had three great purpoſes in deſcending from his glory, and dwelling among men.—The firſt, to teach them true virtue both by his example and precepts.—The ſecond, to give them the moſt forcible motives to the practice of it, by bringing life and immortality to light; by ſhewing them the certainty of a reſurrection and judgment; and the abſolute neceſſity of obedience to God's laws.—The third, to ſacrifice himſelf for us, to obtain by his death the remiſſion of our ſins, upon our repentance and reformation—and the power of beſtowing on his ſincere followers the ineſtimable gift of immortal happineſs.

"What a tremendous ſcene does the goſpel place before our eyes of the *laſt day!* when you, and every one of us, ſhall awake from the grave, and behold the Son of God on his glorious tribunal, attended by millions of cœleſtial beings, of whoſe ſuperior excellence we can now form no adequate idea, when in the preſence of all mankind, of thoſe holy angels, and of the great Judge himſelf, *you* muſt give an account of your paſt life, and hear your final doom, from which there can be no appeal, and which muſt determine your fate to all eternity!—Then think—if for a moment you can bear the thought—what will be the deſolation, ſhame, and anguiſh of thoſe wretched ſouls, who ſhall hear thoſe dreadful words—*Depart from me, ye curſed, into everlaſting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels.*—Oh!—my beloved child! I cannot ſupport even the idea of your becoming one of thoſe undone, loſt creatures!"

The ſame ſtrain of inſtruction, piety, and affection, runs through the whole of theſe animated letters. They are dedicated to Mrs. Montagu, and do honour to the name under whoſe patronage, and by whoſe recommendation, they appear to have been publiſhed.

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Mr.

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Mr. URBAN,

THE encloſed poems were copied from the leaves of an old book brought from a chandler's ſhop. If you think them worth preſerving, perhaps ſome of your readers may direct to the author, who ſeems to have been of the 15th or 16th century, and no contemptible poet.

T. HERNE.

The INVITATION *to* CORINNA.

GET up! get up for ſhame! the blooming Morne
Upon her wings preſents the God unſhorne.
See how Aurora throwes her faire
Freſh-quilted colours through the aire:
Get up! ſweet ſlug-a-bed, and ſee
The dew-beſpangled herbe and tree.
Each flower has wept, and bow'd toward the Eaſt,
Above an hour ſince, yet you're ſtill undreſt;
Nay, not ſo much as out of bed!
When all the birds have matins ſoy'd,
And ſung their thankful hymns, 'tis ſin,
Nay profanation to keep inn,
Whenas a thouſand virgins, on this day,
Spring, ſooner than the lark, to fetch in May.

Riſe, and put on your *foliage*, and be ſeene
To come forth, like the ſpring time, freſh and greene,
And ſweet as Flora. Take no care
For jewels for your neck or haire;
Fear not, the ſpangled leaves will ſtrew
Gems in abundance upon you.
Beſides, the childhood of the day has kept,
Againſt you come, ſome *Orient pearls* unwept:
Come and receive them while the light
Hangs in the dew-locks of the night;
And Titan, on the eaſtern hill,
Retires himſelfe, or elſe ſtands ſtill,
Till you come forth. Waſh, dreſs, be brief in praying;
Few beads are beſt when we're to goe a Maying.

Come, my Corinna! come; and comming marke
How each field turns a grove, each grove a parke
Made green and trimm'd with trees; ſee how
Devotion gives each houſe a bough
Or branch; each porch, each door, ere this,
An ark or tabernacle is,
Made up of whitethorn, neatly interwove,
As if here were thoſe cooler ſhades of love.
Can ſuch delights be in the ſtreet
And open fields, and we not ſee't!
Come, we'll abroad; and let's obay
The proclamation made for May,
And ſin no more, as we have done, by ſtaying,
But, my Corinna! come, let's goe a Maying.

There's not a budding boy or girl, this day,
But is got up, and gone to bring in May.
A deale of youth, ere this, are come
Back, and with whitethorn laden home.
Some have diſpatch'd their cakes and creame
Before that we have left to dreame;
And ſome have wept, and woo'd, and plighted troth,
And choſe their prieſt, ere we can caſt off ſloth.
Many a greene gowne has been given,
Many a kiſſe both odde and even;
Many a glance, too, has been ſent
From out the eye, love's firmament;
Many a jeſt told of the keyes betraying
This night, and locks pickt, yet we're not a Maying.

Come, let us goe while we are in our prime,
And take the harmleſſe follie of the time.
We ſhall grow old a pace, and die
Before we know our liberty:
Our life is ſhort; and our days runne
As faſt away as does the ſunne.
And as a vapour, or a drop of raine,
Once loſt, can ne'er be found againe;
So when or you or I are made
A fable, ſong, or fleeting ſhade,
All love, all liking, all delight,
Lies drown'd with us in endleſs night.
Then, while time ſerves, and we are but decaying,
Come, my Corinna! come, let's goe a Maying.

The CAPTIVED BEE; *or* Little Filcher.

From the Same.

AS Julia once a ſlumb'ring lay,
It chanc'd a Bee did flie that way,
(After a dew, or dew-like ſhow'r)
To tipple freely in a flow'r.
For ſome rich flower he took the lip
Of Julia, and began to ſip;
But, when he felt he ſuckt from thence
Honey in the quinteſſence,
He drank ſo much he ſcarce could ſtir;
So Julia took the pilferer.
Being thus ſurpriz'd, (as filchers uſe)
He thus began himſelf t'excuſe:
"Sweet *Lady flower!* I never brought
Hither to you one thieving thought;
But taking thoſe rare lips of yours,
For gay, freſh, fragrant, luſcious flowers,
I thought I might there take a taſte,
Where ſo much ſweetneſs ran at waſte.
Beſides, know this, I never ſting
The flower that gives me nouriſhing;
But with a kiſſe, or thanks, repay
The honey that I bear away."
This ſaid, he laid his little *ſcrip*
Of honey 'fore her Ladyſhip,
And told her (as ſome tears did fall)
That *that* he took, and *that* was all:
At which ſhe ſmil'd, and bade him goe,
And take his bag; but thus much know,
When next he came a pilf'ring ſo,
He ſhould from her full lips derive
Honey enough to drown his hive.

Written after a DEBAUCH.

AGAIN the ſanguinary tide is cool,
And rolls in gentle motion thro' my veins;
Again my thought its free excurſion takes,
And once more abdicated Reaſon reigns.

Can the ſhort joys reſulting from the board
Which rude Intemperance delights to ſpread,
Can theſe compenſate, for the ills to come,
The ſick, weak ſtomach, and the aching head?

What

What was the mirth of the preceding night?
Perhaps, amidſt the fulneſs of my joys,
I gloried, ſhameleſs, in the jeſt obſcene,
Or to the wanton ſonnet rais'd my voice.

Perhaps I forg'd the libel on my friend,
An abſent friend,——O miſery to ſay!
Yet what a contraſt will not Bacchus form,
Or what is Man when Reaſon is away!

Oh, Temperance! thou ſun to beauty's bud,
Parent of health, and foe to dark diſeaſe,
Thou cheapeſt phyſic to the ſickly frame,
For all may buy thy manna when they pleaſe;
Come, ſpotleſs maid, and teach me how to think,
The brain will teem by thy prolific ray;
By thee ſupported memory grows ſtrong,
Nor fears the horrors of a ſlow decay.

Let us with pity view the human bark,
(Securely moor'd upon contentment's ſhore)
Toſs'd by the waves of a luxurious ſea,
Till down ſhe ſinks, alas! to riſe no more.

The MINUTE.

THRO' all creation, whatſoe'er we call,
By due diſtinction, either great or ſmall,
Obtains its proper and ſpecific name
Juſt as compariſon may fix its claim.
Hence various things their true importance loſe,
When ſeen in partial or contracted views;
And Truth in vain holds up her faithful glaſs,
To ſhew each object in its proper claſs,
Whilſt Prejudice diſtorts the paſſing rays,
And robs true merit of its right to praiſe.
In the wide ſphere of Time's extended race,
The Minute ſeems to hold a trifling place:
Thro' drowſy Sloth, ſworn foe to watchful Care,
It loſes the regard it ought to ſhare;
And unimprov'd the quick ſucceſſion flies,
Which heedleſs Folly knows not how to prize.
Would ye, through life, in Reaſon's balance weigh
The ſhort-liv'd Minutes as they glide away,
Reaſon would ſhew that Fortune thoſe befriends,
Who're watchful to ſecure the gifts ſhe ſends;
And ſtrongly urge the danger of neglect,
Where nought can rectify the paſt defect:
For acts once done no wiſhes can reveal,
By their own worth we either ſtand or fall;
Repenting Folly comes, alas! too late
To heal our ſorrow, or avert our fate.
Obſerve the Gameſter, deſperate in play,
At once to others and himſelf a prey—
Fearful to loſe, yet confident to get,
He riſques his fortune on a ſingle bett;
His whole eſtate on one great ſtake depends,
And one ſhort Minute the deciſion ends:
He's mad or loſt, as luck ſhould chance to draw
The higheſt number, or the longeſt ſtraw.
The Minute, ſeen in other views, appears
The trueſt meaſure of our joys and fears;
For, as alternate paſſions ſink or riſe, [flies.
That lags moſt ſlow, or wing'd with rapture
Tortur'd with pain, incapable of ſleep,
We count the lazy Minutes as they creep;
And keen Impatience, ever on the wing,
Till Fate ſome long-expected good ſhall bring,
Watches the progreſs of the circling hand,
And thinks it ſeems, not only ſeems, to ſtand.
By diff'rent laws the fleeting Minutes roll,
When Pleaſure holds in bonds the captive ſoul:
Attention, now no more with woes oppreſt,
By wit diverted, or with love poſſeſt,
No leiſure finds with watchful eye to trace
The ſlow-pac'd Minute thro' its ling'ring race;
While ſportive mirth, and joy ſucceeding joy,
Fill the whole heart, and ev'ry thought employ.

On FULVIA, *the Wife of* Mark Anthony. *By* Aug. Cæſar. [*From Hughes's Letters.*]

WHILE from his ſpouſe the falſe *Antonius* flies,
And doats on *Glaphyra's* * far brighter eyes,
Fulvia, provok'd, her female arts prepares,
Repriſals ſeeks, and ſpreads for me her ſnares.
The huſband's falſe: but why muſt I endure
This nauſeous plague, and her revenge procure?
What tho' ſhe aſk, How happy were my doom,
Should all the diſcontented wives of *Rome*
Repair, in crowds, to me, when ſcorn'd at home?
"'Tis war, ſhe ſays, if I refuſe her charms:"
Let's think—ſhe's ugly—trumpets! ſound to arms!

* The poetical name for *Citherida*, an actreſs on whom *Anthony* doated.

From POPE's MESSIAH, *&c.*

Maſon's Yard Academy, Duke-ſtreet, St. James's.

YE Nymphs of Solyma begin the ſong:
To heav'nly themes ſublimer ſtrains belong:
The moſſy fountains, and the ſylvan ſhades,
The dreams of Pindus, and th' Aonian maids,
Delight no more.—O, Thou! my voice inſpire,
Who touch'd Iſaiah's hallow'd lips with fire.
Rapt into future times, the bard begun,
"A Virgin ſhall conceive, a Virgin bear a ſon."

FESTIVOS Nymphæ Solymarum fundite cantus:
Grandes ora ſonos meditantur: grandia rerum
Dicturo, ingentes animus conſurgit in auſus.
Muſcoſæ ſedes, & aquoſa palatia, fontes,
Voſque, poetarum veterum figmenta, Camænæ
Eſte procul, vanique procul mendacia Pindi.
Adſis, O! facilisque velis accendere vocem,
Vera ſonaturam, quo quondam affiante, Prophetæ
Os volucri prunâ & flammis luſtralibus arſit.
Fatidico, raptus ventura in ſæcula vates,
Nil mortale movens, hæc pectore rupit anhelans:
Concipiet Virgo; Virgo dabit innuba prolem,
Virgo Deo dives, magnique puerpera cœli.

[In the tranſlation from the Iliad in the December Mag. line 14, for *aera* read *aera*; line 24, for *levibus* read *levibusque*; for *umbonibus* read *umbonibus*.

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Hiſtorical Chronicle, *May*, 1773.

The following ſketch has ſome appearance of being the preſent ſtate of affairs in Europe.

WHEN the Dauphine was married to a daughter of Auſtria, a ſtrict alliance was entered into between the Empreſs and the Court of Verſailles. The principal conditions were, that, ſhould Auſtria, during the war between the Ruſſians and Turks, and the diſturbances in Poland, think it expedient to ſend an army into that country to reſtore to its liberties the Republic, France ſhould aſſiſt her with 24,000 men, or a ſpecified ſubſidy, at the option of the Court of Verſailles. Choiſeul was then miniſter; but when the Emperor, deſigning to aſſiſt the Poles, made a requiſition of an immediate compliance with the terms of the treaty at Verſailles, D'Aiguillon, who held the reins of Government, ſhuffled with him, and promiſed to pay the money at ſome diſtant period, but abſolutely refuſed the 24,000 men. Count Caunitz, (the Auſtrian Miniſter), offended at this breach of faith, perſuaded the Emperor, though againſt the inclination of the Empreſs, to enter into the triple alliance, which has already brought about the diviſion of Poland.

France, alarmed at this league, ſhewed much deſire to enter into an alliance with Great Britain. Our Miniſtry, who have long declared their reſolution, not to interfere in a continental war, and moreover averſe to an unpopular union with the Houſe of Bourbon, gave for anſwer, that they ſhould obſerve a ſtrict neutrality in the war which ſubſiſts between the Ruſſians and the Turks, and in that which is likely to be kindled between the former and the King of Sweden, who is not only the determined ally, but even the creature of France.

The Houſe of Bourbon, in their rage to aſſiſt the Turks and Swedes, entered into a negociation with the King of Sardinia, who, in conſideration of a large ſubſidy from Spain, has, it is ſaid, conſented to join his forces to a Spaniſh army, and to attack the Italian dominions of the Houſe of Auſtria. It is alſo apprehended, from ſome late memorials preſented here by the Pruſſian Envoy, that his maſter is ſecretly in the intereſt of France, which he will declare ſhould the Emperor make any motions on the ſide of Alſace and Lorraine.

The French Court, in the mean time, have iſſued orders for the equipment of a fleet at Toulon, and for fitting out another at Breſt: the firſt intended to exterminate the Ruſſian ſquadron in the Archipelago; the latter to aid the Swedes in the Baltic, and to facilitate deſcents upon the Ruſſian territories. In the kind of harmony which has for ſome time ſubſiſted between us and the French, the latter informed us the other day concerning their two armaments.

By this declaration another wheel was touched, which moves the preſent preparations. In the treaty of commerce concluded between us and Ruſſia a few years ago, there was a ſecret article, by which we guarantied the ſafety of their fleet againſt the French and Spaniards.

The fleet lately equipped is certainly intended for nothing but to be a ſquadron of obſervation, to prevent the Spaniards and French from overpowering the Ruſſian fleet; yet it is apprehended, that the Houſe of Bourbon is too far engaged with its allies to permit the gathering ſtorm to blow over without breaking.

It is unfortunate for Poland, that the inhabitants are divided into factions, that are greater enemies to each other than their foreign invaders are to both, and are not, like our Engliſh parties, to be united even to repel the common danger. The dietines, or county meetings, that have been lately held, previous to the general diet, have been ſo diſorderly and riotous, that in that of Wilkomitz the nobles debated with their drawn ſabres, and a general maſſacre was with difficulty prevented. The dietine of Lenczy was ſtill more unruly, for there more than thirty of the Members were cut to pieces.

APRIL 12.

Between five and ſix in the morning, a violent ſhock of an earthquake was felt at Tangiers, on the coaſt of Africa, by which 98 houſes were deſtroyed, and the reſt ſo ſhaken, that moſt of them muſt be rebuilt. Few lives were loſt, but many people were much bruiſed by falling under the ruins.—It is remarkable, that on the 15th and 18th of the ſame month, ſeveral ſhocks were felt on the S. W. coaſt of this kingdom; and that on the 3d ſeveral ſhocks were felt at Liſbon There is no period in hiſtory in which earthquakes have been ſo frequent as in the 20 years laſt paſt.

April 14.

The ſavage cuſtom of forcibly carrying off young women of fortune from their parents and guardians ſeems ſtill to prevail in Ireland. Michael Motley, of Leighlin Bridge, aſſiſted by a number of armed ruffians, with this view attacked the houſe of Robert Lalor, near Kilkenny, in the night of the 14th inſtant, and, having broke the windows, fired ſome ſhot to intimidate the family; but, not finding a ſpeedy entrance, they then broke open the door, which was ſtoutly defended by Lalor and his brother, and ſeveral of the aſſailants were wounded before admittance was obtained; but at length, numbers prevailing, Eleanor Lalor, the daughter, was ſeized and carried by Motley to Caſtlecomar; but being purſued by a party of light horſe, Motley was apprehended, and carried to Carlow gaol, and the girl was again reſtored to her parents.

April 15.

April 15.

Two of Mrs. Perkins's ſervants, (of Chriſt Church, Hants) the footman and gardener, carried into the back kitchen two barrels of gunpowder, containing in weight more than forty pounds; and one of them throwing ſome grains of it into the fire, (each unhappy thoughtleſs wretch at that inſtant holding a barrel in his arms) the whole went off with a horrible exploſion, burning them in a frightful degree, and rending in pieces windows, doors, party-walls, and the cieling, &c.—Providentially none but the two men were hurt. The footman expired, after ſuffering the utmoſt pain and agony, the next evening; the gardener is ſtill alive, but burnt in a dreadful manner.

This day, between one and two o'clock, the inhabitants of Jerſey were greatly alarmed by two violent ſhocks of an earthquake, but no great damage was done.—The market-place and all the ſtreets were immediately crouded with peop'e, and the whole place was in the utmoſt conſternation.

April 23.

A man was diſcovered in a cave at Hathersheif, in Yorkſhire, by a young man who was ſeeking for foxes among the rocks with a tarrier dog. The dog, when he came to the mouth of the cave, began barking, and the young man, thinking he had found ſome game, ran up to him, when the man inſtantly came out, and clapt a piſtol to his breaſt, and ſwore him to ſecrecy, or he would inſtantly blow his brains out. The youth ſaid any thing to preſerve his life; but as ſoon as he found himſelf ſafe, he alarmed the neighbourhood, by which means the villain was ſoon ſecured. He appears to be one Tatterſal, who about 13 years ago left Sowerby, to avoid proſecution for ſacrilege, having broke open the church at Heptonſtal, and ſtole the communion plate. He went and ſerved in the artillery in the Eaſt Indies, and ſince his return has committed ſeveral robberies.

April 26.

Some gentlemen, among whom was Mr. Buckland, ſon to the late Engliſh Conſul at Nice, having been out on a ſhooting party in that neighbourhood, were overtaken by a ſtorm of thunder, which forced them to take ſhelter in the lanthorn at the mouth of the harbour of Villa Franca, under which was a magazine of powder, which taking fire by the lightning, the whole fabric blew up, and all the gentlemen periſhed.

Mr. Lucas, a conſiderable farmer and grazier near Beaconsfield, having ſold his cattle in Smithfield market, divided the produce into three parcels, putting three guineas in one pocket for the collectors on the road, if he ſhould happen to be attacked, 21 guineas in another pocket, and Bank notes to the amount of 110l. in a third.—On his return home in a poſt chaiſe, he was ſtopped between Uxbridge and his own houſe by three footpads, to one of whom he gave the three guineas; but the others ſuſpecting he had more, one got into the chaiſe, and found the 21 guineas: on which the third ſwore he would try *his* luck too, and accordingly got in, and found a pocket-book with the notes. They then made off with their booty.

April 27.

A fire broke out in one of the caſerns without the city of Zutphen, in Holland, in which nine ſoldiers, a ſerjeant, and a child were burnt to death; nine or ten more were very dangerouſly burnt; and, of the whole company, 40 in number, only four or five men were left to do duty.

April 29.

Was held the anniverſary meeting of the Governors of the Magdalen Hoſpital, at which were preſent the Earl of Hertford, Preſident, the Lords Willoughby de Brook and Orwell, and many other perſons of rank and diſtinction, when the collection at the chapel and hall amounted to 1339l. 9s. 9d.

April 30.

The firſt ſtone of a houſe intended to be built for the uſe of the Marine Society in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, was laid by their Preſident Lord Robert Romney. His Lordſhip was attended by the Governors, and preceded by 20 of the Society's boys with their banners, who, after the ceremony was over, ſet out for Portſmouth under the convoy of proper officers.

In conſequence of an advertiſement in the papers, ſigned by the Sheriffs of Middleſex, a very reſpectable meeting of the freeholders of the county was held at the aſſembly room at Mile End, when, after ſome debate, Mr. Wilkes was choſen chairman. The debates ran high; the principal gentlemen who attended were divided. The friends of Mr. Oliver oppoſed the friends of Mr. Wilkes, and much altercation enſued. Mr. Horne diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his firmneſs, notwithſtanding the repeated hiſſes of the majority of the company. Sir Watkin Lewes, alſo, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his zeal in favour of Mr. Wilkes.

At length, when the warmth on both ſides had in a great meaſure ſubſided, the following reſolutions were agreed to:

"Reſolved, That it is the opinion of the freeholders of Middleſex now aſſembled, That the moſt effectual means of obtaining redreſs for the violated right of election, and other national grievances, is by bills for ſhortening the duration of Parliaments, for excluding placemen and penſioners from the Houſe of Commons, and for a more fair and equal repreſentation of the people.

"Reſolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to John Wilkes, Eſq; for his ſpirited perſeverance in ſupport of the rights of the freeholders of this county againſt the arbitrary proceedings of the Houſe of Commons.

"Reſolved,

"Reſolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to our other worthy repreſentative Mr. Serjeant Glynn, for his uniform conduct in Parliament, and able defence of the rights of the nation at large, and of this county in particular.

"Reſolved, "That, notwithſtanding the illegal determination of the Houſe of Commons in ſeating Colonel Luttrell in the place of our duly-elected repreſentative John Wilkes, Eſq; we do, in the moſt ſolemn manner, continue to proteſt againſt that violent and unconſtitutional meaſure, and do hereby declare our firm reſolution to ſupport our preſent worthy members, John Wilkes, Eſq; and Mr. Serj. Glynn, to repreſent again this county in Parliament at the next general election.

"Reſolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to Sir George Saville, Bt. for his unwearied endeavours to reſtore the right of election, and to promote every part of the public ſervice.

"Reſolved, That John Wilkes and John Glynn, Eſqrs. be requeſted to convey to him the ſenſe which this county entertains of his abilities and virtue.

"Reſolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Minority in the Houſe of Commons, who ſupported the motions, on Monday the 26th of April, reſpecting the violated rights of the freeholders of Middleſex.

"Reſolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to Richard Oliver, Eſq: and Sir Watkin Lewes, Sheriff of this county, for having iſſued the ſummons to John Wilkes, Eſq; and Mr. Serj. Glynn, our legal repreſentatives, to attend their duty in Parliament on the 26th of April.

"Reſolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to John Sawbridge, Eſq; for his conſtant ſupport of the rights of the freeholders of this county, and for his repeated endeavours to procure a bill for ſhortening the duration of Parliaments.

"Reſolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Wilkes for his conduct this day as chairman."

On the queſtions reſpecting Mr. Wilkes perſonally, that gentleman left the chair, and either Sir Watkin Lewes, or John Sawbridge, Eſq; ſupplied his place.

Saturday, MAY 1.

A new tragedy, called Henry the Second, or The Fall of Roſamond, was acted for the firſt time at the Theatre Royal in Covent Garden. It is ſaid to be chiefly taken from a piece written above 20 years ago by Mr. William Hawkins, late Profeſſor of Poetry at Oxford.

In a petition drawn up in behalf of the Spital-fields weavers, but never preſented, the chief cauſe aſſigned for their preſent diſtreſs is expreſſed in theſe words: "The moſt obvious cauſe, were it not a preſumption in us, we would humbly beg leave to repreſent, is founded in the inſatiable venality which thoſe entruſted with the executive adminiſtration of your Majeſty's government make the ſole rule of their conduct. The ſame ſpirit of rapacity originally laid the foundation of, and continues to cultivate, that deſtructive contention on which has ſo long prevailed between the Parent State and the Britiſh Colonies in America; a contention which tends totally to alienate the affections of our diſtant fellow-ſubjects, is pregnant with every future commercial evil, and is the principal immediate cauſe of the preſent prevailing diſtreſs amongſt the Britiſh Merchants, and which, through them, extends to us, your Majeſty's miſerable ſubjects, who, for want of the uſual circulation of their operations, are reduced to the utmoſt degree of deſtitution and wretchedneſs."—What pity, that more Trelawneys are not to be found! who, bleſt with the ſalutary powers of healing thoſe wounds in the ſtate, might reconcile the tempers of the American government, and reſtore that harmony between the mother country and her colonies, ſo neceſſary for the enrichment of both.

Sunday 2.

A very terrible thunder-ſtorm in the neighbourhood of Horſtead did conſiderable damage. The lightning fell upon the ſeat of Thomas John Batchelor, Eſq; but, being conducted by a bell-wire, did no other damage than ſplitting a beam, and killing two dogs.

Monday 3.

A petition unanimouſly agreed upon by a General Court of the Eaſt-India Company was this day preſented to the Houſe of Commons; in which the petitioners humbly conceive it reaſonable, that, after the loan which they preſumed to requeſt from Parliament is diſcharged, all terms on account of the ſame ſhould ceaſe; that the limitation of the Company's dividend to ſeven per cent. till their bond debts are reduced to 1,500,000l. is peculiarly hard upon men who have riſked their All in acquiring and ſecuring the territorial revenues in India, from which they have, as yet, received no advantage; that the reſolution of the Commons, limiting the Company to a term, not exceeding ſix years, for the poſſeſſion of their territories in India, appears to be altogether *arbitrary*, as it may be conſtrued into a concluſive deciſion againſt the Company reſpecting their territorial poſſeſſions, to which they humbly inſiſt they have an undoubted right; that the Company, with all humility, beg leave to repreſent, that they cannot acquieſce in the reſolution, whereby three-fourth parts of the ſurplus nett profits of the Company at home, above the ſum of eight per cent. upon their capital ſtock, ſhould be paid into the Exchequer for the uſe of the Public; nor to the propoſed application of the other fourth part; becauſe ſuch diſpoſal of their property,

other-

otherwiſe than by their own conſent, does not appear warranted, even by the largeſt pretenſions that have ever been formed againſt them; that the reſolution reſpecting the one fourth part, as above ſet forth, appears to be ſo ſubverſive of all their rights and privileges, by denying them the diſpoſal of their own property, after all their creditors ſhall be fully ſecured, according to law, that, rather than ſubmit to ſuch conditions, they deſire that any claims againſt the poſſeſſions of the ſaid Company, that can be ſuppoſed to give riſe to ſuch reſtrictions, may receive a legal deciſion; from which, whatever may be the event, they will, at leaſt, have the ſatisfaction of knowing what they may call their own.

Tueſday 4.

Lord North preſented to the Houſe a petition, ſigned by moſt of the eminent Bankers in this metropolis, praying,—

"That a bill may be brought in to render the eſtates of bankers liable to the payment of their debts;" and

"That ſome puniſhment may be deviſed to be inflicted on ſuch bankers as ſhould, in caſe of failure, be found to have embezzled, or appropriated to their own uſes, caſh depoſited in their hands in the courſe of trade."

Mr. Preſcott obſerved, that Merchants had as great an opportunity as Bankers of carrying credit to an unwarrantable extent; he thought it but reaſonable, therefore, that their eſtates ſhould in like manner be made liable to the payment of their debts. And the Houſe ſeemed perfectly to coincide with Mr. Preſcott's opinion.

Mr. T. Townſhend preſented the cabinet-makers petition, ſetting forth, that great quantities of houſhold furniture had lately and were daily imported into this kingdom, under the ſanction of certain foreign Ambaſſadors; in conſequence of which illegal importation, the petitioners were deprived of employment, and reduced, with their wives and families, to the moſt complicated diſtreſs.

It was obſerved on this occaſion, that illegal importations were not confined to cabinet ware; but that upon enquiry it would be found, that the diſtreſſes of our weavers originated from a ſimilar cauſe; and that the houſes of ſome foreign Ambaſſadors, inſtead of being reſpectable for the high characters of the occupiers, were converted into ſhops for the ſale of foreign manufactures.

Mr. T. Townſhend ſaid, he had in charge from the petitioners to vindicate the characters of the Ambaſſadors from France, Spain, and the States General, from every ſuſpicion of that kind.

Lord North declared, that he had not the leaſt objection to a full enquiry into the merits of the petition; but at the ſame time hoped, when it came before the Houſe, that the characters of foreign Ambaſſadors might be treated with becoming reſpect. And Mr. Townſhend, in anſwer, declared himſelf deſirous of paying every honour due to their high rank as a *body*; but that, if the flagrant miſconduct of any particular Ambaſſador ſhould be found to deſerve cenſure, he hoped ſuch a man would meet with no lenity from a Parliament anxious to ſave the trade of England from decay, and its manufacturers from deſtruction.

A Committee was then nominated to enquire into the facts alledged in the petition, and to report the ſame to the Houſe.

This day, at a meeting of the creditors of Sir George Colebrooke, the truſtees, who at a former meeting were appointed to enquire into the eſtate and effects of that gentleman, made their report, by which it appeared, that the balance in favour of Sir George was 315,000l. that from that balance the truſtees had thought proper to write off 120,000l. on account of Sir George's engagements for his brother-in-law, Mr. Gilbert; and 80,000l. which had been ſettled on Lady Colebrooke and her family, which reduced the balance to 106,000l. beſides the eventual chance of the Chilham eſtate in Kent; that, notwithſtanding this balance, by reaſon of the diffuſe ſtate of Sir George's effects, it muſt be near two years and a half before the creditors could be fully paid their principal and intereſt; but that 7s. in the pound ſhould be advanced within the ſpace of two months. With this promiſing ſtate of Sir George's affairs the creditors ſeemed well ſatisfied; and it was propoſed by ſome gentlemen preſent, that Sir George ſhould again reſume the banking buſineſs with his old partners; but others were of opinion, that it would be proper to aſſociate a new partner, who would have an intereſt in keeping the old debts diſtinct.

This day there was a General Court of the Proprietors of Eaſt-India Stock, when the Chairman acquainted them, that he had delivered their petition; that it was read, and ordered, as uſual, to lie upon the table; that Lord North ſeemed to expreſs ſome doubts about the meaning of it; and that he had afterwards propoſed a plan of regulation for the government of the Company's affairs at home and abroad, which he intended to bring in as a bill. The ſubſtance of theſe regulations being afterwards reported by Mr. Dempſter, ſome of the Proprietors declared, they would ſooner give up the whole of their property in Eaſt-India ſtock, than contribute to ſuch proceedings.

The Duke of Richmond made a motion, that Lord North be requeſted to communicate in writing his plan of an intended bill for the regulation of the Company's affairs, and likewiſe acquaint them with what parts of their petition he doubted the meaning.

Another motion was made by Mr. Kirkman, that all the charters, together with the

the treaties between the Company and the Indian Chiefs, be printed for the uſe of the Proprietors. And Mr. Dempſter moved, that a liſt of the Proprietors poſſeſſing 1000l. ſtock be likewiſe printed for the ſame uſe; all which motions were agreed to.

The Duke of Richmond's motion was carried into execution, and produced an anſwer from Lord North, that having with others received the commands of the Houſe to prepare a bill for the purpoſes mentioned, he did not think it proper to communicate the plan of it to the Proprietary; and that the part in the petition which he did not think expreſſed with ſufficient clearneſs, was, whether the Company meant only to ſignify their diſlike of ſome part of the reſolutions, or whether they meant to refuſe both the loan and the agreement together.—The Company took time to conſider, and Wedneſday the 12th was the day fixed to return an anſwer.

Thurſday 6.

His Majeſty's proclamation was iſſued for diſcontinuing the bounty offered in the proclamation of the 24th paſt for the encouragement of able ſeamen, &c. to enter themſelves on board his Majeſty's ſhips of war.

Saturday 8.

Henſham Hall, in Suffolk, the ſeat of Sir John Rouſe, Bart. was burnt to the ground. It is ſaid that it was not inſured, and that the loſs amounts to 30,000l.

Monday 10.

The following bills received the royal aſſent by commiſſion—the bill for allowing the drawback on teas exported to America—the bill to regulate the importation and exportation of corn—to two navigation bills—to the bill for enabling Mr. Cox to diſpoſe of his Muſeum—and to ſeveral road, encloſure, and private bills.

General Burgoyne, who brought up the report of the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the ſtate of Eaſt-India affairs, after explaining the diſagreeable ſituation in which he ſtood, declared, that there were accounts of crimes contained in the report ſhocking to human nature. He recapitulated all that related to the depoſition of Surajah Dowlah, and the placing of Meer Jaffier on the Muſnud; the double treaty in which Omichund was concerned; and the infamous tranſactions that were carried into execution by perfidy and murder. He concluded by propoſing the following reſolutions:

I. That all acquiſitions made under the influence of a military force, or by treaty with foreign powers, do of right belong to the ſtate.

II. That to appropriate acquiſitions acquired under the influence of a military force, or by treaty with foreign powers, to private uſe, is illegal.

III. That great ſums of money have been obtained by ſuch means from the ſovereign Princes in India.

Sir William Meredith ſeconded theſe reſolutions, and declaimed againſt the trick put upon Omichund, and the ſetting Admiral Watſon's name to countenance the fraud.

Mr. Wedderburne, the ſolicitor general, oppoſed the reſolutions; and Mr. Thurlow, the attorney general, ſupported them. Mr. Dyſon thought the terms of the reſolutions might be ſoftened, but rather than loſe ſight of the object at which they aimed, conſented to receive them as they were. Lord North acquieſced in his opinion, and Col. Barré treated it facetiouſly. He told a ſtory of a governor of Gibraltar, who never refuſed preſents but when they were offered by thoſe who knew not what they were about. A body of Jews, he ſaid, came to make their annual preſent; and tendered, as uſual, 1000 ſhekins. The governor would have nothing to do with the crucifiers of Chriſt. They came again, and preſented 2000 ſhekins. He received the *poor* men; *they* could not help what their forefathers had done; *they* were born too late to have any hand in the crucifixion.

The reſolutions were put and carried.

Wedneſday 12.

At a General Court of the Eaſt India Company the anſwer to be returned to Lord North was read, and agreed to be balloted for on Friday. It was in ſubſtance, that they meant to declare, in the moſt reſpectful manner to the Houſe, their purpoſe of refuſing both the loan and the agreement, reſpecting the territorial acquiſitions and revenues, rather than accept them upon the whole of the terms propoſed.

At this meeting the Deputy Chairman acquainted the Court, that advice had been received, over land, from Bengal, that the Nabob of Goreech, having failed in the performance of his treaty, had been attacked by the Company's troops, under Brigadier General Wedderburne [brother to the Solicitor General]; his principal fort taken, with little loſs, except that of the life of the General, who was killed in reconnoitering; and that a lack of rupees had been found, and a much greater ſum expected. Theſe advices add, that the accounts there from Bengal mentioned every thing being in peace.

While theſe contentions ſubſiſt between the Miniſter and the Company, there is certain advice, that a new Eaſt-India Company is forming in France, countenanced by the Nobles, and ſupported by the Court. It is remarkable, that the downfal of every great empire has been owing to the diſſentions among the rulers.

The ſame day a propoſal for raiſing the ſum of 1,500,000l. for the uſe of the Eaſt-India Company, by ſubſcription, was diſtributed at the India-Houſe; and a bounty of 2 per cent. offered to ſuch proprietors as ſhould ſubſcribe all, or any part of their ſtock, towards

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towards creating a ſecurity for the loan of the ſaid ſum.

Thurſday 13.

The order for the diſcharge of the ſeamen from the ſhips, fitting out at Portſmouth, was this day countermanded.

At the anniverſary feaſt of the Sons of the Clergy, held this day, the whole collection, including donations, and the ſum received at the rehearſal, was found to amount to 951l. 5s. 3d.

Friday, 14.

Lord Kircudbright was preſented to his Majeſty at St. James's, his lordſhip's claim to that antient title having been allowed by the Houſe of Peers. He was moſt graciouſly received.

This day a very important queſtion came on to be argued in the court of King's Bench, in which the ſheriffs of London (Baker and Martin) were plaintiffs, and Wenman and others, ſureties for Bolland (ſheriff's officer) defendants; for the recovery of 360l. received by Bolland, but never returned to their office. The defendants plea was, that they had given proper notice to the ſheriffs agent not to deliver any more warrants to be executed by Bolland, for that they would be no longer ſureties for him after a certain day. This plea was over ruled; becauſe, had the notice been delivered in writing, it would have been optional in the ſheriffs, or their ſubſtitutes, either to accept or refuſe it, as the ſecurity was not conditional, but given for twelve months. Lord Mansfield, the Juſtices Aſton and Aſhurſt, were clearly for over ruling the plea; but Juſtice Willes was for ſending the facts to be tried by an iſſue.

At the cloſe of the ballot this day for the anſwer to be returned to Lord North, it appeared that 319 proprietors were for the anſwer propoſed, and 149 againſt it.

Saturday 15.

The Duke of Northumberland, and Dr. Percy, his Grace's chaplain, going in a poſt chaiſe and four to Sion houſe, the horſes took fright at a peacock's flying over their heads, and overturned the chaiſe, running ſo furiouſly at the ſame time, that they broke a young tree, by which the traces were diſengaged, and his Grace's life very providentially preſerved. His Grace received only a ſlight contuſion on his ſhoulder; and Dr. Percy not the leaſt injury.

Monday, 17.

Lord North preſented his bill for eſtabliſhing certain regulations for the better management of the Eaſt India Company's affairs in India and Europe, which was read the firſt time, and ordered to be printed.

A petition from the Governors of Greenwich-hoſpital was preſented to the Houſe, ſetting forth the means uſed by the prize agents to elude the payment of forfeited and unclaimed prize money ſtill remaining in their hands, which, by ſeveral acts of parliament, are given and appropriated to, and for, the ſupport and maintenance of the ſaid hoſpital, and praying the aid and authority of parliament to enforce the payment of the ſame.

Tueſday, 18.

This evening nine women, one dreſſed in the uniform of a captain of a man of war, another like a lieutenant, and the other ſeven in the dreſs of common ſailors, with cockades, went about this city as a preſs-gang, and frightened ſeveral young fellows, who ran from them; but at length the pretended lieutenant was taken into cuſtody, and carried before the ſitting alderman, who, on her declaring that nothing more than a frolic was intended, diſmiſſed her, with a ſevere reprimand.

Wedneſday, 19.

This day her Majeſty entered into the 30th year of her age, being born the 19th of May, 1744.

This day Gen. Burgoyne continued his report of the ſelect committee; and, after recapitulating the many atrocious offences committed in India by the ſervants of the Company, in monopolies, extortions, taxations, and oppreſſions of various kinds, he, at length, came to conſider the wretched ſituation of the Indian Princes, who held their dignities on the precarious condition of being the higheſt bribers. No claim (he ſaid) could be admitted, unleſs prefaced by enormous ſums of rupees; nor any prince ſuffered to reign long who did not quadrate with this idea. Gifts thus obtained, under the influence of military force, have already, by the reſolutions of this houſe been declared illegal; he therefore concluded his ſpeech in declaring, that he intended to propoſe the following reſolution:

"That the Right Honourable Robert Lord Clive, Baron of Plaſſey, in the kingdom of Ireland, in conſequence of the powers veſted in him in India, had illegally acquired the ſum of two hundred and thirty four thouſand pounds, to the diſhonour and detriment of the ſtate."

Sir William Meredith ſupported Gen. Burgoyne in his argument; ſaid, he ſhould maintain, againſt any power under heaven, every mode of proceeding that had national juſtice for its aim, and private delinquency for its foundation. Mr. Wedderburne inveighed againſt accuſing a man of delinquency upon the bare report of a ſelect committee, who were appointed to enquire into the ſtate of the Eaſt India affairs, and not to criminate delinquents. Sir Richard Sutton ſaid, that he, among others, had put ſome home queſtions to the gentlemen examined, but with no deſign of turning their anſwers into evidence againſt themſelves. Mr. Rigby and Mr. Ongly

contended

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contended for the competency of the evidence. Mr. Dyſon inſiſted on the regularity of admitting the report of their own members in evidence againſt the parties accuſed; the majority, however, upon the queſtion being put, reſolved, that the evidence ſhould be examined *viva voce* at the bar; and Friday was appointed for that purpoſe.

This day likewiſe a General Court of the Eaſt-India Company met to receive Lord North's anſwer to the meſſage balloted for on Friday; the purport of which was, "That his Lordſhip ſees with concern the differences between him and the Company reſpecting their dividend: and refers them to Parliament, as propereſt to apply to on ſuch an important occaſion."—Lord North's former anſwer was then called for; and there it appeared, that Lord North, in his own name, deſires explanations, &c. on which Governor Johnſtone made a pertinent remark on the ſtriking difference in the tone of the two anſwers; recommended firmneſs and deliberation in the Company's reſolves, and propoſed Friday for conſidering what farther was to be done.

Was held the anniverſary meeting of the Guardians of the Aſylum for female orphans, when a ſermon ſuitable to the occaſion was preached by the Rev. Dr. Porteus, chaplain to his Majeſty. The collection amounted to 137l. 13s. 3d. and 37l. 16s. was afterwards received from new ſubſcribers.

This day came on, in ſolemn argument, before the Judges of the Common Pleas, a queſtion of law ariſing from a ſpecial verdict given on the following ſtate of the facts: A boy, in the town of Milbourn-Port, flung a ſquib into the market-houſe, which fell upon a ſtall; a bye-ſtander toſſed it from that ſtall to another; the owner of which toſſed it among the crowd, where it burſt, and put out the eye of the plaintiff. The action was brought againſt the boy, and it was held good by the chief and two other judges, on the principle, that every diſtinct motion of the ſquib, from the firſt throwing, was dependant on the firſt cauſe. Judge Blackſtone differed from his brethren on the bench on this ground, that actions of treſpaſs *vi & armis* ſhould be always grounded on an *immediate injury paſſing between the parties*,

Thurſday, 20.

The General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland met, and choſe the Rev. Dr. John Dryſdale, one of the Miniſters of Edinburgh, their Moderator. On this occaſion Lord Catheart, as his Majeſty's High Commiſſioner, made a grand appearance.

Vauxhall-Gardens were opened this evening. The chief improvement is, that, inſtead of the ruins at the termination of one of the walks, a triumphal arch is now erected, ornamented with figures in *Chiaro Oſcuro*, The principal figure repreſents *Liberality* ſtanding at the portico of her temple, attended by a Lion; ſhe is reſpectfully approached by *Comus*, while *Mirth* and her companions join in feſtive dance round the ſtatue of *Plenty*. In the ſky is an inſcription of the word GRATITUDE, which is ſupported by three Cherubs; and in the back ground is ſeen the cathedral of St. Paul. Mr. Mortimer is ſaid to be the painter.

The violent rains that have fallen have ſo raiſed the river Severn, that, except in Nov. 1770, no man living ever remembered it higher. The land floods too rendered the roads in ſome places impaſſable.

Friday, 21.

Gen. Burgoyne reſumed his argument, and, after ſome hours interruption, chiefly employed in the examination of Mr. Becher at the bar, and the altercations conſequent thereupon, he moved, "That it appears to this Houſe, that Robert Lord Clive, Baron of Plaſſey, in the kingdom of Ireland, about the time of depoſing Suraja Dowla, Nabob of Bengal, and the eſtabliſhing Meer Jaffier on the Muſnud, did, *through the influence of the Powers with which he was entruſted*, as Member of the Select Committee, and Commander in Chief of the Britiſh Forces, obtain and poſſeſs himſelf of two lacks and 80,000 rupees, as a Member of the Select Committee; a farther ſum of two lacks of rupees, as Commander in Chief; a farther ſum of 16 lacks of rupees or more, under the denomination of private donation; which ſums, amounting together to 20 lacks and 80,000 rupees, were of the value, in Engliſh money, of 234,000l. and that in ſo doing, the ſaid Robert Lord Clive abuſed the powers with which he was entruſted, to the evil example of the ſervants of the public."

Mr. Stanley then moved that the queſtion be divided, and that the words conveying the cenſure after the figures 234,000 to the end of the motion, be left out.

He was ſeconded by Mr. R. Fuller, who carried his amendment farther back into the body of the motion, and wiſhed to leave out the words, "*through the influence of the Powers with which he was entruſted.*"

Theſe propoſed amendments occaſioned a long debate, and the Houſe agreed, without a diviſion, that the queſtion ſhould be divided; and after that a diviſion happened upon the laſt amendment, that the words, "*through the influence of the Powers with which he was entruſted,*" ſtand part of this queſtion. The Houſe divided at five o'clock next morning, the Ayes 95, the Noes 155, and the words were left out of the firſt motion.

Theſe objectionable terms being ſtruck out, and the queſtion thus divided, the

latter

latter part, conveying the cenſure, was then put in the following words:

"That the ſaid Robert Lord Clive, in ſo doing abuſed the Powers with which he was entruſted, to the evil example of the Servants of the Public."

Mr. Stanley then got up, and moved the previous queſtion, which was, "Whether that queſtion ſhould be then put?"—It paſſed in the negative, without a diviſion.

The following reſolution was then propoſed:

"That Robert Lord Clive did, at the ſame time render great and meritorious ſervices to this country." Paſſed unanimouſly in the affirmative.

A General Court of the Proprietors met to take into further Conſideration the anſwer received from Lord North, when a copy of the bill carried into the Houſe by his Lordſhip was read, and a motion was made,

"That a Committee, compoſed of ſeven Directors, and an equal number of Proprietors, (the Chairman and Deputy Chairman to be two of the Directors) be appointed, forthwith to oppoſe ſuch parts of a bill now depending in Parliament, entitled, 'An Act for the better Regulation of the Affairs of the Eaſt-India Company both in Europe and in India,' as appear to them to be ſubverſive of the chartered rights of the Company."

The reading of the bill and the remarks upon it, took up the whole time of the Court, and the farther conſideration of the anſwer was deferred.

Monday 24.

This morning an ox killed a drover in Smithfield, and afterwards ran over Blackfriars-bridge; he was forced back into the Thames, ſwam over, and took into Bridewell hoſpital, where he gored a boy before he was ſecured.

By letters received this day by the Glatton Indiaman, juſt arrived from China, there is an account, that a moſt dreadful hurricane had happened there, by which all the ſhipping in the river of Canton periſhed, except the London, a ſhip belonging to the Eaſt India Company. By this diſaſter, it is reported, that more than 100,000 ſouls loſt their lives, and that the damage ſuſtained was immenſe.

This day there was held a general court of the Eaſt India Company, when the Committee appointed to oppoſe the bill for eſtabliſhing certain regulations for the better management of their affairs, made their report, by which it appeared, that their purpoſe was to militate the bill by petition to Parliament, and having for that end drawn up a petition, the ſame was read, and was in ſubſtance,

"That the bill now depending in that Hon. Houſe, for eſtabliſhing certain regulations for the better management of the affairs of the Eaſt India Company, as well in India as in Europe, will, if paſſed into a law, effectually deſtroy every privilege which the petitioners hold under the moſt ſacred ſecurities that ſubjects can depend upon in this country, and muſt therefore prove a precedent dangerous to the property of the people at large.

"That the appointment of officers by parliament or the crown, to be veſted with the whole civil and military authority of the preſidency of Bengal, and alſo the ordering, management, and government of all the territorial acquiſitions and revenues of the company, in the kingdoms of Bengal, Bahar, and Orixa, together with the other ſuperintending powers over the ſettlements of Bombay and Madraſs, as ſpecified in the ſaid bill, independent of any choice in the company, or any real power of controul in the directors or general courts of the ſaid company, or even any power in the ſaid company of removing the ſaid officers for miſbehaviour, or filling up of vacancies in caſe of death or avoidance, is a meaſure ſo extraordinary (while the poſſeſſions are alledged to remain in the company) that the petitioners humbly beg leave to call the attention of Parliament to this moſt alarming circumſtance, before this hon. houſe ſhall give its ſanction to an act which, under the colour of regulation, will annihilate at once the powers of the Eaſt India company, and virtually transfer them to the crown.

"That the ſaid bill is deſtructive of the eſſential rights and intereſt of the petitioners in many other reſpects, and is further defective as to many of the purpoſes for which it is declared to be framed.

"That the petitioners further look upon this bill, as tending to deſtroy the liberties of the ſubject, from an immenſe addition of power it muſt give to the influence of the crown.

"And the petitioners cannot conclude without obſerving, before they are deprived of their franchiſes, which are the great ſecurity for their property, that they have never been made acquainted with any charge of delinquency having been made againſt them in parliament; that if any ſuch charge has been made, they have never been called upon to be heard againſt it; and that they cannot therefore ſuppoſe, that any ſuch delinquency on the part of the company has been voted, which delinquency, however, has been made the ground work of this bill.

After the above petition was twice read, ſome ſlight alterations were propoſed, and the Duke of Richmond threw out a hint, whether it might not be proper to apply to the great corporations of the metropolis, to remonſtrate to Parliament againſt the bill on the principles of General Liberty. He was ſeconded in this hint by Mr. Kirkman, who declared he would do all in his power towards carrying the ſame into execution.

A petition

Tuesday 25.

A petition was presented for leave to bring in a bill to enable the Adamses to dispose of the Adelphi Buildings. The House having relaxed from their general order of not receiving private petitions after a certain day, is a circumstance much in favour of those who promoted the petition.

Wednesday 26.

Lord Clive was at Court for the first time for some months past, and had the honour of a long conference with his Majesty.

A melancholy accident happened on board the Centaur man of war, in Portsmouth harbour. The Duchess Dowager of Portland being at that place, she went off with Captain Bentick to view the shipping; when the said ship was ordered to be manned, and nine men fell from the main yard arm, three of whom were killed on the spot, two very much bruised, and one was saved by falling into the water; the other three saved themselves by catching hold of the foot rope.

Friday 28.

The Lord Mayor held a Court of Common Council in pursuance of a summons, "to consider of an application to Parliament respecting a bill now depending, "relating to the East India Company." Mr. Alderman Kirkman very ably went into the particulars of the bill, and proved incontestably that the bill was no less injurious to the rights of every corporate body in the kingdom from its principle, than a direct and immediate attack on the privileges of the East India Company, and the rights of the proprietors, secured to them by Charter and by Parliament. He afterwards moved for a petition against the bill, which motion was carried unanimously, and the petition ordered to be immediately presented to the House of Commons, setting forth, That, being informed that a bill was now depending for establishing certain regulations for the better management of the affairs of the East-India Company, as well in India as in Europe, and that the same was a direct and dangerous attack on the liberties of the subject, and, if passed into a law, would prove of the most fatal consequences to the security of property in general, &c the petitioners therefore prayed, that the same might not pass into a law. The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Monday 31.

Advice is said to be received from Leghorn, that six Russian ships of the line and two frigates have passed the Dardanelles.

Advices are received in Spain from Mexico, that a plague of a very malignant kind had broke out in that city, which in six days had carried off 30,000 of the inhabitants: these advices add, that it is a judgment from God for the wicked and dissolute lives of the Spaniards and their progeny in that part of the world.

Advices from Astrakan make mention of the removal of a whole Kalmuck tribe from between Astrakan and Saratow, an event that has no precedent since the migration of the Goths and Vandals. They are gone to the country called Dsungoria, lying between Kirgis Kaisaki, Siberia, China, and the Lesser Bucharia, where their forefathers formerly lived.

The Dutch East-India Company have received an account by the first ship of their fleet, just arrived in the Texel, that a dreadful earthquake had swallowed up a great part of a mountain upon the coast of Sumatra; that between 2 and 3000 of the inhabitants, with all their cattle and plantations, were destroyed; and that the flames, which issued out of the earth, had been seen at a vast distance.

The following legacies were left by the late Lord Berkeley, of Stratton: — To Miss Egerton, sister to the Bishop of Durham, (his Lordship's executrix) Berkeley-square for her life, &c. to the amount of about 60,000l. — To Earl Berkeley, of Berkeley, in Gloucestershire, (a very distant relation of his Lordship) 20,000l. with all his plate and pictures, four large estates in Somersetshire, two estates in Dorset, and, after Miss Egerton's death, Berkeley square, which is estimated at 15,000l. a year at the expiration of the present leases.—To Commodore Byron, his estates in Yorkshire and Hampshire, estimated at 20,000l. — 5000l. to each of the Commodore's daughters,—and 2000l. to each son.—To Lady Sophia Egerton, 5000.—To the Hon. Mrs. Wodehouse, (his Lordship's niece) 5000l.—To Major Egerton, 2000l.—To three of the Major's daughters, 500l. each. —To Colonel Egerton, 1000l.—To the Archdeacon of York, 1000l.—To Miss Davison, an annuity of 50l. a year.—To his servants as follow: his Gentleman 600l. his Valet-de-chambre 500l. his housekeeper 500l. his London and home stewards, 200l each; his butler, bailiff, coachman, house maids, laundry and chamber maids, 100l. each; his under-steward and family, 400l. his groom and family, 150l. his gardener and postilion. 50l. each. To the Bath, Bristol, Middlesex, and St. George's hospitals, 1000l. each; and to the poor of Bruton, 100l.

The weather which has been uncommonly mild during the winter in our climates, set in with uncommon rigour in the more northern latitudes of Norway, Lapland, and Siberia. In this last country, at 4 in the morning, in the month of December, the mercury was congealed in both the barometer and thermometer; at eleven it returned again to its fluidity. We are not told in what latitude this happened.

There are at present a number of counterfeit guineas circulating in this kingdom from Holland. They are good gold, but want about three shillings in weight: they are distinguishable only by the u in GeorgiUs; ours are spelt with a v GeorgiVs.

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BIRTHS.

LADY of Sir Peter Parker--a daughter
April 5. The Princeſs, Conſort of Pr. Charles of Mecklenburgh—a daughter, ſince baptized by the name of Thereſa Matilda Amelia.

30 Lady of Sir W. Wake, Bt.—a daughter.

May 1. Counteſs of Moray—a ſon.

13. Lady of the Hon. Capt. Fielding—a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CHARLES Gordon, Eſq; of Woodhouſe, in Scotland, to Miſs Boyd, daughter of the Hon Ch. Boyd, Eſq;

John Storr, Eſq; of Hillſtone, Yorkſhire, to Mrs. Gordon, ſiſter to Sir Fitzley Aylmers, Bart.

John Conyers, Eſq; ſon of ——— Conyers, Eſq; Member for Eſſex, to Miſs Matthew, heireſs to the late Wm Matthew, Eſq; of Baddow

John Ranley, Eſq; Lincoln's-inn—to Miſs Goate, of Brent, Ely Hall, Suffolk

April 26. Edward Clayton, Eſq; of Compton ſtreet, to Miſs Biſhop, of Cavendiſh-ſquare.

27. Rev. Mr. Altham, of Harlow, Eſſex, to Miſs Parkhurſt, of Epſom

Thomas Moyſtyn, Eſq; third ſon to Sir George Moyſtyn, of Tallacre, Bart. to the Hon. Miſs Mary Catherine Roper, eldeſt daughter of Lord Seynham

Peter Dutens, Eſq; to Miſs Callander.

May 1. Capt. Newton, in the Eaſt-India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Collins, daughter of Major Collins, of the Tower,

6. Tho. Bacchus, Eſq; of Newman-ſtreet, to Miſs Elizabeth King, of Oxford-ſtreet

Dr. Baker, Phyſician at Bath, to Mrs. Grant

7. Andrew Foley, Eſq; youngeſt ſon of Thomas Foley, Eſq; Member for Herefordſhire, to Miſs Tomlinſon, of Mortimer-ſtreet.

11. John Reynolds, Eſq; of New Burlington-ſtreet, to Miſs Dodwell, of Woodſtock-ſtreet

12. John Norris, Eſq; of Witten, Norfolk, to Miſs Charlotte Townſhend, 4th daughter to the Hon. Edward Townſhend, late Dean of Norwich

Edm. Winſley, Eſq; of Hart hall, Yorkſhire, to Miſs Maria Eliz. Curtis, of Great Titchfield ſtreet.

14. Geo. Creſwell, Eſq; of York ſtreet, to Miſs Frances Nelſon, of St. Alban's-ſtr.

15. Harry Lawrence, Eſq; to Miſs Eliz. Belli, at Bath.

16. Robert Cotton, Eſq; of Carrington-ſtreet, to Miſs Maria Hancock, of Park-ſtr.

17. George Errington, Eſq; at Newcaſtle upon Tyne, to Miſs Davidſon, of N. Biddock, with 700l. a year.

John Wadman, Eſq; of Imber, Wilts,—to Miſs Walker, of Beverly, Yorkſhire

19. Oliver Fountaine, Eſq; Turkey Merchant, to Miſs Sally Loader, of Church-ſtreet.

20. Benj. Bond Hopkins, Eſq; of Berner's-ſtreet, to Miſs Tomkins, of Downing ſtreet.

John Paſton, Eſq; of Horton, Glocesterſh.—to the Hon. Miſs Conſtantia Fontana

Robert Guy, Eſq; of Oxford ſtreet, to Miſs Eliz. Payne, of Portman-ſquare.

Wm Lovell Brookes, Eſq; to Miſs Payne, of Whitchurch.

23. Thomas Walters, Eſq; of Carrington-ſtreet, to Miſs Eliz. Chambers, of Arlington-ſtreet.

24, Samuel Rolleſton, Eſq; of the Temple, to Miſs Carr, of Newcaſtle.

DEATHS.

LADY of Sir Tho. Haggerſtone, Bt.

Rachael Solomon, a Jeweſs, at Rotterdam, aged 110; ſhe has left 9 children, 32 grand-children, and 25 great-grand-children. Near Koningſberg, in Pruſſia, a woman lately died at the age of 99, who has left 13 children, 124 grand children, 114 great-grand children, and 13 great-great-grand-children, all ſaid to be alive.

Captain Clark, of the ſhip Kenſington

Hugh Moran, a ſoldier in the Royal Hoſpital at Dublin, aged 113.

James Kealing, another ſoldier in that hoſpital, aged 103.

Rev. Dr. Winkfield, Rector of Henton, Hants.

Tho. Whitfield, Eſq; of Clarghill, Cumberland.

Mrs. Ann Welder, aged 107, at Stone, Staffordſhire.

John Conway Glynne, Eſq; ſon to Sir J. Glynne, Bart.

Miſs Barnham, of Long Sutton, Norfolk, ſhot dead by the accidental going off of a fowling piece.

Major Aſtle, of Carlow, Ireland, aged 100.

Ignatius Nugent, Eſq; of Finclaſs, in Ireland, grandſon to Richard E. of Weſtmeath. He has left three ſons, two of whom ſerved all the laſt war in Germany, one as Capt. the other Lieut. in the 20th reg. of foot.

Peter Delme, Eſq; at Leeds, 104.

Rev. Mr. Wardale, R. Prebendary of Carliſle, &c.

Rev. Mr. Storey, Miniſter of Abbey Lanecroft, near Carliſle.

Rev. Mr. Colebrooke, Rector of Elſted, Eſſex.

Ridgeway Owen Meyrick, Eſq; of Dyffryn Allet, in Denbighſhire, nephew to the late E. of Londonderry.

George Nangle, Eſq; the laſt of the Beaux Eſprits of Swift's acquaintance.

Rev. Dr. Smith, Rector of Freckenham, Suffolk.

Rev. Mr. Norcroſs, Rector of Hothfield.

Geo. Aſhbridge, Eſq; a Repreſentative in the General Aſſembly of Philadelphia

April 13. A poor woman, who, by the dreadful exploſion which happened at Cheſter on the 5th of November laſt (ſee Vol. XLII. p. 534), was bruiſed in a terrible

manner, and butnt on the back of both hands, and on the left eye-brow, being pretty well recovered of the injuries ſhe received, on the 10th of April was delivered of two dead children, one having a bliſter as large as a pigeon's egg on the back of each hand, the other having a mark correſponding to the injury the mother received over the left eye. *It is requeſted that ſome of our correſpondents would beſtow the pains to authenticate the fact*, in order to determine a queſtion concerning impreſſions from the mother, about which Naturaliſts are divided.

Godfrey Heathcote, Town Clerk of Cheſterfield.

23. Rev Mr. Brocklebank, V. of Moreland, Weſtmorland.

24. Rev. Mr. Rt. Styleman, Rector of Thwaite, &c. Norfolk.

27. Iſaac Holmes, Eſq; in Portman-ſquare.

Arthur Gore, Earl of Arran, in Ireland. His Lordſhip's iſſue are, Ld. Viſc. Sudley, who ſucceeds him; Hon. R. and P. Gore; and the Rt. Hon. Lady Anne Daly.

28. Lady of Lieut. Col. Wm. Hiſlop, Major of Artillery.

Herbert Weſtfaling, Eſq; of Rudhale, Herefordſhire.

May 1. Francis Frank, LL.B. Commiſſary and Official of the Archdeaconry of Suffolk, &c.

2. James Montague, Eſq; Keeper of his Majeſty's Muſe.

James Stephenſon Rogers, Eſq; Clerk to the Court of Admiralty at Edinburgh.

Nicholas Linwood, Eſq; Member for Aldborough, Suffolk.

Mr. Snelling, known among the Antiquarians for his ſkill in coins and medals.

Rev. Mr. Cowper, Vicar of Topcliffe, Yorkſhire.

3. Rev. Mr. Price, miniſter of Lentwardine, Herefordſhire.

4. Lieut. Wm. Robert, of the 2d reg. of foot guards.

Rev. Mr. John Pye, diſſenting miniſter at Sheffield.

6. Miſs Coſtello, at the Hot-Wells, Briſtol.

7. Rev. Mr. Winkfield, Chaplain to St. Thomas's Hoſpital.

Peter Ruſſell, Eſq; Treaſurer to St. Martin's ſchool.

9. James M'Donald, Eſq; formerly an officer in the Scots Greys.

Mr. Weſtwood, Auctioneer to the Commiſſioners of Exciſe.

Robert Watſon, Eſq; in the commiſſion for Surrey.

Rev. Mr. Lane, Miniſter of Duke's-place chapel.

Rev. Mr. Cave, at Overton, Hants.

10. John Vanderhagen, Eſq; a Dutch merchant.

Anth. Nimington, Eſq; Turkey merchant, worth 100,000l.

Blake Harrington, Eſq. Groſvenor-ſq.

12. John Barber, Eſq; of Adderbury, Oxfordſhire.

13. Mr. Roſen, of Redburn, Hertfordſhire. He has left to each of his tenants half a year's rent; 10l. a year to the poor of Redburn; and the remainder of his fortune to his poor relations.

14. Rev. Dr. John Samwell, of Bradford, Wilts.

One Gatty, a Taylor, at Helſtone in Cornwall, aged 104.

15. John Sylveſter, Eſq; in Marybone-ſt.

Dr. Geo. Dowdeſwell, Phyſician, brother to the Rt. Hon. Wm. Dowdeſwell.

16. Rev. Mr. John Henry, Diſſenting Miniſter at Fulham.

Capt. Alex. Campbell, of the 3d reg. of Foot-guards, and Equerry to the Duke of Cumberland.

17. Tho. Fuller, Eſq; at Slatenborough, near Sandwich.

18. Mrs. Lee, in Johnſon's Court, aged 104.

Mary Worſley, aged 105, at Apſley, Bedfordſhire. Her ſon, aged 88, was chief mourner at her funeral.

20. Ja. Knapton, Eſq; at Kenſington.

21. Robert Clee, Eſq; in Panton-ſtreet

Rev. Tho. Newhouſe, Rector of Duncton, near Petworth, and Prebendary of Chicheſter.

Hon. Mrs. Lambert, daughter to the late Lord Viſcount Mayo

22. Rev. Mr. John Enrick, aged 60, at Stepney, Author of the Naval Hiſtory, and many other works

25. Hon. Wm Murray, ſecond ſon to the Earl of Dunmore

Captain George Banks, of the Coldſtream regiment of Foot Guards

26. Joſ. Dawkinſon, Eſq; Mile End

John Langman, Eſq; Hamburgh Merchant, Clapton

Rev. Mr. Bazlee, at Highgate

27. Edw. Jennings, Eſq; Barriſter at Law

Her Grace Mary Ducheſs of Norfolk.

Dispensation.

REV. Juſtice Finley, Chaplain to Earl Dundonald—to hold Burton upon Stather R. R. with Althorp R. all in Lincoln dioceſe

Eccleſiastical Preferments.

REV. Edw. Cranmer, M. A. chaplain to E. Marchmont—to Chinkney R. Eſſex, 200l. a year.

Rev. Walter Iſlip, B. A.—to Elſted R. Eſſex.

Rev. Samuel Love, a Minor Canon in Briſtol Cathedral—to Banwell L. Somerſetſhire.

Rev. John Sampſon, B. A.—to Barling V. Wilts.

Rev. Mr Lamb—to Banbury V. Oxfordſh. cum Chipping Warden R. Northampton.

Pro

PROMOTIONS MILITARY.

MAJOR-Gen. Bernard Hale, made Governor of Chelſea Hoſpital.

Maj. Gen. George Lane Parker, made Colonel of the 20th reg. of foot.

Henry Pemberton, Eſq; made Captain of a company in the 5th reg of foot.

Hon. Coſmo Gordon, Eſq; made Capt. Lieut. in the 3d reg. of foot guards, *vice* Lieut. Col. Alex. Campbell, *dec.*

Wm. Myers, Eſq; Lieut. Governor of Semigambia in Africa, *vice* John Gilpin Sarvey, Eſq; *dec.* And Joſeph Wall, Eſq; Secretary and Clerk of the Council.

Ralph Bigland, Eſq; Somerſet Herald, made Norroy King at Arms, and Principal Herald for the North part of England.

PROMOTIONS CIVIL.

DR. Alexander Munro Drummond, choſen Profeſſor of Phyſic in the Univerſity of Edinburgh, in the room of Dr. Gregory.

Mr. Charles Hutton, of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, appointed Profeſſor of Mathematics in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich.

Thomas Wilſon, Eſq; made Chief Juſtice of Dominica, *vice* James Aſhley Hall, Eſq; *dec.*

B——NK——TS.

HILL Collicott, of Briſtol, gun-ſmith.

Chriſt. Boequet, of King-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, taylor.

Tho. M'Kenlay, of Newman-ſtreet, Oxford-road, taylor.

Wm. Tryon, of Marybone, merchant.

John Potter, of London-Wall, merchant.

H. Bartell, of Worceſter-place, Thames-ſtreet, ſugar refiner.

Rob. Hall, of Harp-lane, cooper.

Wm. Leſſley, of St. George's, Middleſex, mariner and merchant.

Tho. Naters, of George-ſtreet, merchant.

Step. Larche, of Old Ford, dyer.

Duke Junior, otherwiſe Moſes Iſaac, of Somerſet-ſtreet, Aldgate, merchant.

Peter Athawes, of Maidſtone, draper.

Wm. Swan, of Bridgewater, Somerſetſhire, mercer.

Wm. Wilmott, of Bromſgrove, merchant.

Benj. Greaves, of Mancheſter, merchant.

Henry Berry Watſon, of Briſtol, mariner.

Philip Davis, of Briſtol, factor.

Walter Caſwell, of Fullſon-houſe, near Litchfield, Staffordſh. horſe dealer.

Peter Johnſon, of Liverpool, brick-maker.

Rob. Reynolds, of Exeter, merchant and ironmonger.

Wm. Froſt, of Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, wool-comber.

Wm Hughes, of Denbigh, timber-mer.

Burnet Abercromby, of Bury-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, mariner and merchant.

Jn. Caſe, of Eaſt-Smithfield, dealer and chapman.

R. Weterhall, of Charles ſtreet, brandy m.

Greg. M'Cammon, of St. Mary at Hill, London, and Geo. Croſſley, of London, late of Mancheſter, merchants and co-partners.

Cha. Stokes, of Chancery-lane, vintner.

Tho. Elderton, of Upper Thames ſtreet, London, lighterman.

John Wellington, of Chard, Somerſetſhire, druggiſt.

Wm. Scurrah, of Oxford-ſtreet, cheeſem.

J Purſer of St. Giles's in the fields, brewer.

Jam. Broughton, of the pariſh of Horndon, Eſſex, ſhop-keeper.

Martin Hockley, and Thomas Wright, of St. Paul's, Shadwell, haberdaſhers and copartners.

Joſeph Champion, of Edale, Derbyſhire, dealer and chapman.

Sam Harmar, of Chalford, Glouceſterſh. clothier.

Thomas Harmar, of Chalford, Glouceſterſhire, clothier.

Benj. Combes, of New Bond-ſtreet, wine-cooper and turner.

Wm. Burke, late of the iſland of Granada, in the Weſt Indies, but now of London, merchant, (ſurviving partner of John Burke, late of the ſaid iſland, merchant, deceaſed).

Wm. Bridge, of the pariſh of Eghoysfach, Denbighſhire, ironfounder.

wm. Godſell, of Black-Friars, ſmith.

Joſeph Perkins, of St George the Martyr, Middleſex, wine-merchant

Rob. Garnett, Clement Danes, money ſcriv.

Charlotte Levi, King-ſtreet St. Giles's, ſaleſwoman.

Geo. Rooke, and Wm. de la Touche, of St. Leonard's, Devonſhire, timber mer.

James Simpſon, of Dudley, ſhop-keeper.

Rd. Newman, of Dartmouth, merchant.

John Watſon, of Pair-ſtreet, Horſleydown, near the Borough, Southw. mariner.

Tobias Vickers, of Fore-ſtreet, taylor.

Lionel Pilkington Ellingthorpe, of Hyde-Park-Corner, vintner.

Joſ. Cortiſſos, of Abchurch-lane, London, ſcrivener.

Anthony Fernandez, and Joſ. da Silva, of Savage-gardens, merchants.

Alex. Lindſay, of Clare court, Drury-lane, bookſeller and ſtationer.

Joſ. Heath, of Woburn, Bedfordſh. draper.

Wm. Harris, of Cliſton, Glouceſterſhire, lime burner.

Wm. Jones, Briſtol, innholder.

Tho. Darby, of Cradley, Worceſterſhire, ironmonger.

Theophilus Walford, of Chipping-Norton, Oxfordſhire, money-ſcrivener.

PRICES of STOCKS.

	Ap. 29.	May 29.
Bank Stock	139¾	139¾½
India Stock	146¼½	142½
3 per Cent. re'uced	84⅛⅝	84½-⅝
3 per Cent. Conſol.	85-½	85-80½
Long Ann.		

The *Gentleman's Magazine*:

London Gazette
Daily Advertiſer
PublicAdvertiſer
Public Ledger
Gazetteer
StJames'sChron
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd'sEvening,
Monday, Wed-neſday, Friday.
Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Briſtol 3

St. JOHN's Gate.

York 2 paper
Dublin
Newcaſtle 2
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glaſgow
Ipswich
Norwich
Exeter
Glouceſter
Saliſbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worceſter
Stamford
Nottingham
Cheſter
Mancheſter
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For JUNE, 1773.

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By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at St. JOHN'S GATE.

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AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from June 7, to June 12, 1773.

	Wheat		Rye		Bar.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	6	3	3	9	3	1	2	0	3	6
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	6	10	0	0	3	4	2	5	3	7
Surry	6	9	0	0	0	0	2	3	4	5
Hertford	6	6	0	0	3	2	2	4	3	9
Bedford	6	2	4	11	3	8	2	2	4	1
Cambridge	6	5	3	8	3	2	2	1	3	4
Huntingdon	5	11	0	0	3	5	2	1	3	9
Northampton	5	8	4	6	3	8	2	0	4	0
Rutland	5	9	0	0	4	1	2	0	4	0
Leicester	5	8	4	8	3	9	2	1	4	4
Nottingham	5	8	0	3	3	4	2	1	4	8
Derby	6	9	0	0	0	0	2	6	4	0
Stafford	6	0	4	1	3	11	2	6	4	7
Shropshire	5	11	4	4	3	7	2	5	4	9
Hereford	5	9	0	0	3	9	2	3	0	0
Worcester	5	11	4	5	4	1	2	11	4	8
Warwick	6	8	0	0	4	0	2	8	5	0
Gloucester	7	2	0	0	0	0	2	6	5	1
Wiltshire	6	6	0	0	3	7	2	5	4	8
Berks	6	8	0	0	3	3	2	4	4	4
Oxford	6	9	0	0	3	9	2	6	4	5
Bucks	6	9	0	0	3	9	2	3	4	1
COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Essex	6	7	3	0	3	6	2	2	3	9
Suffolk	6	2	3	5	2	11	2	1	3	2
Norfolk	6	0	3	4	2	8	2	1	3	0
Lincoln	5	6	3	11	3	2	1	8	3	6
York	5	3	3	3	2	8	1	10	3	7
Durham	5	4	4	0	0	0	2	0	4	1
Northumberland	5	2	4	1	3	3	2	0	3	7
Cumberland	6	8	4	4	3	2	1	11	3	9
Westmoreland	6	7	0	0	3	0	1	10	3	9
Lancashire	6	9	0	0	3	0	2	2	4	3
Cheshire	6	5	0	0	3	11	2	0	4	0
Monmouth	6	6	0	0	3	11	2	1	4	0
Somerset	7	2	4	0	3	6	2	5	4	5
Devon	6	5	0	0	3	4	1	7	0	0
Cornwall	6	2	0	0	3	1	1	7	0	0
Dorset	6	9	0	0	3	6	2	4	4	11
Hampshire	6	3	0	0	3	3	2	2	4	5
Suffex	6	1	0	0	3	0	2	2	4	0
Kent	6	4	0	0	3	4	2	1	4	4
WALES.										
North Wales	6	3	5	1	3	6	1	9	4	1
South Wales	5	7	4	7	3	0	1	7	3	4

A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for JULY, 1772.

July 1772	Wind.		Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	W N W	little	29 9½	62	clouds and sunshine at intervals
2	N E	fresh	29 9½	64	hazy morning, pleasant day
3	Ditto	little	30 0	61	Ditto
4	N	fresh	30 0	62	cloudy misling day, bright evening
5	N N E	ditto	30 0	61	cloudy and sunshine at intervals
6	N E	ditto	30 0	61	cloudy day
7	Ditto	little	29 9½	61	heavy morning, bright afternoon
8	Ditto		29 9½	61	a very bright warm day
9	N E	little	29 9	64	a bright, hot day
10	E	ditto	29 8	64	Ditto
11	N	fresh	29 8	65	Ditto
12	W	strong	29 8	64	chiefly cloudy
13	Ditto		29 8	63	many flying clouds
14	W	little	29 9	66	very bright and very hot
15	Ditto	fresh	29 8½	68	Ditto
16	Ditto		29 9	65	Ditto
17	W	strong	29 8½	66	chiefly cloudy, great shows for rain
18	S S W	ditto	29 7½	67	Ditto
19	S W	fresh	29 7½	64	many flying clouds, some drops of rain
20	Ditto	little	29 7	63	great shews for rain
21	W N W	ditto	29 7	61	many flying clouds
22	Ditto		29 8	62	grey morning, bright afternoon
23	S S E	little	29 9½	62	bright morning, cloudy afternoon
24	E	ditto	30 0	65	Ditto
25	S W	ditto	29 9½	66	cloudy day, wet evening
26	Ditto		29 5	66	slight showers in the day, storm in the evening
27	S W	fresh	29 4	65	several smart showers
28	N W	ditto	29 5	62	a few trifling showers
29	S W	little	29 7½	63	a very fine pleasant day
30	Ditto		29 7	66	cloudy morning, bright afternoon
31	W S W	little	29 8	65	cloudy and sunshine at intervals.

Bill of Mortality from May 25, to June 22, 1773.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males	654	1276	Males	760	1511
Females	622		Females	751	

Whereof have died under two years old 428

Peck Loaf 2s. 8d.

Between				
	2 and 5	128	50 and 60	143
	5 and 10	43	60 and 70	110
	10 and 20	76	70 and 80	60
	20 and 30	132	80 and 90	26
	30 and 40	182	90 and 100	5
	40 and 50	178		

THE
Gentleman's Magazine;
For JUNE, 1773.

DEBATES *in* PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from p. 211.)

Thurſday, Feb. 18.

MR. Popham this day informed the Houſe of Commons, that there was an evil, to which many people of this country were expoſed; and from the effects of which great numbers daily ſuffered; that is, perſons on criminal proſecutions, who have been either acquitted or diſcharged upon proclamation, being ſtill detained for their fees. He ſaid, the demands thus incurred were uſually from eight to forty ſhillings upon people, who by the laws, and formal and legal inquiſitions of the land, were deemed innocent, and many of whom were really ſo; that it was a moſt cruel act to continue to confine them; that, however, thoſe fees were often the chief ſupport of many who had purchaſed their places; that therefore ſome adequate compenſation ſhould be made to the keepers of priſons in lieu of thoſe fees; that he knew of none which was ſo proper as aſſeſſing a certain ſum for that purpoſe, which might be raiſed with the county-rates; and that this ceſs would be ſo trifling as not to be felt, being well aſſured that it would not, in the largeſt counties, amount to above thirty pounds per annum.—He was ſeconded by Lord Folkſtone.—Sir Thomas Clavering objected to the propoſal on ſo narrow a ground; and propoſed that all ſo circumſtanced ſhould be reimburſed the whole of their expences to and from the places of their confinement; he was therefore for rejecting the firſt, if it was only intended to do juſtice in part.—This was readily aſſented to, and Mr. Popham moved, that leave be given to bring in a bill for levying a county-rate for the payment of fees incurred by people diſcharged on proclamation, who were before ſubject to criminal juriſdiction; which was agreed to; and Sir Thomas Clavering, Lord Folkſtone, Mr. Popham, and Mr. Field, ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame. Adjourned.

Friday 19. The above bill was, according to order, brought in, and read the firſt time, and was afterwards paſſed into a law. Adjourned.

Monday 22. *Mr. Chetwynd* preſented a petition from the inhabitants of Litchfield, complaining of the dearneſs of proviſions, which they attributed in a great meaſure to proceed from the vaſt exportation of cheeſe, and the incloſure of commons; and the prayer of that petition was, that the exportation of ſo neceſſary a part of the ſuſtenance of life be prohibited.

Sir William Yonge in anſwer remarked, that our anceſtors very wiſely encouraged exportation, as the moſt effectual means of encouraging induſtry and our manufacturers. If their policy was good, our ſyſtem of prohibition muſt of courſe be bad; that, if the exportation was ſtopt, the farmer would be diſcouraged from working his grounds, and we ſhould be forced to live on what foreigners would pleaſe to ſend us. But he concluded with ſaying, he did not object to the petition being brought up.

Mr. Preſcott alſo obſerved, that an order of the Houſe lay upon the table, for an account of all cheeſe exported, to be laid before the Houſe; and then the honourable gentleman who preſented the petition would find, when that account was produced, that the cheeſe exported bears no proportion to the cheeſe conſumed, and that ſtopping the exportation will not do an eſſential ſervice to the poor.

The petition was preſented, but came to nothing.

Sir Harry Houghton moved for leave to bring in a bill for the relief of his Majeſty's

Majeſty's ſubjects the Proteſtant Diſſenters in ſundry matters touching ſubſcription, which was agreed to; but, when the bill came to be read, it produced a very warm debate.

Sir H—y H—bt-n brought in the bill, under the title of "A bill for the relief of Proteſtant Diſſenting Clergymen, School-maſters, and others, in the affair of ſubſcription" A bill of the like import was propoſed laſt ſeſſion, but Sir Harry acquainted the Houſe, that there were ſeveral amendments to the bill, which made it to differ eſſentially from the former.

Sir W—m B—t then opened the debate.] I riſe, Sir, conſiſtent with the principles I have hitherto profeſſed, to enter my proteſt againſt the bill now before us. Laſt year an attempt was made to obtrude a petition on this houſe, which, I am ſorry to ſay, was a *diſgrace* to every party concerned in the meaſure; I mean, Sir, an indelible diſgrace to thoſe perſons without doors who ſet on foot the project. The petition to which I allude is that manufactured at the *Feathers Tavern*: to the ſhame of ſome of the epiſcopal clergy be it ſpoken, *they* were the firſt who agitated the matter of ſubſcription, and prayed to be releaſed from making a profeſſion of a belief in thoſe articles which contain doctrines clearly revealed in the Scriptures. This petition, Sir, meeting with the fate it deſerved, the preſenting it anſwered no other end than that of paving the way for the application this Houſe is now troubled with.

The Diſſenters pray to be exempted from the neceſſity of ſubſcription to the articles: this is required as a qualification from thoſe who commence teachers, or even ſchool-maſters; and penal laws are now in force againſt ſuch as omit thus to qualify themſelves. But, Sir, are theſe penal laws ever put in execution? Is it not notorious, that the far greateſt part of the Diſſenters do neglect ſubſcription? And are they ever called upon? Are they ever puniſhed? What then would they have? They deſire liberty: they enjoy it by *connivance*, and are now in as actual poſſeſſion of the very liberty they ſolicit, as if their favourite bill was actually paſſed? It is abſurd, therefore, to pray for that they already poſſeſs; nor can any thing account for the abſurdity of the petition, but that ſome latent views, ſome *heterodox* tenets are at the bottom of this application. I will ſpeak out, I will "cry aloud and ſpare not," in a caſe of religious importance; I ſcorn to diſſemble. I ſay then, Sir, that I verily believe this attempt to ſet aſide the articles, is agitated with a deſign unfavourable to Chriſtianity. Inſtead of the articles, a teſt is propoſed, drawn up in ſuch a vague manner, and couched in ſuch general terms, that a *Mahometan* might ſign it. The Diſſenters, Sir, are to declare, that they "believe the Holy Scriptures." Pray, Sir, do not Papiſts in *their ſenſe* believe the Holy Scriptures? Have not Mahometans a very high opinion of JESUS CHRIST? And do they not believe many things recorded of him in the Scriptures? They, therefore, Sir, might ſubſcribe the teſt propoſed by the bill; and whatever opinion I may have, that Diſſenters are good *ſubjects*, yet as to thoſe, who declare that they can conſcientiouſly ſubſcribe only ſuch a teſt as *Mahometans* might aſſent to, I muſt be pardoned for ſaying, I think them not very good *Chriſtians*. To tolerate, therefore, ſuch men, Sir, is to injure the eſtabliſhed religion of our country: they are diſſatisfied with the articles, ſo they are with doctrines which conſtitute the moſt eſſential parts of Chriſtianity. The ſacrifice of *Chriſt*; the œconomy of our redemption; and, in particular, the *Divinity of our Saviour*: theſe, Sir, are the ſtumbling-blocks in the way of our conſcientious gentry! yet theſe are doctrines maintained in Scripture, and inculcated by the articles. Who then can wonder, that an effort to ſet aſide the articles ſhould be made? Arians are numerous amongſt us; too many deny the Divinity of Him who created all things, and "without whom nothing was made that is made." A teſt, requiring ſubſcription to this truth, muſt be obnoxious to ſuch as diſavow it; therefore, Sir, under the notion of toleration, we muſt lend our aid to an attack upon Chriſtianity, and, by paſſing this bill, open a paſſage for hereſies the moſt abominable, which threaten the ruin of our religious eſtabliſhment.

I, Sir, have borne my teſtimony againſt the bill; I do it conſcientiouſly; I do it with ſerious reverence; my ſincerity has, during the courſe of the debates on this ſubject, been called in queſtion; and I could, perhaps, with much greater propriety, retort, by queſtioning the ſincerity of the *Promoters*

matters of this bill; I have a right, Sir, ſo to do; and I will ſay, that the ſincerity of the advocates for this bill ſtands in need of ſtrong poſitive proofs; the preſumption is againſt them.

Mr. Ed—d B—ke.] I propoſe, Sir, taking notice of what fell from the honourable gentleman's lips, conſidered in a twofold view. He advanced the following poſitions, that the "Diſſenters now enjoyed liberty by *connivance*," and that "Toleration was an attack upon Chriſtianity." The Diſſenters enjoy liberty by connivance! My Good Sir, what ſort of liberty is this? What, Sir, is liberty by connivance, but a temporary *relaxation* of *ſlavery*? Is this a ſort of liberty calculated for the meridian of England? Monteſquieu places liberty in an exemption from fear; are perſons who enjoy it by connivance only, are they exempt from fear, and diveſted of apprehenſion?

To talk then, Sir, of a *connivance*, is to talk only of a temporary ſuſpenſion of tyranny. You are deſirous to keep the rod hanging over the Diſſenters heads at the very inſtant that you aſſure them they ſhall never ſmart under its ſtripes. Why then at once not ſet their hearts at reſt, by removing the impending danger? Why not releaſe them from the dread of theſe penal ſtatutes, the cruelty of which ſo ſhocks your generous natures, that you think it incumbent on you to declare they never ſhould be put into execution? The queſtion, Sir, anſwers itſelf; and to cavil at its propriety, is to carp at truth, and elude conviction.

Great pains, Sir, have been taken to make us believe that the Clergy of the eſtabliſhed Church are *alarmed*; but what ſigns of ſuch alarm have appeared? Hath either of the Univerſities oppoſed this bill? Have the Church Dignitaries petitioned againſt it? No, Sir, they hold the rights of humanity too dear; and as Chriſtians, they breathe a ſpirit too tolerant not to wiſh a total abolition of the relicks of Eccleſiaſtical tyranny.

As to what the Hon. Gentleman let fall concerning Toleration being an attack upon Chriſtianity, it is an aſſertion ſo contrary to truth and hiſtory, that it ſcarcely ſtands in need of refutation. By Toleration, Chriſtianity flouriſhed. Whilſt the Eaſtern and Weſtern Churches were tolerant, they were illuſtrious; they were venerated; they were held in ſacred eſtimation. When the Romiſh Church caſt aſide its Toleration, and had recourſe to threatenings, ſlaughter, and perſecutions; commotions enſued; eccleſiaſtical anarchy prevailed; and the kingdom of darkneſs was erected on the ruins of Chriſtianity. Inſtead of combating the common foe, Chriſtians combated each other. Inſtead of taking arms againſt the grand deceivers, they ſtrove, by every deceptious art, to harraſs and torment thoſe whom they ought to have cheriſhed and loved as brethren. In ſhort, the want of Toleration has leſſened the number of believers; and for that reaſon I would have all Proteſtants united, that we may be the better enabled to make a common cauſe againſt Infidels of every denomination.

The Church of England, Sir, has not a firmer friend than myſelf. I wiſh her illuſtrious; I wiſh her head may reach that Heaven to which ſhe would conduct us. But I would alſo wiſh her family as numerous as poſſible. I would wiſh a brotherly affection to prevail among her offſpring. I would have Chriſtians united. I would have them join in every attempt to cruſh the powers of darkneſs, and trample under foot the foe to God and Man. Like a mother tender of her children, I would have the Church, with wide extended arms, receive in her boſom every believing ſon; nor by unnatural auſterity reproach her offſpring, and attempt to ſeek for eaſe, for pleaſure, and for comfort, in the harlot lap of Infidelity.

Sir R—r N—di—te.] I am as much for toleration as any man in this Houſe, and cannot think the Diſſenters have cauſe to complain for want of toleration. In every well governed ſtate there muſt be bounds ſet to toleration; and when thoſe bounds are marked and known, thoſe who will not confine themſelves within their limits have no reaſon to plead for their extenſion. No man ſurely will contend for a toleration detrimental either to the church or ſtate. No man in this kingdom is debarred the right of private judgment in matters of religion, provided he broaches no doctrines by which the foundations of morality and civil government are affected. Every Proteſtant publickly exerciſes without controul the privilege of worſhiping God in what manner he thinks is moſt acceptable. And greater toleration no

man,

man, whoſe views are purely ſpiritual, can wiſh. I am therefore, at the ſame time that I profeſs myſelf a friend to legal toleration, entirely againſt innovations. The nation is happy in an eſtabliſhed church, and an eſtabliſhed form of government, and I frankly own I am for admitting no alteration in either.

Sir W—r B—t.] I alſo, Sir, riſe up profeſſedly to oppoſe this bill. We have here before us petitions from Diſſenters in oppoſition to Diſſenters, praying that no alteration may be made in the matter of ſubſcription. It is evident therefore, that ſuch of the members of that body, whoſe tender conſciences oblige them to diſſent from the eſtabliſhed church, and who do not luſt after preferments, do not think the matter of ſubſcription any grievance; nay, they wiſh that the law may continue as it now is, to prevent the avaricious and world-minded members among them from receiving a reward for their hypocriſy. The relief the promoters of the bill ſeek, is, that the reſtraint may be taken off that prevents their ſharing in the emoluments of the ſtate. Let them but do that, and we ſhall hear no more of ſubſcription as a grievance. To preſerve uniformity of worſhip, ſome ſubſcription is abſolutely neceſſary. The Diſſenters themſelves require in their different communities a ſolemn declaration equivalent to ſubſcription. And it is highly probable, that, were the preſent promoters of the bill gratified in what they requeſt, the different ſectaries would not all be contented with the form which theſe propoſe to ſubſtitute, but would, in another ſeſſion, pray to have it new-modelled after their manner; ſo that, ſhould we once begin to give way to one ſet of Diſſenters, no one can tell what the reſt may require. Let us, therefore, be mindful of our eccleſiaſtical conſtitution, as well as our civil, and admit of no alterations in the one any more than the other.

Sir W——m M——h.] The Hon. Gentleman, who ſpoke laſt, ſeemed to queſtion the ſincerity of thoſe who are the chief promoters of the preſent bill. I ſhall ſay but one word in anſwer to that ſuggeſtion. One gentleman, who is foremoſt in the liſt of thoſe who apply for relief to this Houſe *(meaning Dr. Chambers)*, has lately refuſed as conſiderable a promotion as any private Clergyman need wiſh for, becauſe, conſiſtent with his principles, he could not ſubſcribe the articles; and there is not the leaſt doubt but that the reſt are equally ſincere.

Mr. D—z.] Sir, as I underſtand the matter, the time is yet to come when the farther reformation of our religious eſtabliſhment will be thought neceſſary. The Diſſenters muſt watch the period patiently, and when mankind are more enlightened, the opportunity will offer of itſelf. The temper of the times muſt always be conſidered. Would it not have been folly to have talked of repealing the ſtatute *de heretico comburendo* in the days of Queen *Mary?* Would it not have been folly to have talked of repealing the ſtatute in King James's time, by virtue of which old women, ſuppoſed to be witches, ſuffered death? We know, that there was a time when it was univerſally believed, that a poor old woman could bewitch people, and fly acroſs the air on a broom-ſtick; and we all know, that the worthy and conſcientious Judge Hale condemned a woman to death, who was arraigned for witchcraft. When a doctrine is believed, however erroneous, then is not the time to talk of repealing the laws that relate to it. With reſpect to the Diſſenters, to ſay that they enjoy a liberty by connivance, is to ſay they ſcarcely enjoy any liberty at all. The Hugonots in France are connived at; their miniſters preach in public to them; but they do it at their peril, for the State may hang them for ſo doing, and the policy of the Court is their only indemnification. Sir, the time is not yet come when the fetters are to be looſed from the conſciences of men.

Mr. O—w.] I only riſe to rectify a miſtake which ſeveral members may have entertained relative to the petitions now upon the table againſt the bill. That from Chatham is not ſigned by perſons who call themſelves either *Miniſters* or *Diſſenters*, but by a ſociety of harmleſs Methodiſts, at the head of whom is one *Captain* Joſs, who preaches at the Tabernacle in Tottenham-Court Road. Sir, as his name was ſo well known, fearing a diſcovery, he would not venture to ſign the petition himſelf; neither, Sir, is this man a miniſter regularly ordained either in the Preſbyterian or Epiſcopal way. He is one of thoſe who feel a call within, and ſo without farther ceremony commence *divinely-inſpired* teachers.

Several other members ſpoke both for and againſt the bill; and upon a diviſion,

diviſion, 69 were for committing the bill, and 16 againſt it.

[*To be continued.*]

The LORDS PROTEST *againſt paſſing the Eaſt-India Regulation-Bill.*

Diſſentient,

BECAUSE the preamble to this bill, ſtating defects in the powers of the Eaſt-India Company, abuſes in its adminiſtration, and injuries to public and commercial credit, ought to have been ſupported by evidence adapted to the nature of the ſeveral matters alledged. But the production of charters has been refuſed by the Houſe; no witneſſes have been called to aſcertain the exiſtence or quality of the ſuppoſed abuſes; no enquiry has been made into the condition of public credit, and no ſtate of the Company's commercial affairs have ever been laid before us.

" 2dly. Becauſe, if the defects in the charters, and abuſes in the adminiſtration of the Company, exiſt in the Manner ſtated in the preamble, no effectual proviſion is made in the enacting part of the bill for ſupplying the one, or reforming the other: on the contrary, the utmoſt diſtraction is introduced into the whole economy of their affairs. The nomination to the ſubordinate preſidencies, and inferior offices in India, is left to the Company; but a ſuperior preſidency is appointed by Parliament to govern thoſe inferior officers. The ſuperior preſidency is to receive orders from the Court of Directors; but it is left to the private will of the King how far theſe orders ſhall be obeyed. The preſidency is appointed to make ordinances and regulations, but neither Directors or Company are to determine on their validity. The King alone is to allow or diſallow thoſe acts, as he ſhall chuſe to ſignify his pleaſure under his ſign-manual.—This mode of veſting ultimately the whole management of the Company's weighty political affairs, their vaſt revenues, and their extenſive commerce, in the King's *private direction*, without any proviſion in the bill for the intervention of any public body, (either the Eaſt-India Company or the Privy-Council) or any reſponſible public miniſter, is, we inſiſt, not only an high and dangerous violation of the yet unqueſtioned charters of the Company, but a total ſubverſion of all the principles of the law and conſtitution of this kingdom.

" 3dly. Becauſe the election of executive officers in Parliament is plainly unconſtitutional, and an example of the moſt pernicious kind, productive of intrigue and faction, and calculated for extending a corrupt influence in the crown. It frees miniſters from reſponſibility, whilſt it leaves them all the effect of patronage. It defeats the wiſe deſign of the conſtitution, which placed the nomination of all officers, either immediately, or derivatively in the crown, whilſt it committed the check upon improper nominations to Parliament. But this bill, by confounding thoſe powers which the conſtitution meant to keep ſeparate, has deſtroyed this controul, along with every wiſe proviſion of the laws to prevent abuſes, either in the nomination to, or exerciſe of, office.

" 4thly. Becauſe this uſurpation of the Company's rights in appointing the ſervants, is loaded with the additional injuſtice of a compulſory payment of ſalaries, arbitrarily fixed and chargeable on the Company's revenues, without their conſent.

" 5thly. Becauſe the violation of the charter is not juſtified by the importance of the proviſions of this bill, which operates only to transfer patronage, without conferring new powers; it being expreſsly provided by the bill, that theſe powers ſhould be the ſame as were formerly exerciſed by the Company's ſervants, under the Company's authority; neither is any advantage gained with regard to the particular officers named in this bill; the perſon firſt in rank and importance in the new parliamentary preſidency, being the very ſame now at the head of the Company's preſidency in Bengal. We mean to reflect neither upon that gentleman, nor on any other appointed, who (for any thing we know to the contrary) may be men of competent ability and good character; but we think ourſelves bound to declare againſt the manifeſt contradiction and abſurdity of this bill, which, ſtating abuſes as now exiſting in India, for the ground of its regulations, yet appoints the very perſons to preſide there, who, if the allegations in the bill be true, muſt be concerned, either by neglect, or actual commiſſion, in all the abuſes complained of.

" 6thly. Becauſe the appointing judges by the nomination of the crown, with large ſalaries, payable out of the Company's revenue, without the Company's conſent either to the appointment or payment, is an act of flagrant injuſtice, and an outrage on all the rights of property. No neceſſity can be pleaded in favour of this violence, as the Company did laſt year voluntarily propoſe a nomination of judges, with far better proviſions for ſecuring a proper appointment than any contained in this bill.

" 7thly. Becauſe the clauſe of this bill, which deprives of all ſhare in the management of their own property, all proprietors not poſſeſſed of 1000l. capital ſtock, diſfranchiſing, without the aſſignment of any delinquency or abuſe, no leſs than 1246 perſons legally qualified, is an heinous act of injuſtice, oppreſſion, and abſurdity, and a groſs perverſion of the high powers entruſted to legiſlature; the part of the

charter

charter which regulates the right of voting was made to eſtabliſh that claſs of voters, which this act has deſtroyed; the charter knows of no right of voting but the poſſeſſion of 500l. capital ſtock. It excludes all title to ſuperior influence from ſuperior property. The ſeveral laws to prevent the ſplitting of ſtock are all in affirmance of this principle, and made to ſecure this voter. But by a ſyſtem of contradiction, that, except in this bill, has no example, the very grievance of the ſplitting of ſtock, by which the proprietor under 1000l. has been injured, is aſſigned as the ſole ground for depriving him of his franchiſe. This lower proprietor could not poſſibly have been guilty of this offence, and yet he is puniſhed; and the large ſtockholder, who alone could be guilty of the ſplitting, is indulged with new privileges, in contradiction to the ſpirit of that charter which he is ſuppoſed to have violated.

"8thly. Becauſe the lengthening the continuance of the direction while the body of the proprietors is diſfranchiſed, and the making the Directors dependent on the private will of the King for the exertion of the little authority left to them in India by this act, tends to pervert all the powers of that great body into mere inſtruments of the Court, and to extend influence of the worſt kind, in the worſt manner in which it can be exerted.

"9thly. Becauſe the great principle upon which the bill has been ſupported, will, not only in this, but in all caſes, juſtify every infringement of the national faith, and render parliamentary ſanction the worſt of all ſecurities. We never can admit that a mere ſpeculation of political improvement can juſtify parliament in taking away rights, which it has expreſsly covenanted to preſerve, eſpecially when it has received a valuable conſideration for the franchiſes ſo ſtipulated. Nor are grants of Parliament, under theſe circumſtances, to be conſidered as gratuitous donations, reſumable merely at the pleaſure of the giver; but matters of binding contract, forfeitable only on ſuch delinquency or neceſſity as is implied in the nature of every other bargain. With ſuch matters before us that require the beſt, we are denied all manner of information. A bill, the object of which has taken the Commons near eight months to conſider, is precipitated through this houſe in little more than eight days, without any attention to parliamentary uſage or decorum; as if the Lords were the loweſt of miniſterial tools, who are not to be indulged even with an appearance of diſcuſſion concerning the mandates they receive. In this ſituation, we feel the honour of the Peerage tarniſhed, and its dignity degraded. If the proviſions and precedent of this bill ſhould render the public faith of Great Britain of no eſtimation, the franchiſes, rights, and properties of Engliſhmen precarious, and the Peerage diſtingniſhable only by a more than common meaſure of indolence and ſervility; if the boundleſs fund of corruption furniſhed by this bill to the ſervants of the crown, ſhould efface every idea of honour, public ſpirit, and independence from every rank of people, after ſtruggling vainly againſt theſe evils; we have nothing left but the ſatisfaction of recording our names to poſterity, as thoſe who reſiſted the whole of this iniquitous ſyſtem, and as men who had no ſhare in betraying to *blind prejudices* or *for id intereſt* every thing that has hitherto been held ſacred in this Country.

Abingdon,	King,
Torrington,	Milton,
Boyle,	Richmond,
Groſvenor,	Archer,
Devonſhire,	Rockingham,
Penſonby,	Fitzwilliam.
Portland,	

Some conjectures concerning the figures repreſented in the VIIth plate of curioſities found in Herculaneum.

THE firſt is a bird yoked in a carriage, and guided by a graſshopper. The ſecond, two children are at play; and among the paintings that were found, the ſports of children in a variety of attitudes are finely repreſented. The third figure deſerves particular notice, as it differs but little in ſhape from the veſſels found upon the coaſts of the iſlands lately diſcovered between the Tropics.

The editors of the Antichità d'Ercolano, ſay, that the antients uſed to paint, carve, or fix upon the heads of their veſſels figures of men or animals; and theſe figures ſerved principally for marks, by which the mariners might diſtinguiſh them. And it is obſervable, that upon the heads of the veſſels lately diſcovered, there is, generally ſpeaking, ſome ugly figure either of man or beaſt, and upon their ſterns, carvings varied according to the fancy of the artiſt.

The head annexed is an exact repreſentation of a medal in braſs, communicated by the ſame gentleman who favoured us with the medal repreſented in our laſt. We are deſired to requeſt our ingenious readers to give us their thoughts on theſe medals. They are exactly of the ſame ſize, the ſame metal, and ſeem to be the work of the ſame artiſt.

Account

N°. VI. of Curioſities found in the Ruins of Herculaneum.

From a Medal in Braſs.

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Account of the IRRUPTION *of* SOLWAY MOSS, Dec. 16, 1772, *in a Letter from Mr.* John Walker *to the Earl of* Bute, *and communicated by his Lordſhip to the Royal Society* *. [*See other Accounts of this Irruption, Vol.* xli. xlii.]

MY LORD,

WHEN I was ſitting yeſterday writing to your Lordſhip, I received the honour of yours. I ſhall, therefore, defer the account I intended of my expedition laſt ſeaſon to the North, and give the beſt deſcription I can of the extraordinary irruption of Solway-Moſs, which I went to viſit about a week after it happened. It is not ſurprizing that it has every where attracted the attention of the public; for, though the cauſe of it is obvious, yet, as far as I recollect, the alteration it has produced on the face of the earth is greater than any we have known in Britain from natural cauſes ſince the deſtruction of Earl Goodwin's eſtate. It happened on the 16th of December, when there fell ſuch a deluge of rain over all the North of England, as has not been known for at leaſt two hundred years. There was a very great flood at Moffat; but I think I have ſeen one or two greater; and certainly it was not ſo extraordinary here as further South.

The Solway-flow contains 1300 acres of very deep and tender moſs, which, before this accident, were impaſſable, even in ſummer, to a foot paſſenger. It was moſtly of the quag kind, which is a ſort of moſs covered at top with a turf of heath and coarſe aquatic graſſes; but ſo ſoft and watery below, that, if a pole is once thruſt through the turf, it can eaſily be puſhed, though perhaps 15 or 20 feet long, to the bottom.

If a perſon ventures on one of theſe quags, it bends in waves under his feet, and if the ſurface breaks, he is in danger of ſinking to the bottom †.

The ſurface of the flow was at different places between 50 and 80 feet higher than the fine fertile plain that lay between it and the river Eſk. (See the Plate.) About the middle of the flow, at the place marked A, were the deepeſt quags, and there the moſs was elevated higher above the plain than in any part of the neighbourhood. From this to the farm called the Gap, upon the plain at C, there was a broad gully, though not very deep, through which the brook marked B uſed to run.

The moſs, being quite over charged with the flood, burſt at theſe quags about 11 o'clock at night; and, finding a deſcent at hand, poured its contents through the gully into the plain.

It ſurpriſed the inhabitants of twelve towns in their beds ‡. Nobody was loſt, but many of the people ſaved their lives with great difficulty. Next morning thirty-five families were found diſpoſſeſſed, with the loſs of moſt of their corn and ſome cattle §. Some of the houſes were nearly totally covered, and others of them I ſaw ſtanding in the moſs up to the thatch, the ſide walls being above 8 feet high.

In the morning above 200 acres were entirely overwhelmed; and this body of moſs and water, which was of ſuch a conſiſtency as to move freely, continued to ſpread itſelf on all hands for ſeveral days. It was come to a ſtop when I ſaw it, and had covered 303 acres, as I was informed by a gentleman, who had looked over the plans of the grounds with Mr. Graham the

* The ſociety has received from other hands ſeveral accounts of this curious and ſingular phænomenon; but this, as one of the lateſt, being likewiſe the compleateſt, was thought the moſt proper to be laid before the public, eſpecially as on compariſon few particulars of any importance mentioned in the other accounts were found wanting in this. Theſe few, however, have been collected and ſubjoined in the form of notes.

† The ſurface was always ſo much of a quagmire, that in moſt places it was hardly ſafe for any thing heavier than a ſportſman to venture upon it, even in the drieſt ſummers. A great number of Scotchmen, in the army commanded by Oliver Sinclair, in the time of Henry VIII. loſt their lives in it; and it is ſaid, that ſome people digging peats upon it, met with a ſkeleton of a trooper and his horſe, in compleat armour, not many years ago.

‡ Thoſe who were neareſt the place of burſting, were alarmed with the unuſual noiſe it made; others not till it had entered their houſes, or even, as was the caſe with ſome, not till they found it in their beds.

§ The caſe of a cow ſeems ſingular enough to deſerve a particular mention. She was the only one of eight, in the ſame cow-houſe, that was ſaved, after having ſtood ſixty hours up to the neck in mud and water. When ſhe was got out ſhe did not refuſe to eat, but water ſhe would not taſte, nor even look at without ſhewing manifeſt ſigns of horror. She is now reconciled to it, and likely to recover.

proprie-

proprietor: but every fall of rain ſets it again in motion, and it has now overſpread above 400 acres. At F it had run within a muſket-ſhot of the poſt road leading from Moffat to Carliſle, when I ſaw it; but it has now flowed over the road, and reached the Eſk. This river, which was one of the cleareſt in the world, is now rendered black as ink, by the mixture of the moſs; and no ſalmon has ſince entered into it. A farmer alſo told me, that, upon removing the moſs, to get at a well which it had covered, they found all the earth-worms lying dead upon the ſurface of the ground. The land, that is covered, was all incloſed with hedges, bore excellent crops of wheat and turneps, and rented from between 11 and 14 ſhillings, beſides the taxes and tithes, which amounted to 4 ſhillings per acre.

I endeavoured to gueſs at the depth of the moſs upon the plain, by a large thorn which ſtands in the middle of it, and which is buried to above the diviſion of the branches. The farmers told me that it ſtood upon a riſing more that ſix feet above the general level of the plain, and that it was upwards of 9 feet high of clear ſtem. By this account, great part of the plain muſt be covered 15 feet deep with the moſs; and near the farm called Gap, there were ſome conſiderable hollows, where they think the moſs, at preſent, lies full 30 feet deep. The ſmalleſt hedges on the land are all covered over the top. The houſes are not ſo much buried, becauſe they ſtood moſtly on the higher parts of the fields; and, towards the extremities of the moſs, I obſerved it, in many places, not above three or four feet deep, owing likewiſe to the riſing of the ground.

The gut at A, through which the whole of the moſs flowed that covered the plain, is only about 50 yards wide; and the gully from A to C is near a quarter of a meaſured mile long.

The brook B, being ſtopped up by the moſs at E, has now formed a lake at D.

About 400 acres of the flow, next the place of its evacuation, appear to have ſunk from 5 to 25 feet; and this ſubſidence has occaſioned great fiſſures upon thoſe parts of the moſs which refuſed to ſink. Theſe fiſſures are from 4 to 8 feet wide, and as much in depth. The ſurface of the flow, conſiſting of heath and coarſe graſs, was torn away in large pieces, which ſtill lie upon the ſurface of the new moſs ſome of them from 20 to 50 feet long; but the greater part of the ſurface of the flow remained, and only ſubſided: the moſs, rendered thin by the flood, running away from under it.

Looking over Solway Moſs at the village of Longtown, where there is a bridge on the Eſk, they formerly ſaw only the tops of the trees at Gratney, a houſe of the Marquis of Annandale's, 4 miles diſtant, but now they ſee them almoſt to the ground; and looking over it in another direction, they now ſee two farms of Sir William Maxwel's, which were not before viſible: ſo that the ridge of the flow, or moſs, ſeems to have ſubſided about 25 feet.

Moffat, I am, my Lord, &c. &c.
Jan. 30, 1772. JOHN WALKER.

Mr. URBAN,

AS your correſpondent who ſigns *T. Barker* has undertaken to ſpecify the articles to which the gentlemen of the Feather's Tavern Society object; I beg leave, through the channel of your Magazine, to ſhew him the futility of the objections which he mentions.

His method appears to me to be a little out of the way, when he aſks, *Do people believe this?* and *Do people think that?* whereas the queſtion is, not what people do believe, but what they ought to believe according to the Scriptures: and I charitably and ſincerely hope, that all who ſubſcribe to the 39 Articles do believe the doctrines contained in them; if they do not, they will do well to conſider the conſequence of their making ſuch a ſolemn atteſtation of their belief of things which they do not believe.

I ſhall take the Articles in the order in which he has placed them.

Firſt. Art. 17. *Do all Clergymen &c. believe that God has decreed, before the foundation of the world, to bring certain choſen perſons (not certain virtues) to everlaſting ſalvation, and that thoſe he hath not ſo decreed are left to periſh without remedy?*

Anſw. Certainly No: nor does this article mean any ſuch thing. What I underſtand by the original decree of God is, that, foreſeeing *Adam's* fall, he determined, from the beginning, that he would, at his appointed time, ſend his ſon Jeſus Chriſt into the world, to expiate the guilt which *Adam's* tranſgreſſion entailed upon all mankind:

kind: and God did proclaim this decree by the mouths of those Prophets of the Old Testament who foretold Christ's coming, and specified the very time of his coming. I understand also, that God's original determination was to choose all those who, upon the credit of his word thus delivered by his Prophets, believed that this event would come to pass; and all those who, when it did come, should acknowledge *Christ to be the Messiah*, and should comply with the terms of redemption which he offered to them: so that the *call* mentioned in the article is the general one that is made to all mankind by the preaching of the gospel, and thus many are *called*, but the few that are *chosen* are those that comply with the terms as above mentioned. This is agreeable to the words of the Psalmist; *Know this also, that the Lord hath chosen to himself the man that is godly.* *Ps.* iv. 3; which plainly shews that the godliness of each particular man must be previous to God's *personal* choice of that man: if it had been otherwise, the words would have been, *the man whom God hath chosen is, or must of necessity be, godly.* Now, the godliness of the New Testament consists in the acknowledgement and compliance above named; and therefore the article says, *whom he hath chosen in Christ*: that is, whom he hath chosen on account of their faith &c. in Christ. And when St. Paul speaks of the *elect lady*, and he, and the other apostles, of other persons in the same language, they knew, by divine inspiration, that those persons were in such a state as entitled them to be reckoned among the *elect* or *chosen*. So here is nothing to countenance the notion of a *cöercive decree*, which obliges particular men to be either saved or damned, in spite of their teeth.

Art. 10. *Do they believe, that, when God gave man a reasonable soul, he gave him no power at all to make use of it?*

Answ. No; nor is this the meaning of the article. *The grace of God through Christ* here spoken of, is the ordinary assistance of God's grace, without which we can do nothing that is good; for, *we are not sufficient of ourselves to think any thing as of ourselves, but our sufficiency is of God.* 2 Cor. 3, 5. Here is nothing to contradict *free-will*: for this *ordinary assistance of God's grace* is offered to all through Christ, and the good man employs his *free will* to embrace the offer of this assistance, by which he is enabled to do good works; but the wicked man, to whom this assistance is equally offered, makes use of his *free-will* to reject it, and therefore can do no good works. This is inserted in opposition to the *Pelagians*, who taught that man is, by the strength of his own nature, capable of good works, without the help of God's grace.

Art. 9. *Do they all think that a child just born deserves eternal damnation, &c.?*

Answ. This is such a bold arraignment of the justice of God, who has in many parts of the Scripture so expressly declared the doctrine of *original sin*, that I shall only put the gentleman in mind, that the infinite wisdom of God is not to be measured by the narrow compass of human understanding: I shall offer no other proof on this subject than the bare ipse dixit of the Scripture; *As in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive*; 1 Cor. 15, 23: which is not meant of natural, but spiritual death, which sin is every where declared to be. See also Rom. 5, 12, to 19, inclusively, and many other texts, which declare that the wiping off the stain of *original sin* was the very purpose for which Christ took our nature upon him.

Art. 13. *Do they believe that good works, done before the grace of Christ, have the nature of sin?*

Answ. I hope they do in the sense that the article means. The gentleman's objection to this article proceeds from his not observing the connection between this and the two foregoing articles. The 11th tells us, in general terms, that we must be justified by faith: the 12th specifies what kind of faith it must be that justifies; it must be a faith that produces good works, for faith, without good works, cannot justify. The 13th declares, that, as faith without good works cannot justify, so neither can good works without faith; because faith is a necessary qualification of that righteousness which justifies: therefore, as those good works want that perfection, and, as they are not done (as the article says) *according to the will of God*, which requires that they should be accompanied with faith, they have a tendency to sinfulness; as every thing has that is not done according to the will of God. Besides, such *good works* are merely *works of the flesh*, and *the carnal mind is enmity against God —so then, they that are in the flesh cannot please God.* Rom. viii. 7, 8.

As

As to the fate of thoſe who never had an opportunity of knowing Chriſt, I look on it to be among the hidden things of God, which it is preſumption for man to pry into.

Art. 11. I apprehend that Mr. Barker miſtakes the reaſon of the error of thoſe that plead for juſtification by faith without good works; for I cannot conceive that any one can be ſo ſtupid as to apply what St. Paul ſays of the works of the law to this ſubject; thoſe were certainly the Jewiſh ceremonies: but I ſuppoſe that the error of thoſe people aroſe from their not obſerving the connection between this article and the 12th, as above mentioned.

Art. 1, and 5. *Theſe articles of the Trinity, as explained by Athanaſius and his followers, may be believed by ſome; but it is well known that many, both of the clergy and laity, do not think it is the doctrine of the New Teſtament.* I have not room, in the compaſs of a letter to diſcuſs this point, and ſhall therefore only add, that an infinitely greater number do believe it to be the doctrine of the New Teſtament; and as it is an article of the doctrine of the church of England, thoſe who do not believe it are not members of that church, and therefore ſhould not ſubſcribe to her articles at all. As to thoſe who he ſays are *falſely charged with being Socinians*, they beſt know what their opinions are; I ſhall go no farther at preſent than this gentleman's own words; and I recommend it to him to conſider, whether the allowing *the divinity of Chriſt*, and denying his *participation of the unity of the Godhead*, and *his equality in it*, be not too near an approach to the *Polytheiſm of the Heathens*, for any *Chriſtian* to eſpouſe the opinion. On this ſubject I refer him to Dr. *Waterland's* defence of certain queries. Dr. *Samuel Clarke*, the Apoſtle of thoſe people, with all his chicanery, could never extricate himſelf from this dilemma; and he is ſaid to have been ſo ſenſible of this, as to retract theſe opinions on his death bed, and devoutly to wiſh that he could ſee all his writings upon the Trinity burnt before he died; which account is well attested. To every follower and defender of theſe his retracted opinions, I ſay, *go thou and do likewiſe*, (Luke, x. 37,) *while it is yet called to day*, (Heb. iii. 13).

Art. 8. The only objection he makes here is to the creed called *Athanaſian*; and his objection appears to me to proceed from his not obſerving the ſcheme and deſign of it. It is a ſeries of arguments to prove the original and fundamental doctrines of chriſtianity, againſt all the heretical opinions that had been broached againſt them, from the earlieſt ages of the chriſtian church, to the time in which this creed was compoſed. In executing this deſign, it was neceſſary to take in every objection, and it was neceſſary, by the rules of logic, that the anſwers ſhould be conceived in the ſame terms in which the objections were made; and all the anſwers are founded on ſome text of Scripture: ſo that it is, in fact, a proof of the old doctrines of chriſtianity, and does not contain the leaſt hint of any new doctrine, unleſs he will call the *Trinity* ſuch, nor *any boldneſs of wiſdom above what is written*, becauſe every part of it is founded upon the *written word*. As to the *damnatory clauſes*, as they are uſually called, they are only a repetition of the words of St. Matt. xvi. 16: *He that believeth and is baptized ſhall be ſaved, but he that believeth not ſhall be damned.* By believing here muſt certainly be underſtood believing according to the doctrine of the Scripture, and the argument in the creed ſtands thus: Every one who does not believe the doctrine of the Scripture ſhall be damned; the doctrine of the Scripture (which is meant by the catholick faith) is, that *the one God in Trinity, and Trinity in Unity, is to be worſhipped*, which is proved thus: then follow the proofs, conſiſting of objections to all the heretical opinions on the ſubject; and, as theſe objections to thoſe opinions are all founded upon the Scriptures, it follows that the aſſertion that the *Trinity in Unity is to be worſhipped*, is a Scripture doctrine, and, if it be, the words of St. Matthew take place of courſe: but this declaration of St. Matthew is mentioned conditionally in the creed, on a ſuppoſition that the point has been proved; *he* therefore *that will be ſaved, &c.* and the only objection that can be made to the creed would be, to ſhew that it does not prove the point. And ſo of the other parts of it.

Art. 20. He owns that this article does itſelf acknowledge its meaning to be ſuch as he makes no objection to. It is notorious that all the Diſſenters, of every denomination, in thoſe countries where their ſeveral churches are national

national and eſtabliſhed, do always act upon the principle of this article.

Art. 35. Though the *Homilies* are much out of uſe at preſent, yet the doctrines contained in them ſtill continue to be the doctrines of the church of England. And as to the circumſtance, which he mentions, of the *Oaths of Allegiance*, it is an overſight; for the perſons concerned in the *Revolution* did not profeſs to act *upon a principle of reſiſtance*, but upon the *abdication of K. James*; and in the famous debate upon that ſubject in the Convention, the determination was, that *he had abdicated, and that the Throne was vacant*, in which caſe there was no body for them to reſiſt.

Art. 3. I do not recollect that the word γίννα is uſed in any part of the New Teſtament but in St. Matthew's goſpel, which was written originally in the *Hebrew, or the Syro-Chaldaic* language, I do not recollect which; and in thoſe languages the word ſignifies the *Valley of Hinnom*, the place where the apoſtate Jews tortured their children by fire, when they ſacrificed them to the Heathen idols (See Jerem. vii. 31), and by the figurative turn of the Eaſtern languages it was applied to *Hell*, the place of eternal torture by fire; and being a *proper name*, the original word was retained in the *Greek verſion*, which is very common: but in the other parts of the New Teſtament which were written originally in *Greek*, the word uſed is ἅδης, as Acts, ii. 27. εἰς ἅδην, Luke, xvi. 23. ἐν τῷ ἅδῃ, Rev. i. 18. τὰς κλεῖς τῦ ἅδε: which is a radical *Greek* word, and ſignifies *Hell*, or the *Infernal Regions*, So here are two words *of different languages* which ſignify the ſame thing, one originally, the other figuratively; not *two different Greek words, rendered by the ſame Engliſh one.*

If your correſpondent will give himſelf the trouble to look into *Welchman's* edition of the Articles, he will there find references to the particular texts on which every part of them is founded; and if they will bear a ſenſe that is agreeable to the Scripture, it is by no means fair to endeavour to wreſt them to another ſenſe, that differs from the Scripture.

It is not my intention, or inclination, to engage in a controverſy with any body on this ſubject, and therefore I have done with it here, and am,

Yours and Mr. Barker's
May 17, moſt obedient,
1773. VERUS.

Critical Remarks on M. de Voltaire.

Continued from p. 219.

JUST concluſions are as neceſſary as a lively and agreeable ſtyle; without them the moſt brilliant periods only dazzle the writer, and miſlead the reader.

How ſuperior M. de V. is to the common rules of logic, we ſhall now proceed to ſhew by a few inſtances taken at random.

"Thou muſt know that all the books of the Jewiſh nation were neceſſary to the world; for how ſhould God inſpire uſeleſs books? And if theſe books were neceſſary, how ſhould any of them be loſt? How ſhould any of them be falſified?"

Letter from a Quaker.

This argument no doubt, appeared admirable to the writer, but few probably of his readers will have the ſame opinion of it.

We are not aware that we muſt "*know*, that all the books of the Jewiſh nation were neceſſary to the world;" no one ever *ſaid* it, no one ever *thought* it, before M. de V.

Does it follow that theſe books muſt be *neceſſary to the world*, becauſe God inſpired them? Might not he inſpire ſome books that were uſeful at certain times, and to certain perſons? And can the writer prove that the Jewiſh books which are loſt were not uſeful at the time, and to the perſons for whom they were compoſed?

In ſhort, it appears that there is ſome difference between being uſeful and neceſſary, between being uſeful to ſome perſons, and being neceſſary to the world; and to confound theſe terms is by no means to reaſon right.

Again, M. de V. would have done well to have named the Jewiſh books which he ſuppoſes to have been *falſified*; for we know of none that in any eſſential and important point has been *falſified*, unleſs the critic affixes to this word a meaning that is not common.

"Philon ſays, that Iſrael is a Chaldean term; that it is the name which the Chaldeans gave to the righteous dedicated to God; that *Iſrael* ſignifies *ſeeing God*. By this alone, therefore, it ſeems evident, that the Jews did not call Jacob *Iſrael*, and that they did not give themſelves the name of *Iſraelites*, till after they had ſome knowledge of Chaldean. But they could have no knowledge of that language, till they were ſlaves in Chaldea. Is it probable, that in the

Deſarts

Deſarts of Arabia Petræa they ſhould have learned Chaldean?" *Phil. of Hiſt.*

We allow that Philon pretends that *Iſrael* is a Chaldean term, and that the Jews did not learn Chaldean in the Deſarts of Arabia Petræa: from hence M. de V. infers, that they could have no knowledge of it but when they were ſlaves in Chaldea. This inference is not juſt, and his memory has deceived him. He does not recollect that Abraham was a Chaldean; that Sarah his wife, Lot his nephew, and all their families were of Chaldea; that Rebecca, the wife of Iſaac, was of the family of Nahor, the brother of Abraham, and, like him, a Chaldean; that Jacob took refuge in that Chaldean family, in order to avoid the reſentment of his brother; that he there married two wives, and had many children; and that, ſoon after he had quitted that family, he received from the angel the name of *Iſrael*. This Patriarch, who was deſcended from the Chaldeans, who had lived ſo long in a Chaldean family, and his children who were born there, might therefore have ſome knowledge of the Chaldean language. Add, that, according to moſt commentators, the languages which were then ſpoken in Chaldea, Syria, Paleſtine, &c. were only dialects of the ſame language; and that, according to M. de V. himſelf, the Hebrew was a mixed jargon of the Chaldean. Laſtly, let it be obſerved, that Philon, a Helleniſt Jew, who probably was better acquainted with Greek than with Chaldean and Hebrew, is miſtaken as to the origin and meaning of the word *Iſrael*. This word is Hebrew, and is compoſed of two Hebrew roots, which ſignifies *ſtriving againſt God*, as we read in Geneſis. Thus M. de V's reaſoning is falſe, on which ever ſide it is taken.

"Almoſt all the commentators think themſelves obliged to ſuppoſe, that the famous Tower, erected at Babylon, to obſerve the ſtars, was a remain of the Tower of Babel, which men were deſirous of building up to heaven. What the commentators mean by *Heaven* is not well known: Is it the Moon? Is it the planet Venus? It is a great way from hence thither." *Dict.*

M. de V. will ſay, that this is not ſo much an argument as a joke. But what a joke! and how well applied! Can he be ignorant that to *build up to heaven*, means only to *build very high?* It is an expreſſion uſed in all languages, as well as in French. We ſay every day that a building is raiſed up to the ſky, that mountains riſe up to heaven, &c. *(a)*

"The Hebrew language has ſome inſurmountable difficulties. It is a medley of Phœnician, Syrian, &c. and that ancient medley is now much altered. The Hebrew never had more than two moods for verbs, the preſent and the future; other moods muſt be gueſſed .... Every adverb has twenty different meanings; the ſame word is taken in contrary ſexes. Add to this embarraſſment, the barrenneſs and poverty of the language. The Jews, deſtitute of arts, could not expreſs what they were ignorant of," &c. *Toleration.*

What ancient language is without its obſcurities? Is there an ancient author, even among the Latins, who does not offer ſome *inſurmountable difficulties?* Great part of thoſe authors cannot be underſtood.

The Hebrew was leſs *a medley of Phœnician, and Syrian*, &c. than even the language of the Phœnicians, &c. No one pretends that the modern Hebrew is preſerved pure, any more than Greek and Latin.

Open the firſt Greek Lexicon, and you will ſee that moſt of the Greek prepoſitions have *twenty different meanings*, and that the ſame word is taken there in different and *contrary* ſenſes. Theſe inconveniences are found in almoſt all languages.

The Jews ſpoke the ſame language as the Phœnicians, and the Phœnicians were not ignorant of arts, who taught them to the Greeks. What language would appear eaſy and rich, if only one volume of it remained? Without thinking the Hebrew copious and rich, M. de V's arguments may be thought inconcluſive.

(a) Theſe words remind us of thoſe verſes of a great Poet,

The wicked I have ſeen advanc'd on high,
Like a tall cedar tow'ring to the ſky:
——— So abſolute was his command,
He ſeem'd to graſp the thunder in his hand!
I did but paſs, he vaniſh'd from my ſight,
Plung'd in the ſhades of everlaſting night!

Theſe are certainly good lines, though they are imitated from the Hebrew. Does M. de V. think that thoſe words *tow'ring to the ſky*, are unintelligible? and would it become him to oppoſe here to Racine the Moon and the planet Venus?

Mr.

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Mr. URBAN,

THE incloſed curious hiſtorical detail of the riſe and progreſs of News-Papers in London, previous to the Gazette, is extracted from Anthony Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienſes*; and, being brought together from different parts of it, may, I think, deſerve a place in your monthly repoſitory.

June, 7th. THERON.

MERCURIUS RUSTICUS, wrote by *Bruno Ryves*; which Mecurius, in number at leaſt 19, commencing from the 22d of Auguſt, 1642, came out in one ſheet, ſomtimes in two, in quarto.

MERCURIUS RUSTICUS, the 2d part, in number 5, giving an account of ſacrileges in and upon ſeveral Cathedrals.

That edition of them which came out in 1647, had more in it than that of 1646: however, *Richard Royſton*, the Bookſeller, being minded to make another edition, followed only that which came out in 1646; ſo that the 3d edition of 1685 has leſs in it than that of 1647.

MERCURIUS AULICUS, wrote at Oxford by *John Berkenhead*. The firſt of them was publiſhed January 1, 1642, and were carried on till about the end of 1645, after which time they were publiſhed but now and then; they were printed weekly in one ſheet, and ſometimes more, in quarto. A. O. p. 640.

MERCURIUS BRITANNICUS, *communicating the affairs of Great Britain for the better information of the people*, by *Marchmount Needham*.

Theſe Mercuries began about the middle of Auguſt, 1643, and were carried on weekly, every Monday, in one ſheet, to the latter end of 1646, or the beginning of 1647.

MERCURIUS PRAGMATICUS, by the ſame pen. There were two parts of them, and they came out weekly in one ſheet in quarto. The former part commenced the 14th of Sept. 1647, and ended the 9th of January, 1648. The other commenced the 24th of April, 1649; but quickly ended.—Theſe were for the King.

MERCURIUS POLITICUS, Theſe came out weekly, every Wedneſday, in two ſheets in quarto, commencing with the 9th of June, 1649, and ending with the 6th of June, 1656 at which time, being Thurſday, he began again with No I. from Thurſday June 6, to Thurſday June 13, 1650. Theſe were conſtantly carried on till the middle of April, 1660, when the author was prohibited by order of the Council of State; by virtue of which order *Henry Muddiman*, and *Giles Dury*, were authorized to publiſhed their *intelligence* every Monday and Thurſday, under the titles of *Parliamentary Intelligencer* and *Mercurius Politicus*, which continued (*Dury* ſoon after giving over) till the middle of Auguſt 1663; and then Roger L'Eſtrange publiſhed the intelligence twice every week, in 4to. ſheets, under the titles of *The Public Intelligencer*, and *The News*, the firſt of which came out the 31ſt of Auguſt, and the other the third of September, 1663. Theſe continued till the 29th of January, 1665, at which time L'Eſtrange deſiſted; becauſe in November before were other news-papers publiſhed twice a week, in half a ſheet in folio. Theſe were called the *Oxford Gazette*, and the firſt commenced 7th Nov. 1665, the King and Queen with their Courts being then at Oxon. Theſe for a little while were written, I think, by *Henry Muddiman*. But when the ſaid Courts removed to London, they were entitled and called the London Gazette; the firſt of which that were publiſhed there, came forth on the 5th of February following, the King being then at Whitehall. Soon after Mr. Joſeph Williamſon, Under-Secretary of State, procured the writing of them for himſelf; and thereupon employed Charles Perrott, A. M. Fellow of Oriel College, who had a good command of his pen, to do that office under him; and ſo he did, tho' not conſtantly, till about 1671; after which time they were conſtantly written by Under-Secretaries, belonging to thoſe that are Principal, and do continue ſo to this day. *Ath. Ox. Vol.* II. *p.* 629.

Mr. URBAN,

Yarmouth, May 8, 1773.

AS the Editors of the Gentleman's Magazine are ever ready to inſert any thing therein that may be uſeful to the public, I beg leave to trouble you with the following ſcheme for ſaving the lives and goods of perſons whoſe houſes are on fire.

The two lines AA on the incloſed paper are to repreſent a ſection of the moſt convenient wall of the houſe; *dd* two irons to paſs through the wall, with a male and female ſcrew in the inſide, in order to ſupport the crane

or

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or bracket B, which, being ſituated between the middle windows of the upper ſtory, will occaſionally turn to either. At the end of the bracket B is fixed a hollow iron cylinder, as at C, containing a quantity of ſpring after the manner of the ſprings for window curtains; only this muſt be obſerved, that the ſpring and cylinder muſt be properly adapted to the weight to be brought down in the machine E, whether it be one, two, three, or more perſons, which ſhould be regulated by the largeneſs of the building. The machine ſhould be incloſed with canvaſs, or any other light matter (to prevent children falling out); for if it is too heavy, it cannot be ſo eaſily fixed to the ropes of the cylinder. The machine ſhould alſo be kept in either of the rooms the bracket comes neareſt to, and have a ſpring at each corner, as at FFF, to take off the ſhock that might be occaſioned by too many perſons coming down at once, which muſt add to the velocity. The catch g goes into a notch at the end of the cylinder, to prevent the machine from going down till the perſon or perſons have properly placed themſelves, and by a ſtick have put themſelves at the greateſt diſtance from the front of the building; and by means of a crane, which muſt be always in the room where the machine is kept, the perſon or perſons which are left above after the machine has been once down and come up again (which it will do of itſelf) may pull the ſame to the window again, and fix the catch almoſt inſtantaneouſly. The rope H is to prevent the machine from going up too ſwift, or to aſſiſt in bringing any perſon or thing down whoſe weight is not equal to the ſpring. Here pleaſe to obſerve, a fireman may be carried up with the pipe of the engine, and by that means the fire may be put out with more expedition. I ſhould have obſerved, that the cylinder ſhould be guarded at each end to prevent the rope from ſlipping off, as that would hinder its working: it may be taken down once a year, or oftener, if neceſſary, to be examined, only by taking out the wedges II: and as the expence of the whole cannot exceed ten pounds, and as it is proper ſuch machines ſhould become general, it were to be wiſhed that landlords might be obliged by law to erect one in every houſe within the city or ſuburbs, or that the fire-offices would take the ſame in hand, as inſurers would gladly pay a proper conſideration.

The Story of the Princeſs of Zell, *continued from p.* 216.

THE Count (Koningſmark) who had ever conſidered the Princeſs as the regent of his fate, thought of nothing but continuing within reach of her eye; in order to which, he found means to recommend himſelf ſo effectually to the Elector, that he ſoon obtained a commiſſion in the army, with an appointment ſuitable to his rank.

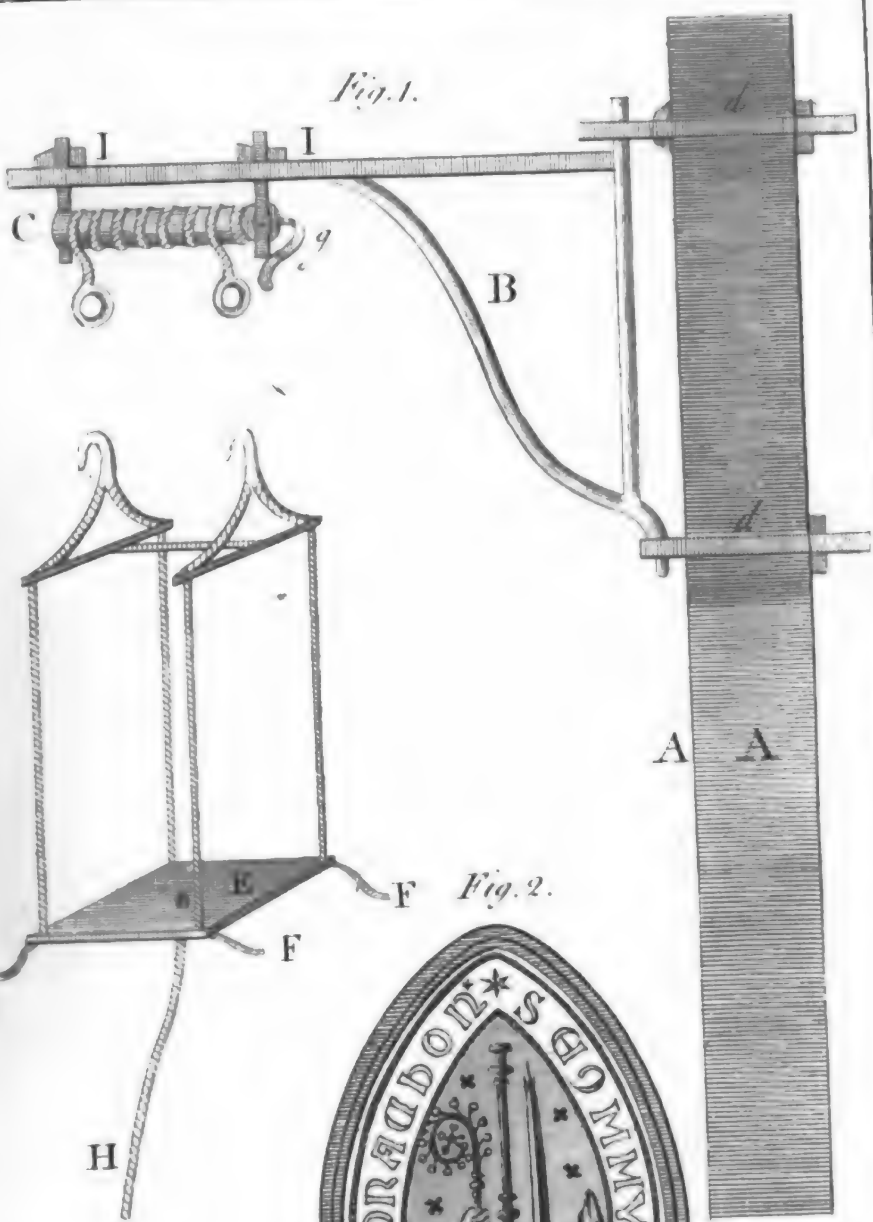
This was not, however, the ſole object that Koningſmark had in view. A removal from the ſight of the Princeſs would have been to him an inſupportable baniſhment, and for that reaſon he paid his court aſſiduouſly to Prince Charles, youngeſt ſon to the Elector, who was a favourite of the ladies, often ſpent his evenings in ſelect parties among them, and was always attended by ſome young Lord to enliven the converſation, and heighten the pleaſure of the entertainment.

Koningſmark had ready wit, was perfectly polite, and, being bred up at court, was maſter of all the forms that give eaſe and dignity to thoſe who frequent it. He was, therefore, very ſoon diſtinguiſhed as the beſt-bred nobleman in Hanover, and Prince Charles delighting in his company, they became in time inſeparable companions.

This familiarity with the Prince her brother-in-law, furniſhed the Count with daily acceſs to the young Electreſs, who could not help being pleaſed to ſee the only nobleman who had followed her fortunes ſo highly honoured by her new relations; nor did ſhe fail to drop a gracious hint how agreeable it was to her to mark the effects of his ſuperior merit.

Vanity is, perhaps, the moſt ſubtle ſeducer of the human heart: Koningſmark from that moment began to forget the diſtance at which he ſtood; and to flatter himſelf with being more tenderly regarded by the Princeſs, than as a mere favourite at court. He ſaw the indifference with which ſhe was treated by her conſort, and he thought he beheld in her a riſing reſentment that might by degrees be heightened into diſguſt. He had found among ladies of high rank the ſame unjuſtifiable paſſions predominate, by which thoſe of meaner birth are ſometimes ſwayed, and his ſelf-deluding confidence inſpired him with

Fig. 1.



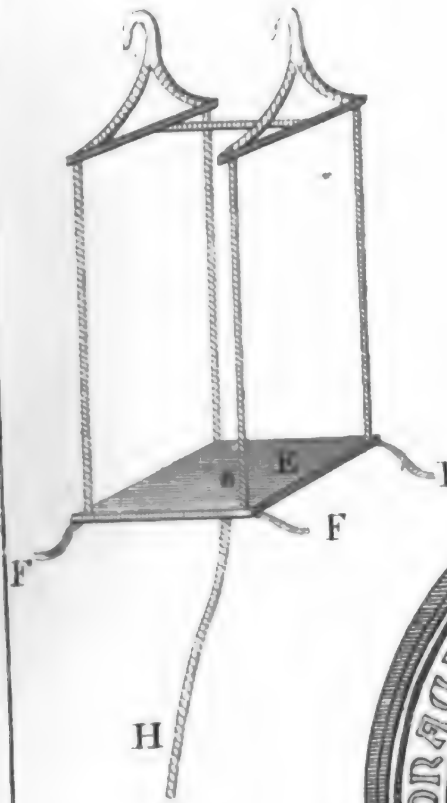
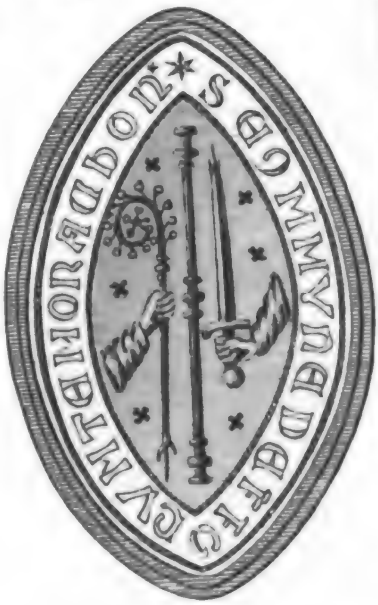


Fig. 2.



with notions, which, had they been ſuſpected by the amiable and virtuous Princeſs, would in a moment have accompliſhed his ruin. Men are too apt to give a wrong turn to female favours, and to aſcribe the kindneſſes which flow from the purity of friendſhip, to the unworthy motives of perſonal gratifications.

The Princeſs, in the critical ſituation ſhe found herſelf placed, began to foreſee that ſhe ſhould ſtand in need of a counſellor and friend. She hoped for both in the fidelity of Koningſmark, and ſhe rejoiced to obſerve in him a readineſs on all occaſions to receive and obey her commands.

She was particularly piqued at the haughtineſs with which the Elector's miſtreſs treated all the ladies about the court, who neglected to pay proper reſpect to her mock-ſovereignty. That lady was of a temper not to enjoy her triumphs in ſecret; ſhe choſe to have it known as publicly as poſſible, that ſhe governed him who governed the Electorate. The Electreſs, though not inſenſible of the injury, yet affected a total ignorance, and in proportion as ſhe ſaw her rival careſſed by the Elector, ſhe appeared ſeemingly pleaſed with the favours he conferred upon her.

This exceſs of complaiſance was admired by the young Electreſs, but could not be imitated. She was but juſt removed from the boſom of her parents, had never converſed with misfortune, nor known the power of miſtreſſes over the paſſions of their admirers: ſhe could therefore ill brook their inſolence, and took every occaſion that offered to mortify the pride both of the Counteſs who had the aſcendancy over the father, and of her ſiſter who had captivated the ſon. Alike careleſs of the reſentment of either, or of the miſchiefs their reſentment might produce, ſhe ſupported the dignity of virtue with becoming ſpirit, and held the minions of vice in utter contempt.

The Princeſs was of a diſpoſition rather gay than grave, and was above meaſure fond of raillery and mirth. With this dangerous humour Koningſmark fell in; and as it was eaſy to diſcover the ſubject on which the Princeſs loved to employ her talents, the airs and arrogance of court miſtreſſes afforded frequent occaſions for laughter and ridicule.

Courts are the very elements of ſpies, and ladies of a light turn are never without numbers at their devotion. If the Princeſs's virtue was proof againſt raillery, her prudence was not ſufficiently guarded againſt the attacks of malevolence. The Count's viſits had been too often repeated, and though they had never been permitted without a witneſs, yet artful ſuggeſtions, properly timed, never fail to leave bad impreſſions.

For ſome time the young Elector put on the maſk of kindneſs, and condeſcended to abate a little of his accuſtomed auſterity, and to converſe with his amiable conſort like a reaſonable creature. But this ſeeming fondneſs was like a fleeting dream, and the treatment that followed from all quarters was leſs excuſeable than ever. The Prince, in particular, not only forſook her bed, but avoided her company, and for two whole months together, never exchanged a word with her, nor allowed her a moment's opportunity to enquire the cauſe of ſo ſudden and ſo undeſerved an alteration.

Unable, however, to bear the affront any longer, and believing it to be her duty to ſolicit an explanation, ſhe one day had the courage to ſurprize him in his cloſet alone; and, when able to ſpeak (for tears and grief for a while reſtrained her voice), conjured him, in the moſt affecting manner, to let her know wherein ſhe had offended. His eyes reddened, and with a look of ſeverity, and a tone of voice that ill became his high rank, *Leave me to myſelf*, he ſaid, *and dare no more to interrupt my ſolitude; I know your heart!* In vain ſhe ſtrove to tell him, her heart knew no other joy but that of pleaſing him. He tore himſelf from her before ſhe could reply, and in the violence of his rage, left her on the floor in agonies not to be deſcribed.

As ſoon as ſhe found herſelf alone, ſhe retired with grief and anguiſh in her countenance to her own apartment, where the Baroneſs de Molk waited to pay her court. In the firſt emotions of reſentment, ſhe could not help declaring the cauſe of her affliction, though under the ſacred ſeal of ſecrecy; adding, as ſoon as ſhe had recollected herſelf, that, as ſhe regarded her peace of mind, not to ſuffer a whiſper to eſcape her, to the diſhonour of the Prince her huſband.

The Baroneſs was ready enough to promiſe, but as ready on the firſt favourable opportunity to forget the conditions. She ſought a private interview with Koningſmark, in whom ſhe knew the Princeſs placed confidence, and

and revealed to him, under the ſame injunction of ſecreſy, all that the Princeſs had entruſted to her, with the addition of ſome fictitious circumſtances, that placed the behaviour of the Prince in an odious light. Koningſmark, fired with indignation, flew to the Princeſs, and forgetting his dependance, declared, that he who had deſcended in his rage to the level of a brute, was unworthy the being of a man, and added, The whole world, Madam, would eſpouſe your cauſe, and *declare the vengeance to be juſt*.

He had ſcarce ended, when Prince Charles entered the apartment, and ſurprized him at the cloſe of his diſcourſe. The Princeſs was embarraſſed too, being eager to reprove his audacity, and to baniſh him her preſence, for daring to inſinuate a treaſon, the bare concealment of which muſt involve her in guilt. Prince Charles could not help diſcovering the perplexity; when the Princeſs, recovering herſelf, with a preſence of mind that was natural to her, pretended ſhe was that moment on the point of ſending for his Highneſs to implore his friendly interceſſion with his brother in her behalf, as ſhe could no longer exiſt under the weight of his diſpleaſure; acknowledging, at the ſame time, that ſhe had been conſulting Koningſmark on a proper means of effecting a reconciliation.

The Prince, though ſomewhat alarmed at the ſcene he had been witneſs to, promiſed his beſt ſervices, and, after a ſhort converſation, took his leave. Koningſmark found himſelf under the neceſſity of bearing him company; and the Prince, as they ſauntered along, could not help remarking upon what he had ſeen. Count, ſaid he, you ſeem to be very far gone in love; be ingenuous, make me your confidant, and if the lady of your affections is unattainable, let me be your phyſician to effect your cure. Koningſmark replied with vivacity, that in truth he was in love, but it was with the whole court circle, whoſe charms united were irreſiſtible; but as yet no one in particular had engaged his heart. The Prince did not ſeem entirely ſatisfied with the anſwer; and in his reply, gave him to underſtand, that when a thing is ſuſpected, it is half diſcovered. I ſhall watch you narrowly, ſaid he, and if I get at your ſecrets, remember, that he who is not truſted, can never be reproached with perfidy. The Count was going to proteſt with his uſual gallantry againſt particular attachments, when the converſation was interrupted by the approach of ſome military officers, who joined them and diverted the diſcourſe.

Though this ſurprize had but ſlightly affected Koningſmark, yet the Princeſs was ſo ſtruck with the ſeries of unfortunate incidents that had ſucceſſively befallen her, that ſhe took to her bed with all the ſymptoms of a dangerous diſeaſe, which increaſed ſo faſt, that in a few days it was pronounced by her phyſicians to be mortal.

Decorum obliged the Elector and Electreſs to make a ſhow of concern upon this occaſion; and the laſt in particular never ſtirred from her bedſide while her life was in ſuſpence, but behaved to her with all the tenderneſs of a real mother, which the Princeſs did not fail to acknowledge on her recovery, in ſuch a manner, as ſhewed that ſhe was to the full as ſenſible of kindneſs, as ſhe was of diſregard.

The Prince her huſband, likewiſe, on this melancholy occaſion, found himſelf conſtrained to pay her, as it was thought, a parting viſit, and to relent a little from the ſeverity of the late harſh interview, to which the Princeſs owed her preſent malady.

Thinking this therefore a favourable opportunity to move his compaſſion, ſhe took hold of his hand as he ſat upon her bed-ſide, and with a feeble, broken voice, and eyes ſwimming with tears, I am dying, Prince, ſaid ſhe, and you are the cauſe: your rigour has broke my heart. What I did not deſerve, I had not ſtrength to ſupport.—But why ſhould I upbraid you? Your affections were already diſpoſed of, and the empty title of wife was all that was reſerved for me. But, if you cannot love, you may be juſt! Acknowledge, at leaſt, that I do not ſuffer for my faults, but through the ſeverity of my deſtiny. Indulge me but in this, and, living or dying, you ſhall ever be dear to my inmoſt ſoul. A fainting fit put a period to her ſpeech, and delivered the Prince from the embarraſſment of a reply; for, before ſhe came to herſelf, he had, with great philoſophy, called in the attendants, and quitted the room.

As ſoon as ſhe recovered, ſhe looked round for a comforter. She ſaw herſelf ſurrounded with women, but the huſband, whoſe heart ſhe wiſhed to have ſoftened, was not preſent. Whether vexation, reſentment, or any of the vindictive paſſions, had involuntarily

rily ſurprized her, certain it is, that from that inſtant ſhe collected freſh ſpirits, and in a few days after, her phyſicians, who had before relinquiſhed all hopes of her recovery, pronounced her out of danger.

She was, however, not only big with child when theſe hard trials befel her, but ſo near her time, that before ſhe had fully recovered her ſtrength, her pains came upon her, and ſhe was brought to bed of a Princeſs *: ſoon after which, the recollection of her misfortunes once more got the better of her reſolution, and ſhe ſunk into a deep and ſettled melancholy, which no endeavours could remove; during which gloomy interval, ſhe kept wholly to her chamber, ſaw little company, deſired none, ſcarce ever ſpoke or ſmiled, and ſeemed to have loſt all reliſh for life, and its enjoyments.

At length, however, by the kind entreaties of the Electreſs, who became ſenſible of her deſerts, and touched with her misfortunes, ſhe was prevailed upon to retire to Herenhauſſen, where the Electreſs had the goodneſs to accompany her; and care was taken that ſhe ſhould not be incommoded in her retreat with too much company, or wearied with too many attendants. The Electreſs who was more fond of Prince Charles than of any of her other children, obtained the Elector's conſent, that he ſhould be one of the party; and Prince Charles made intereſt for Koningſmark to accompany him. Koningſmark reflecting on what had paſſed, invented many pretexts to continue where he was; but his Highneſs would admit of no excuſes, and this little court was accordingly ſettled.

Every thing was favourable to the intended cure. Both the ſeaſon and the weather were the fineſt that could be wiſhed. The place of retreat reſembled a little paradiſe, and nothing was wanting but the Princeſs's recovery to make it ſo indeed. The Electreſs had a more delicate taſte in her pleaſures than is uſually to be met with in the Courts of Germany. She had read the moſt refined authors, converſed with the moſt poliſhed men, and had derived from her excellent mother† thoſe graces and embelliſhments of high life which the ladies only can reach and practiſe. Hence, without having recourſe to frivolous entertainments to kill time, ſhe knew how to ſtrike at the root of the Princeſs's diſeaſe, and, by gradual and imperceptible degrees, to reconcile her again to the world, which ſhe was obliged to converſe with, and had too ſoon learnt to abhor.

Some ingenious pretence, therefore, was never wanting to draw her from her chamber, to walk, to fiſh, to be a ſpectator of the chace, without being expoſed to the fatigues of it. The garden, the lake, the wood, the grotto, the alcove, the viſta, were by turns the ſcene of the day's amuſement; and muſic, plays, dancing, and ſprightly converſation, finiſhed the evening. Or, if the weather confined the illuſtrious company within doors, invention was never at a ſtand, or time found burdenſome; trifling was ſometimes rendered not only entertaining, but ingenious; ſometimes books were conſulted, and the dead preſſed into the ſervice of the living; and ſometimes ſuch curioſities of art as the palace was adorned with, became the ſubject-matter of entertainment and admiration.

Thus agreeably entertained and delighted, the Princeſs began by degrees to recover her wonted gaiety; and being told that the Duke and Ducheſs of Zell intended to viſit Hanover, the deſire of receiving her parents with becoming gladneſs contributed not a little to haſten her cure.

Towards the cloſe of autumn the royal gueſts arrived, and were received in the moſt magnificent manner by the Electoral Court.

Upon this double occaſion of the recovery of his conſort, and the arrival of her parents, his Highneſs the Electoral Prince had the gallantry to give a ball, to which the nobility, foreign miniſters, and perſons of diſtinction of both ſexes were invited; all of whom endeavoured to excel in the ſplendor of their appearance, and to outvie each other in the richneſs of their dreſs. Count Koningſmark on this occaſion diſtinguiſhed himſelf, and, like the principal figure in a fine painting, attracted all eyes, and in every heart excited either envy or admiration.

The Elector's miſtreſs, in particular, diſcovered the moſt flattering ſymptoms, which Koningſmark did not fail to improve to his own advantage. He conſidered that the favour of her who was the moſt favoured by the Elector was no ſmall acquiſition; and that, whatever her views might be, he could ſuffer nothing in the gratification.

At

* The late Q. Dowager of Pruſſia.

† The Princeſs Palatine.

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At court aſſemblies, however, the mortifications that occur, more than balance the pleaſures that are received; and it is perhaps a juſt remark, that more retire diſcontented, than return home delighted with all they ſee paſs. The Princeſs's gay artleſs diſpoſition but ill ſuited the grave formal temper of the Prince her huſband; and the forward boldneſs of the favourite ladies was by no means reliſhed by the Duke and Ducheſs of Zell. The Elector himſelf feigned indiſpoſition, and the principal perſonages ſoon grew weary of the entertainment. It was, indeed, eaſy to perceive that thoſe who were moſt intereſted in the conduct of it, were the leaſt pleaſed with the effect it had produced. The Duke and Ducheſs of Zell ſaw, or thought they ſaw, a ſtudied reſerve in the old Electreſs; and perhaps they were not altogether pleaſed with their daughter. She had made no ſecret to them of the rigorous uſage ſhe had met with from the Prince her huſband; but inſtead of pity, they recommended prudence. They expreſſed their impatience to return home, and the her deſire to accompany them. They rejoiced at finding her health reſtored; but before ſhe reſolved on ſuch a journey, they deſired ſhe might conſult the Prince. In ſhort, by their manner, they did not ſeem to be convinced, that the levity they had obſerved in the Princeſs, their daughter, was quite ſuitable to the dignity of her high character. They therefore pretended buſineſs, and when the days of ceremony had paſſed, haſtened their departure.

As ſoon as the viſitants had taken leave, and all formality had ceaſed, the current of court œconomy reſumed its wonted courſe. The Prince's viſits to the Princeſs were rather viſits of ceremony than of affection; and though the Princeſs received him with civility, ſhe could not play the hypocrite, and embrace him with rapture.

(*To be continued.*)

To the Members of the Aſſociation at the Feathers Tavern.

Gentlemen,

WHEN I firſt read an advertiſement in the news-papers for appointing a meeting of your aſſociated members on the 9th inſtant, I took it for an inſolent joke put upon you by ſome idle wag: but my ſurprize was very great, when I ſaw an account that you had met, and had come to a reſolution to renew your application to the *Legiſlature* on the ſubject of *Subſcription*, after your petition has been rejected in two ſeveral ſeſſions.

From the ſubſtance of your complaints, it is very plain that your leaders are not really *Proteſtant Diſſenters*, though they veil themſelves under that ſpecious title. My reaſons for this aſſertion are, firſt, their objecting to *Subſcription in general*; whereas all *Proteſtant Churches diſſenting from the Church of England* do require, from their Clergy, ſomething analogous to our Subſcription; they oblige them to give an account of their religious tenets, before they admit them to ſerve in their churches; and *Calvin* himſelf, *when he had got poſſeſſion of the Divinity Profeſſorſhip at Geneva, and had ſettled his Conſiſtory there, made all the people* (which is more than the Church of England pretends to) *ſwear to a form of Faith.* See Bayle's Dict. Art. Calvin.

The Subſcription required by the Church of England is no reſtraint upon religious liberty; there is no

——————— *veluti te*
Judæi cogemus in hanc concedere turbam:

but every man, who diſlikes the doctrines of that Church, is at full and free liberty to join himſelf to any other Church whoſe doctrines he likes better: but, if he does not aſſent to the doctrines of the *Church of England*, he is not a member of *that Church*, and can no more have a claim to the privileges and emoluments of it, than a Clergyman of the Church of England can have a right to officiate in the *eſtabliſhed Calviniſt Church in Holland*, and to claim the ſalary for it. Thoſe, therefore, who plead againſt *Subſcriptions in general*, plead againſt the avowed principles of the *Diſſenters*, if we may judge of their principles by their conſtant practice.

A farther reaſon for the above aſſertion, that *your leaders are not really Proteſtant Diſſenters*, is taken from your *original Propoſals*, in which you object againſt *doctrines and forms of worſhip compoſed by fallible Divines, and enjoined by human authority for public uſe.* The particular collection and arrangement of doctrines, which appears in the *Articles of the Church of England*, is certainly the work of men's hands; but the doctrines themſelves are truly of Divine original, if you believe *the books of the New Teſtament* to be ſo; for the doctrines are all founded upon thoſe books. And as to the *forms of worſhip*, they do not concern the *Diſſenters* at all; for in the

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the act of parliament, 1 William and Mary, thoſe articles which relate to *forms of worſhip*, and to *Church Government*, are expreſsly excepted from the *Subſcriptions of the Diſſenters*; ſo they have no reaſon to complain of them.

If then, gentlemen, your leaders are not *Proteſtant Diſſenters*, it remains to conſider who, and what, they probably are. When I conſider the method of your proceedings, and recollect that great numbers of exiled and fugitive *Jeſuits* are ſaid to be at this time lurking about the cities of London and Weſtminſter, in various diſguiſes, I own I cannot help ſuſpecting that ſome of thoſe gentry are at the bottom of your plan, as warm abettors, if not the firſt projectors of it: and the aſſiduity which thoſe *Foxes* and *Firebrands* have uſed, ever ſince the Reformation, to ſet *Proteſtants* together by the ears, and particularly to embroil *the Church of England*, which they look on as the main bulwark of *Proteſtantiſm*, is a ſufficient ground for that ſuſpicion; in all their attempts they have conſtantly fought under the banners of the *Diſſenters*, ſo that you are, for ought that appears, fighting the battles of *Popery*; you are doing the very thing that was intended to be done by the attempt to *repeal the Teſt Act in King James the Second's time*, which all the ſenſible part of the *Diſſenters* of thoſe times rejected and oppoſed with the utmoſt indignation.

It has been ſaid that many Clergymen of the Church of England have joined with you; if any have, they are moſt probably thoſe who eſpouſe the heretical opinions of *Arius* and *Socinus*, of which kind I doubt there are too many among our Clergy: it is no wonder that ſuch ſhould wiſh to be releaſed from giving their aſſent to thoſe articles which relate to the *Trinity*. But, good God! can any man, that is a Chriſtian, conceive that men who treat their Saviour with ſuch infamous indignity as the *Arian* and *Socinian* doctrines teach people to do, ought to be countenanced and encouraged in their blaſphemy? God forbid!

I beg leave, gentlemen, to recommend theſe points to your ſerious conſideration, and am,

Your moſt obedient,

H. C.

Mr. URBAN,

THE collecting of extraneous foſſils, or diluvian remains, having lately been much attended to by gentlemen who are curious in Natural Hiſtory, it may not be amiſs, through the channel of your uſeful Magazine, to inform them, that, in digging for gravel to make the new temporary road on the back part of St. Clement's, Oxford, many broad ſkirted gryphite oyſters have been found with both valves, at the depth of about three feet; and with them were alſo found the molar teeth of an elephant.

About one hundred yards from this bed of gravel, and ſix or eight feet deeper in the earth, were found many more oyſters, varying little in form and ſize from thoſe in the bed of gravel, but of a very different colour, by lying in a ſtratum of blue clay. In this bed of clay were found ſeveral ſmall fuſiform belemnites, in company with many ſmall ammonites, both of which, and alſo the oyſters, appear to be ſaturated with pyritical juices, many lumps or portions of that poiſonous mineral being ſcattered in the clay.

At Shotover quarry, about a mile diſtant from theſe beds of oyſters, many and various marine exuviæ are frequently diſcovered in an unctuous kind of clay, particularly a broad flat oyſter, very different from thoſe at St. Clement's, not one of that ſpecies being found in the clay at Shotover quarry. Many vertebræ of fiſhes, from four or five inches to leſs than one inch in diameter, have been found in the clay at Shotover, together with fragments of large bones of quadrupeds, ſuch as the tibea and ſcapula of an animal not inferior in ſize to an elephant.

The ſcapula now lies before me, and is twenty-eight inches long, twenty-two inches round the head, eighteen inches round the neck, and about twelve inches broad at the baſe: it weighs about eighty pounds, and has attached to it one of the flat oyſters peculiar to that place, four inches in diameter; ſo that this bone muſt have lain there a conſiderable time from the dimenſions of the oyſter, whoſe under valve is cloſely attached to it.

Now, Mr. Urban, how ſhall we account for theſe phænomena of marine exuviæ being left in the manner they are ſo frequently found? Woodward's diſſolution and ſubſidence of bodies, according to their ſpecific gravity, is unſatisfactory; for I have many ſea

ſhells

ſhells as thin and light as paper (when recent) taken out of the ſtratum of free-ſtone, ſeveral feet deeper than where the ſcapula was found.—And the ingenious gentleman who lately wrote a learned treatiſe upon the deluge, by adopting Woodward's hypotheſis, ſubjects himſelf to the like objection.

To reaſon upon this weighty ſubject is too arduous a taſk for me to undertake; but from long experience, and the many obſervations which I have made in my reſearches into the diluvian remains, it ſeems evident, that the waters, after the flood, retreated gradually from the earth's ſurface; otherwiſe we ſhould not find the ſeveral ſpecies of ſea ſhells ſo regularly diſpoſed, and in their proper attitudes, in the very beds where they lived and bred.

I am, &c.

June 14, 1773. J. PLATT.

Mr. URBAN,

YOUR correſpondent Q. has in your laſt Magazine pretty explicitly pointed out one error in the authors of the *Antichità d'Ercolano*; I am only ſurpriſed that he has not diſcovered many more; or that he could ever pay them the compliment of ſaying, that they had not in this caſe diſtinguiſhed with their uſual accuracy. Inſtead of accuracy, I find ſo many miſtakes, that I can ſcarcely conceive them to have happened otherwiſe than with a deſign of impoſing on haſty readers; that is, from a determination to make any thing out of any thing, rather than confeſs their own ignorance of the ſubject of many pictures in the collection. I ſhall only inſtance in their account of the diſcovery of Oreſtes and Iphigenia, as abſtracted by Q. in your Magazine for April. They ſay, "That the youth who ſits penſive is Oreſtes in his proper character,—and the half naked one, Pylades ſitting on the ſacred table, as a victim deſtined to be ſacrificed." In the firſt place, it is improbable, that two characters, taken from a ſtage repreſentation, ſhould be both repreſented ſitting inſtead of ſtanding: but, at leaſt, if we turn to the tragedy in Euripides, we ſhall find, that it is not Pylades, who is going to be ſacrificed, but Oreſtes; Pylades had obtained leave to return to Sparta, and it was on this very account that Iphigenia delivers him a letter to carry to her relations there. It muſt then be Oreſtes who is placed on the table half naked, and the other in the penſive poſture muſt be Pylades. Therefore, the young woman, who embraces him, cannot be Iphigenia; for why ſhould ſhe be made to embrace Pylades, whom ſhe knew not; and not rather her brother on the table, agreeably to the expreſs words in the tragedy; ſuch a familiarity to the one is as improper as her neglect of the other; ſhe recognizes the wrong perſon. Again, the authors ſay, that the naked figure "repreſents Pylades diſcovering Oreſtes to Iphigenia, and diſplaying the letter ſhe had given him to deliver to that Prince." But in Euripides, Iphigenia does not give Pylades the letter *to deliver to that Prince*; ſhe gives it for Pylades to carry to Sparta: he indeed, on knowing the contents from her own mouth, delivers it (if I remember rightly) to Oreſtes: but certainly Pylades does not by this means *diſcover Oreſtes to Iphigenia*; on the contrary, this letter only *diſcovers Iphigenia to Oreſtes:* both Pylades and Oreſtes are hereby convinced, that the prieſteſs is really Iphigenia; but ſhe remains ſtill unconvinced, that the deſtined victim is Oreſtes; which recognition Oreſtes does, indeed, at laſt bring out by another means, that is, by mentioning to her the ſpear of their anceſtor Pelops, which uſed to be placed in her private apartment at Sparta, and ſuch other tokens. Thus we ſee, that ſcarcely a ſentence occurs without being wreſted from the real truth, in order to give a gloſs to their explication. Their practice is too often the ſame in regard to the other pictures: it were to be wiſhed, therefore, that Q. would conſult the original quotations referred to by them; for the Italian academicians, he will find, are neither to be truſted in what they quote in ſupport of their opinions, nor in their gloſſes put upon an author's words. R.

Mr. URBAN,

THE ſeveral inſtances I produced in the verbs *tremo, tremiſco, ſtupeo, gemo, palleo*, and *erubeſco*, [Mag. for July and Auguſt laſt] might have ſerved, I ſhould have thought, to convince your correſpondent J. Z. that 'nothing is more common, among the Poets eſpecially, than for verbs neuter or abſolute to aſſume an active ſenſe and conſtruction.' What he has obſerved in anſwer to this, [p. 122, March Mag.] appears to be rather a

quibble

quibble upon words, and an evaſion of the argument I offered in ſupport of it, than to afford any ſufficient reaſon to authorize his emendation. "He doubts "much," he ſays, "whether, when "a verb neuter aſſumes an active ſig- "nification, it has the conſtruction "proper to a verb active tranſitive:" conceiving, "that, when an accuſa- "tive is found after *ſuch* verbs, the "caſe is not properly governed of "the verb, but of a prepoſition ex- "preſſed or underſtood." Allowing him this for a moment, I would aſk, Of what uſe is the conceſſion? That *accuſative* caſes *are* commonly found after ſuch verbs—verbs *neuter*, or, to ſpeak with greater preciſion, verbs *active abſolute*, in their *primary* ſignification—almoſt every page in every Latin Poet may ſerve to convince him. *Agreſtes—ſylvam ſaxumque tremebant* [Æn. VIII. 350], is juſt the ſame conſtruction in Virgil, as *trepidabis arundinis umbram* is in Juvenal; and your correſpondent might, with as much plauſibility, contend for reading *Sylva ſaxoque* in the one caſe, as *umbra* in the other. With reſpect to the merits of his propoſed emendation, it makes not the leaſt difference whether *ſylvam* and *ſaxum* in the former paſſage, and *umbram* in the latter, are reſpectively governed of the verbs *tremebant* and *trepidabis*, or of the prepoſition *ad* underſtood. The *fact* we ſee is, that verbs generally deemed intranſitive, and in their *primary* ſignification undoubtedly ſo, do frequently aſſume a tranſitive appearance, admitting an accuſative caſe after them. This fact, which is ſupported by a hundred paſſages that might be produced from the beſt Latin Poets, proves J. Z.'s alteration to be totally needleſs.

Wigan, May 24. Q.

Character of the late EARL *of* CORKE; *from the Preface to his Letters from* Italy, *lately publiſhed.*

THE character of John Earl of Corke, as a writer and a man, may partly be collected from his own works, and partly from the teſtimonies which have been given of him by ſome of the moſt diſtinguiſhed among his cotemporaries. I ſhall only beg leave to add, that, in every domeſtic and ſocial relation, in all the endearing connections of life, as a huſband, a father, a friend, a maſter, he had few equals. The luſtre which he received from rank and title, and from the perſonal merit of his family, he reflected back unimpaired and undiminiſhed; and though 'the poſt of honour,' which he choſe and preferred, was 'a private ſtation,' though he was neither a ſtateſman nor a ſoldier, like the firſt Lord Corke, the firſt Lord Orrery, and his own father, the rival of Palladio, like the late Lord Burlington, or the rival of Bacon, like Mr. Robert Boyle, yet in a general taſte for literature, or, as they are commonly called, polite ſtudies, he was by no means inferior to his anceſtors. "Being much in the great world at the beginning of his life, he deſpiſed and deteſted it when he arrived at years of reflection. His conſtitution was never ſtrong, and he was very thankful that it was not ſo, as his health was a true and no very irkſome excuſe to avoid thoſe ſcenes by which his body would have been hurt, and his mind offended. He loved truth even to a degree of adoration. He was a real Chriſtian;" and, as ſuch, "conſtantly hoped for a better life, there truſting to know the real cauſes of thoſe effects which here ſtruck him with wonder, but not with doubt *." On the whole, it may be eaſy to trace, in ſeveral inſtances, a ſtriking reſemblance between him and his favourite Roman. Though they both had ſeats in the ſenates of their reſpective countries, the one by his employments, being a magiſtrate and a judge, and the other by birth, a judge and a legiſlator, yet in privacy and retirement, at Tuſculum and Marſton, among their families, their books, and their friends, they paſſed their happieſt hours. Irreproachable were their morals; for temperance in particular, and ſweetneſs of nature, they were both diſtinguiſhed. The early impreſſion which was made on the mind of the nephew by his uncle's cataſtrophe at Veſuvius, could not exceed the ſhock which the ſon received at his father's will. Fond as they both were of rural eaſe, for rural ſports they had neither inclination nor leiſure. In conjugal love they were both twice happy. Great as were the taſte, the judgment, the virtue, and affection of Calpurnia, the late Counteſs of Corke was in every reſpect her equal. "Pliny treated his domeſtics as his friends, and lamented their deaths as if he had been their parent †." No leſs exemplary as a maſter

* His Lordſhip's own words, in ſeveral private letters.

† Obſervations on Pliny, B. vii. Ep. 10.

a maſter was the Earl of Corke; and even his domeſtics of the brute creation had their labours rewarded with tenderneſs, and their lives prolonged by attention ‡. For poetry, though none of Pliny's verſes are tranſmitted to us, they both had a talent. In familiar epiſtles they both excelled. "Pliny, in ſome of his letters, is an hiſtorical writer §;" he had been adviſed by many of his friends to write a hiſtory, and, according to Caſſiodorus, he put the advice in execution ‖. Hiſtorical alſo are many of the following letters, and if time had permitted the author to complete a work there mentioned, he would have been ranked by poſterity among the beſt hiſtorians of Florence. To a taſte for literature, and a thirſt for knowledge, both the Roman and the Briton had, as it were, a kind of hereditary right; in particular, Pliny the elder has been compared as a philoſopher, by Lord Corke himſelf, to his own great relation, Mr. Robert Boyle (*). Equally happy were the Conſul and the Peer in their private friendſhips. What Arria and Fannia were to the one, Mrs. Rowe, the Britiſh Philomela, was to the other. If Pliny had his Martial, Lord Orrery had his Southerne. And, to complete the parallel, as Suetonius and Tacitus, the two beſt writers that Rome then produced, were the friends and correſpondents of Pliny; his tranſlator was no leſs fortunate in the friendſhip and correſpondence of Swift and Pope.

This ſmall tribute to the merit of a moſt amiable nobleman is paid by one who knew and eſteemed his talents and his virtues, and will religiouſly cheriſh his memory and his fame.

J. DUNCOMBE.

Chriſt-Church, Canterbury,
Jan. 12, 1773.

Mr. URBAN,

NEITHER Mr. Warton's criticiſm on that line of Pope—"And ſnatch a grace beyond the reach of art,"—nor yet Q.'s vindication of it, bring any cenſure upon Pope, but only upon Warburton, who firſt cauſed that confuſion of metaphors reproved by them, through his alteration of the diſpoſition which Pope had originally given to the lines in queſtion. It is wonderful that Mr. Ruffhead ſhould have never obſerved this, which would have afforded him a better means of juſtifying Pope, than the equivocation which he employs; unleſs indeed Ruffhead wrote, as is ſuſpected, his account of Pope under the direction of Warburton; of the truth of which this perhaps ſuggeſts a proof. I have now in my hands the 7th edition of the Art of Criticiſm, publiſhed by Lintot, before Warburton wrote his notes upon it; and in this and all others by Pope himſelf, the paſſage in queſtion is diſpoſed after the following manner:

" ——————— that licence is a rule.
" Thus Pegaſus, a nearer way to take,
" May boldly deviate from the common track.
" Great wits ſometimes may glorioufly offend,
" And riſe to faults true critics dare not mend;
" From vulgar bounds with brave diſorder part,
" And ſnatch a grace beyond the reach of art."

Thus we ſee, that the words—"ſnatch a grace"—do not refer to *Pegaſus*, but only to *great wits*; but Warburton, by placing the fourth and fifth lines before the ſecond and third, makes the two laſt lines to become a part of the ſimile concerning Pegaſus, and thereby cauſes a jumble of metaphorical expreſſions. However, I do not know whether to blame or commend the apparent motive which gave riſe to this diſpoſition, which ſeems to have been in order to make the poet ſay more than he intended; that is, he would make Pope diſtinguiſh between two different degrees of *licence*; the firſt a leſſer degree, and only ſuch as might be afterwards even become a *rule*, whereby it would be ſtill within the bounds of art; and a ſecond greater degree of *licence*, which ſhould be beyond all *rule*, which ſhould ſo glorioufly and ſo boldly offend againſt rule, as to ſurpaſs all bounds of art, and leave true critics afraid to make, of ſuch a licence, a rule for future poets, as in the former caſe, and yet afraid alſo to condemn or to mend the fault made already.

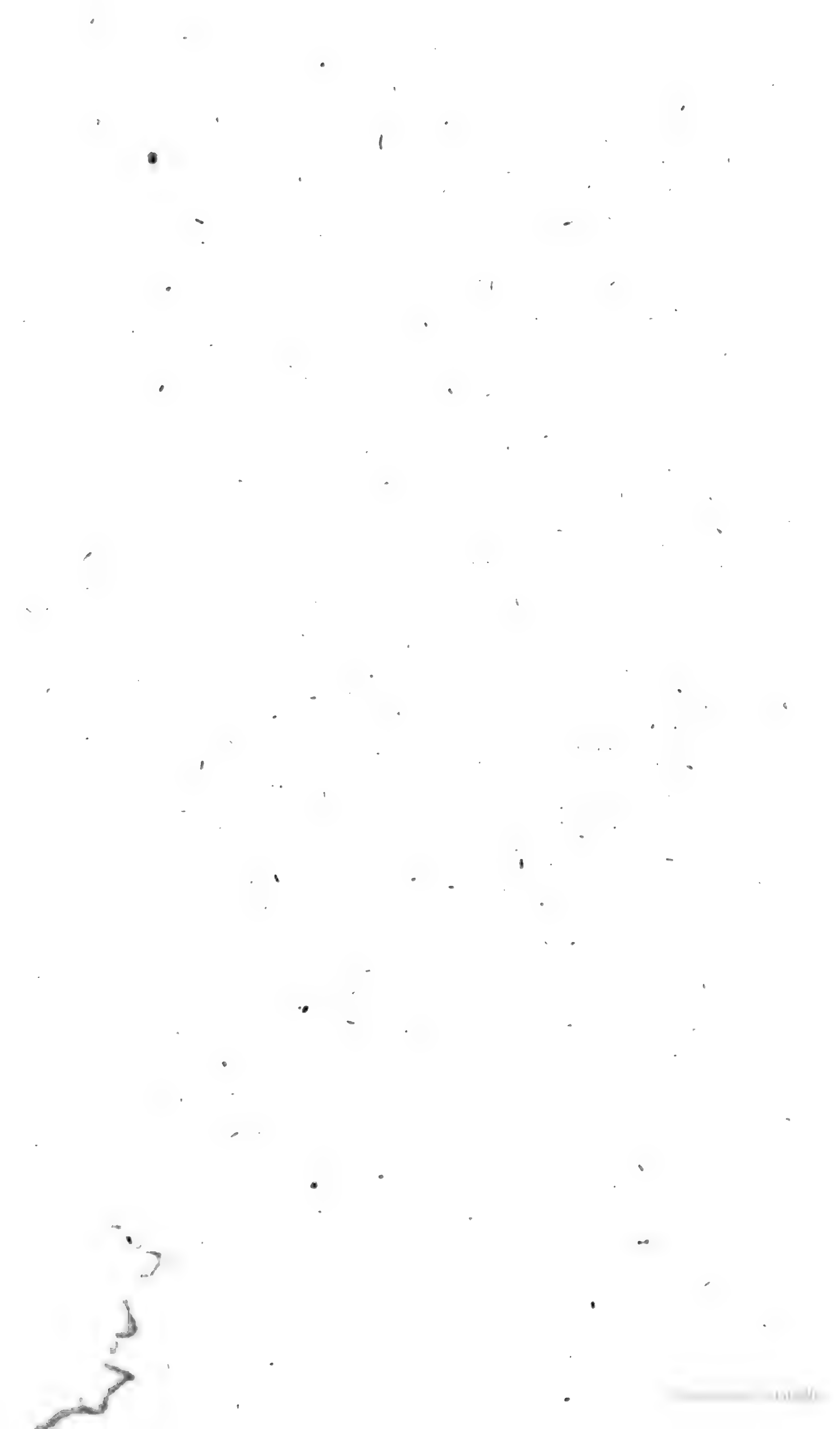
‡ In particular a favourite horſe, whoſe life was prolonged to the uncommon age of thirty-four, and a favourite greyhound, who lived to the age of fourteen, have monumental inſcriptions to their memory, in the gardens at Marſton.

§ Obſervations on Pliny, B. iii. Ep. 9.

‖ Eſſay on the life of Pliny, p. 12.

(*) Obſervations on Pliny, B. vi. Ep. 16.

Same



Gent. Mag. June 1773

The House of Confucius, in Kew Gardens.

Some Account of the CHINESE TEMPLE *repreſented in the Plate.*

IN 1763, Mr. Chambers, (now Sir William Chambers) at that time architect to the King, publiſhed plans, ſections, and perſpective views of the gardens and buildings at Kew, in Surry, the then ſeat of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales.

This was a moſt ſuperb work, undertaken by command of the King, and paid for by his Majeſty's royal bounty.

Among the buildings to decorate the gardens Mr. Chambers, who was principally employed in the erection and diſpoſition of them, introduced ſome Chineſe and Turkiſh deſigns, two of which we have already exhibited as ſpecimens, viz. a Pagoda after the Chineſe manner, and a Moſque in imitation of the Moſques in Turkey.

That which we have now ſelected was built many years ago from a deſign of Mr. *Goupy*. It is a Chineſe octagon building, and is, by way of diſtinction, called *the Houſe of Confucius*, who was the founder or great lawgiver of the Chineſe empire. By comparing this with the Turkiſh Moſque erected by Mr. Chambers, the taſte of the different nations in the conſtruction of their ſacred edifices may be obſerved. The connoiſſeurs will likewiſe be enabled to determine which of the two artiſts have ſucceeded beſt in accommodating their reſpective deſigns to the genius of the nation they have endeavoured to imitate. This of Goupy is of two ſtories, the lowermoſt of which conſiſts of one room and two cloſets; and the uppermoſt of only one little ſalon, commanding a very pleaſant proſpect over a lake or fine piece of water, which is an unſpeakable addition to the beauty of the gardens. Its walls and cielings are painted with groteſque ornaments, and little hiſtorical ſubjects relating to Confucius, with ſeveral tranſactions of the Chriſtian miſſions in China.

Since the publication of the above-mentioned work, Mr. Chambers has been appointed Comptroller-General of the Board of Works, and favoured by his Majeſty with the honour of Knighthood. He has likewiſe diſtinguiſhed himſelf among the leaders of taſte, by a Diſſertation on Oriental Gardening, of which more will be ſaid in another place.

*** The Seal, fig. II. on the mechanical plate, is the antieſt ſeal of the Abbey-Church of Shrewſbury, and is a preſent to our curious readers from the Right Hon. the Earl of Warwick.

Mr. URBAN,

I HAVE taken the firſt opportunity to give you an account of a very extraordinary natural phænomenon, which is now to be ſeen in our neighbourhood: On Thurſday, May 27, Samuel Wilcocks and John Roberts, who live at a houſe called the Birches, near Buildwas-bridge, looking out of their window, about four o'clock in the morning, ſaw the earth open in an inſtant, and move, with amazing velocity, towards the Severn, which it ſoon reached, and entirely ſtopped the current for more than three hours *. Next the river, on the Eaſt-ſide, there was a coppice, in which grew between 20 and 30 large oaks. This coppice was forced into the Severn, and entirely choaked up the channel, one ſide reſting upon the oppoſite ſhore. Moſt of the trees ſtill ſtand erect; ſome few lean on one ſide, and three or four are fallen down. The land, which came down from the higher part of the hill, brought the hedges and trees ſtanding in their proper poſition, a few only excepted. A turnpike road, at the bottom of the hill, which ran parallel to the river, is removed about 30 yards nearer to the river, and is, in all probability, made for ever impaſſable. A barn was carried about 40 yards from its place, and then fell down, and now lies in ruins. The land, for about 30 acres compaſs, is full of deep cracks, from ſix inches to above a yard wide. There are two deep chaſms, ſuppoſed to be more than 20 yards wide, and 30 feet deep. That to the left extends down to the place where the turnpike road lay, but that to the right doth not extend ſo far †. At the uppermoſt part of the chaſm, to the left, there are ſeveral pyramids ſtanding apart, and heaps of earth of an amazing bigneſs ſeparated from the land, which went down the hill. One Cookſon, a farmer, who lives above half a mile lower down, ſays, that an uncommon wind

* Previous to this, in the night of the 25th, the wife of Samuel Wilcocks, who lived in the ſame houſe, perceived the bed to ſhake under her, and ſaw ſome balm-tea in a cup ſo much agitated as to ſpill over, without any viſible cauſe.

† The crack, which formed theſe chaſms, ran very quick upwards from the river; which ſhews, that the ground firſt gave way there; yet the men perceived the houſe to ſhake, and had quitted it with all the reſt of the family before the earth gave way.

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wind, which attended the eruption, greatly aſtoniſhed him, and rattled againſt his windows, as if great numbers of hailſtones had violently beat againſt them *. The ſtoppage of the river cauſed a ſudden inundation above, and a fall below, which happened ſo quick, that ſome boats were heeled over, and when the ſtream came down were ſunk. There are many cracks in the coppice that now fills up the old channel of the Severn, through which the eels crept, and were taken by the people who happened to be the firſt ſpectators.

This convulſion of the earth was perceived at Wenlock and Bridgnorth. A field of oats † next the coppice is entirely deſtroyed, and the land now appears as if it had been blown up with gunpowder. Where the moving earth was ſtopped by the coppice, it is now formed into a ſmall hill. The land ſhakes in many places as you paſs over it, eſpecially in the coppice.

The Severn has formed a new channel through a meadow that lay on the Weſt ſide of the river; and one part of this meadow, about 30 yards in breadth, is now joined to the coppice, which before lay oppoſite to it on the other ſide of the water.

The reſort of company to view this moſt aſtoniſhing ſcene is very great, it being believed that three thouſand perſons went there on Sunday the 30th. Mr. Fletcher, Vicar of Madeley, which is the next pariſh, preached in the coppice on Friday the 28th, to a numerous audience, among whom, it is ſaid, there were 23 Clergymen.

When Wilcocks ſaw the earth begin to open, he immediately alarmed his wife and four children, and fled from the place. One boy, who is lame, expreſſed great anxiety that he ſhould loſe his life, becauſe he could not run away.

When I came out of the wood, through which my road lay, and beheld the dreadful ſcene, I was ſo ſtruck with horror that my hair ſtood erect, and I could not recover myſelf for ſeveral minutes. The view of the place recalled to my mind thoſe ſublime verſes of the great Milton:

The pillar'd frame is rottenneſs,
And earth's baſe built on ſtubble.

The preſent appearance of the place preſents us with a melancholy proſpect of Nature in ruins, and ought to impreſs the moſt careleſs mind with reverential fear.

I am yours, &c.

Newport, Shropſhire, S. W.
June 3, 1773.

☞ Another account adds, that the ſame morning and time a collier, who was working in a coal-pit at Lightmore, full two miles from the Birches, heard a great noiſe in the pit, which made him apprehend ſome accident had happened there; but upon examination all was ſafe.

On Tueſday night the 25th, ſome people who lived in a houſe above Buildwas bridge, more than half a mile from the Birches, on the ſame ſide the river, perceived the houſe violently ſhook: they removed their goods, and quitted it the next day. The next night, being Wedneſday the 26th, the houſe and ſome buildings adjoining were again ſhaken with ſo much violence as to be almoſt demoliſhed; a large wood pump was thrown down in the garden behind the houſe; the court and part of a road in front are full of cracks, ſome very deep. The land on both ſides the river is the property of Walter Acton Moſeley, Eſq. who, we hear, has ſuſtained a damage of 6 or 700l.

An Account of the Deſtruction of Pleurs *by the fall of the Mountains.*

IN Biſhop Burnet's travels, p. 96. we find the following account: "Having mentioned (ſays the Biſhop) ſome falls of mountains in theſe parts (viz. near the Alps) I cannot paſs by the extraordinary fate of the town of Pleurs, about a league from Chavennes to the North. The town was half the bigneſs of Chavennes, but much more nobly built; for, beſides the great palace of the Francken, that coſt ſome millions, there were many other palaces built by rich factors both of Milan and the other parts of Italy, who, liking the ſituation and air, as well as the freedom of the government, gave them-

* The coppice, when it moved, forced the waters of the Severn in columns, like a fountain, into the air, heaving the bed of the river up, and throwing out the fiſh upon the dry land, and leaving the channel dry below. It is not ſaid how far; but we may ſuppoſe, from the time that the current was ſtopt, that it muſt have been ſo for ſome miles.

† This field was obſerved by Wilcocks and Roberts to heave up, and roll over like a wave of the ſea, before ever they ſaw the crack begin to run that formed the chaſm.

themſelves all the indulgences that a vaſt wealth could furniſh. By one of the palaces, that was a little diſtant from the town, and was not overwhelmed with it, one may judge of the reſt: it was an out-houſe of the family of the Francken, and yet it may compare with many palaces in Italy. The voluptuouſneſs of this place became very crying; and Madam de Salis told me that ſhe heard her mother often relate ſome paſſages of a Proteſtant Miniſter's ſermons that preached in a little church there, who warned them often of the terrible judgments of God which were hanging over their heads, and which he believed would ſuddenly break out upon them.

"On the 25th of Auguſt, 1628, an inhabitant came and told them to be gone, for he ſaw the mountains cleaving, but he was laughed at for his pains: he had a daughter whom he perſuaded to leave all and go with him; but when ſhe was ſafe out of town, ſhe called to mind that ſhe had not locked the door of a room in which ſhe had ſome things of value, and ſo ſhe went back to do that, and was buried with the reſt; for at the hour of ſupper the hill fell down, and buried the town and all the inhabitants, to the number of 2200, ſo that not one perſon eſcaped. The fall of the mountains did ſo fill the channel of the river, that the firſt news thoſe of Chavennes had of it was by the failing of their river; for three or four hours there came not a drop of water; but the river wrought for itſelf a new courſe, and returned to them.

"I could hear no particular character of the man who eſcaped (continues the Biſhop); ſo I muſt leave the ſecret reaſon of ſo ſingular a preſervation to the great diſcovery, at the laſt day, of thoſe ſteps of Divine Providence that are now ſo unaccountable. Some of the family of the Francken got ſome miners to work under ground, to find out the wealth that was buried in their houſe; for, beſides their plate and furniture, there was a great deal of caſh and many jewels in the houſe. The miners pretended they could find nothing; but they went to their country of Tirol and built fine houſes, and a great wealth appeared, of which no other viſible account could be given but this, that they had found ſome of that treaſure."

I am, &c.

S. W.

An authentic account of the utter extirpation of the Spaniards from the coaſt of Chili, in a letter from Mr. Malone, *an Iriſh gentleman at the Havannah, April* 24.

THE Guaſco, Don Pedro Aurillas, a Spaniſh frigate of thirty guns, has juſt arrived here from the coaſt of Chili in South-America, and brings the melancholy intelligence to the Spaniards, of the native Chileſians having abſolutely re-poſſeſſed themſelves of beſt part of that country, having partly extirpated, and partly drove all the Europeans from it. This inſurrection began at the latter end of the year 1771, and continued to the middle of laſt year with amazing ſucceſs on the ſide of the Chileſe, who poſſeſſed themſelves of the whole iſland of Chiloe, and ſeveral towns on the ſea-coaſts of Chili, together with the cities of Conception, Coquimbo, Villarica, &c. They likewiſe attacked St. Jago, the capital, Baldivia, and the town of Imperial; but were, after doing much damage, repulſed. The Governor of Lima ordered a fleet of four ſail of the line, three frigates, and ſome ſmaller veſſels, with troops, ammunition, and ſtores, to ſail for Chili, to aſſiſt the Spaniards, while the Governor himſelf gathered an army of forty thouſand men, moſtly Indians and Meſtirze, and marched himſelf at the head of them. After a tedious march, the army arrived on the 10th of July, 1772, in the valley of Araves, where they found a body of twenty-four thouſand Chileſe, drawn up to oppoſe them. The Spaniſh troops charged them, and after a little ſtand the Chileſe ſeemed to make a retreat towards Araves, and the Spaniards followed them; but, being drawn into a narrow paſs, freſh numbers of the Chileſe poured in upon them, andmade ſuch havoc, that the Governor himſelf, with between 11 and 12,000 men only, got into the city of Baldivia. On the 22d of July 100,000 Chileſe beſieged the city with great fury. In the mean time the ſhips from Lima arriving in the harbour of Baldivia, protracted the ſiege till the 2d of Auguſt, when the Chileſe entered at a breach, and murdered without diſtinction Spaniard, Negro, and Indian. The Governors of Lima and Baldivia, with about 4000 others, eſcaped in their ſhips; the reſt of the Spaniards and their Indians either fell ſacrifices to the fury of the Chileſe, or made a retreat to the country.

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18. *A* BRIEF EPITOME *of the* PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS, *Vol.* lxii. *for the year* 1772.

Art. I. *A Letter from James Badenach M. D. to Matheiw Matty, M. D. Sec. R. S. containing a technical deſcription of an uncommon bird from Malacca.*

This bird is nearly of the ſhape and ſize of our partridge, with a ſcarlet creſt riſing from the back part of the head. A cut of it ſhall be given in the courſe of our Nat. Hiſt. plates.

Art. II. *Inveſtigation of the ſpecific characters which diſtinguiſh the Rabbit from the Hare. In a letter to Samuel Wregg, Eſq. Treaſurer and Vice-Preſident of the Royal Society, from the Hon Daines Barrington, V. P. R. S.*

This curious naturaliſt, after having ſhewn that no proper criteria have hitherto been fixed upon to diſtinguiſh the rabbit from the hare, ſuggeſts the two following:

1. If the hind legs of an European hare are meaſured from the uppermoſt joint to the toe, the number of inches will turn out to be juſt half the length of the back from the rump to the mouth, the tail not included.

2. The hind legs of the rabbit being meaſured in the ſame manner, and compared with the back, are not much more than one third; from which it ſeems not unfair to conſider any animal of the hare genus (whoſe legs thus meaſured are leſs than the half of the diſtance from the rump to the mouth) as a rabbit; and, on the contrary, when they are either one half or more, as a hare. If the fore and hind legs of a rabbit and hare are alſo reſpectively compared, it will be found that the fore legs of the former are proportionably more ſhort than thoſe of the hare.

By theſe criteria the author thinks that the rabbit from Hudſon's Bay (vulgarly ſo called) muſt rather be conſidered as a hare than a rabbit; but he does not aſſert by this, that a rabbit and hare are *certainly* of a diſtinct ſpecies; he leaves that to be determined by experiments by failing to procure a mixed breed between the animals.

This gentleman refutes the common notion that animals in the northermoſt countries become white in the winter by the intenſe cold of the climates. He obſerved that the fur of the quadruped here alluded to, conſiſted of two diſtinct coats of hair, one of which was much more thinly ſcattered over the body than the other, but was more than twice its length, and vaſtly ſtronger. This longer coat the animal ſheds periodically; and it is very providential, that this additional covering ſhould grow up as winter approaches, and ſhould fall off at the approach of ſummer. By this regular ſucceſſion it is enabled to endure the cold in winter, and the heat in ſummer; and in both caſes the colour ſerves to conceal it from its numerous enemies; for the rough winter coat being white, is not diſcoverable from the ſnow upon the ground; and the ſmooth inner coat being brown, nearly reſembles the ſummer productions of that climate; ſo that it requires all the ſagacity of man to make prey of it in either of the ſeaſons.

Art. III. *An account of the ſulphureous mineral waters of Caſtle-Loed and Fairburn in the county of Roſs; and of the ſalt purging waters of Pitkeathly, in the county of Perth in Scotland. By* Donald Monro, *M. D. Phyſician to the army, &c.*

From a very accurate analyſis of the waters of Caſtle Loed, the Doctor concludes that it is one of the ſtrongeſt ſulphureous waters hitherto found in Great Britain; that in its natural ſtate it is highly impregnated with a volatile ſulphureous vapour, which evaporates ſoon when expoſed to the open air, and flies off immediately when expoſed to heat; that it contains but very little purging ſalt; and that, when purging is required, ſea water, or ſome purging ſalt may be added to the firſt glaſſes drank in a morning. The Doctor adds, that equal parts of the Caſtle-Loed and ſea-water mixed, make a water in moſt reſpects ſimilar to the Harrowgate, and probably will be found to anſwer in moſt caſes where the Harrowgate has been found uſeful; and it may often be uſed with more advantage than the purging ſulphureous waters, as they ſometimes purge people of weak conſtitutions too freely, and weaken them too much.

The Fairburn waters, the Doctor ſays, are leſs ſulphureous than the waters of Caſtle-Loed, and may, perhaps, be uſeful in ſome caſes where the other may not agree.

With reſpect to the ſalt purging-waters of Pitkeathly, as there are few ſuch in Scotland, and as no particular treatiſe has been publiſhed concerning them, the Doctor has been very minute in examining them. Dr. Wood,

of

of Perth, being conſulted, ſays, They purge gently, and without griping; the doſe a bottle and a half, or two bottles in a morning; and in ſcrophulous and ſcorbutic habits, they are *certainly* uſeful. He adds, that by dropping a ſolution of pot-aſh into 12lb. of the waters, he got 85 grains of a very fine Magneſia.

Six pounds, ſix ounces, 3 drachms, and a ſcruple of this water, after remaining about ſix months in the bottles, were put into a large ſtone baſon, and ſet on a ſand-heat to evaporate with a ſlow fire; the reſult was, that, beſides a few grains of an abſorbent or calcarious earth, they were found to contain three drachms, 41 grains and a half of a ſaline matter, of which near two thirds were ſea-ſalt, the reſt a bittern or ſalt with an earthy baſis, which concreted by the force of fire into a yellow ſaline maſs, that runs ſoon per deliquium, and chryſtaliſes, though with difficulty.

The Doctor concludes, from the acid of vitriol forming an inſoluble ſelenites with the earthy baſis of this bittern, that all the earthy baſis is not a Magneſia, ſuch as makes the baſis of the ſal catharticum amarum of the ſhops, or what goes by the name of the Epſom ſalts; otherwiſe it would have formed a ſalt eaſily ſoluble in water.

Art. IV. *Extract of a Letter from Mr.* George Witchell, *F. R. S. and Maſter of the Royal Academy at Portſmouth, to* Charles Morton, *M. D. Sec. R. S. incloſing ſome account of a Solar Eclipſe obſerved at George's-Iſland, by Capt.* Wallis; *and ſeveral Aſtronomical Obſervations made at Portſmouth.*

On Saturday, July 25, 1767, Capt. Wallis, being at anchor in the Dolphin off George's-Iſland, in the South-Sea, went on ſhore in the morning, and obſerved an eclipſe of the ſun.

According to Mr. Wallis's Obſervation the Eclipſe began

	h	′	″
By the Maſter's watch, at	6	52	30
By the Captain's watch, at	6	49	50
Apparent time	6	51	50
The Eclipſe ended			
By the Maſter's watch	8	1	48
By the Captain's watch	7	59	0
Apparent time	8	1	0
Duration	1	9	10

The latitude in which this obſervation was made was 17° 30′ South, longitude between 149° 30′ and 149° 50′ Weſt from London. Not certain as to the beginning of the Eclipſe, but very certain of the end. [The ſun's declination was 19° 40′ N. and the variation of the needle 5° 36′ E. *Wallis's Voyage.*]

Mr. Witchell, however, by a careful computation from Mayer's new Tables, makes the duration 4 min. longer than the obſervation affords, and, by deducing the longitude from the end of the Eclipſe, as the beginning was uncertain, the long. Weſt from London comes out 158° 58′ ½, or 41′ ½ leſs than the mean reſult of the lunar obſervations, which, conſidering all circumſtances, is not a very great difference for the firſt obſervations that were ever made on that iſland.

This is followed by ſome aſtronomical obſervations made at the R. Academy at Portſmouth, the chief of which were, 1. an occultation of the Moon, Ap. 7, obſerved alſo at Greenwich by Mr. Maſkelyne, and at Oxford by Profeſſor Hornſby; by comparing of all which it appears, that Portſmouth is weſt of Greenwich 4′ 24″ ½ of time; and that Oxford is weſt of Greenwich 4′ 58″ ½. And 2. an immerſion of ζ^{2} by the Moon; by comparing of which with Mr. Maſkelyne's obſervation, the longitude of Portſmouth comes out 4′ 23″ ½ Weſt from Greenwich.

[*For the other obſervations for determining the ſolſtices, and the oppoſitions of the ſuperior planets, as they admit of no abridgement, we refer to the original.*]

Art. V. *Extract of Mr. T. Barker's Meteorological Regiſter at Lyndon, in Rutland, in a Letter to James Weſt, Eſq; Preſident of the Royal Society.*

For the Meteorological table we refer to the Tranſactions; but the obſervations that accompany the table afford a very juſt and accurate recapitulation of the weather in 1771. Mr. Barker takes notice, that, except three or four warm days, with ſome thunder, at the beginning of January, the firſt quarter of 1771 was frolty. No froſts, it is true, continued ſteady much above a fortnight together, but they were remarkably ſharp, particularly February 12, when the thermometer abroad was lower than he had ſeen it in above 20 years. The intervals between the froſts were ſhort, and till April 20 few nights were free. The effects were, that the gardens were deſolated,

deſolated, the tender plants in the ſhrubberies killed, the corn fields very much thinned, and ſcarce any ſigns of ſpring were to be ſeen in the meadows or orchards till the latter end of April, when the weather grew milder. May was warm, but there wanted rain; and though the Summer was cool, the graſs was ſhort, and the crops of hay ſcanty; but whether it was from the ground having been thoroughly ſoaked in the winter, from the coolneſs of the ſummer, or from two fine rains in the middle of June and Auguſt, the ground was never ſo much burnt as ſometimes happens in wetter Summers. Every thing, however, was, and continued very backward; the harveſt was late, eſpecially the wheat, which both eared and ripened after the barley, and moſt of it was reaped in September. The wheat was thin, but well eared; the ſtraw ſhort, and the barley very indifferent.

The ſeed-time of wheat for next year's crop was very fine; the beginning of Winter mild; but in ſome parts of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Durham, there fell ſuch heavy rains, that the waters roſe to an incredible height, and did great damage; December was open and mild, and though much rain fell, the ground was wet, but not deep.

[*This epitome to be continued.*]

19. *An Account of Voyages, undertaken by the Order of his preſent Majeſty, for making Diſcoveries in the Southern Hemiſphere, and ſucceſſively performed by Commodore Byron, Capt. Wallis, Capt. Carteret, and Capt. Cook, in the Dolphin, the Swallow, and the Endeavour. Drawn up from the Journals which were kept by the ſeveral Commanders; and from the papers of Joſeph Banks, Eſq; By John Hawkeſworth, L. L. D. 3 Vols. 3l. 3s. in boards.*

His Majeſty, ſoon after his acceſſion to the Crown, having formed a deſign of ſending out veſſels for making diſcoveries of lands and iſlands hitherto unviſited by any European power, orders were given, as ſoon as peace was reſtored, for fitting out the Dolphin ſhip of war of 24 guns, and the Tamar ſloop of 16 guns, to examine the Atlantic ocean between the Cape of Good Hope and the Magellanic Streights, within the latitudes convenient for navigation, and in the climates adapted to the produce of commodities uſeful in commerce. It was likewiſe part of their inſtructions to ſurvey his Majeſty's iſland called Pepys's, and the Falkland iſlands, which, though diſcovered and viſited by Britiſh navigators, have never yet been ſo accurately aſcertained as that a judgment may be formed of their coaſts and product.

Theſe ſhips being in readineſs, the conduct of the expedition was intruſted to Capt. Byron, of the Dolphin, with the title of Commodore; and Capt. Mouat was commiſſioned to command the Tamar.

The complement of men that ſailed on board the Dolphin was 150, three Lieutenants, and 37 petty officers.

The complement of the Tamar was 90 men, three Lieutenants, and 22 petty officers.

They ſailed from the Downs the 21ſt of June, 1764, and returned on the 9th of May, 1766, to the ſame ſtation, without being able to diſcover Pepys' iſland, or to find a convenient harbour in the iſlands which they diſcovered between the Tropics, in which to refreſh their men, or repair their ſhips. They were, therefore, obliged to direct their courſe to the iſland of Tinian, of which a flattering account had been given by Admiral Anſon in his voyage round the world.

They had ſuffered much in their paſſage through the Streights of Magellan; and when they arrived at the iſlands to which they gave the name of George's iſlands, there was ſcarce a man among them wholly untouched by the ſcurvy.

As ſoon as they entered the Magellanic Streights, they had an interview with the Patagonians. The deſcription which the ſeamen gave of that gigantic race on their return home, excited the public curioſity to a very high degree, and the more ſo as the officers were enjoined to ſecrecy; and nothing tranſpired but vague accounts from common ſailors, who differed ſo much in their relations, that no credit could be given to any of their reports. In truth, the real ſtature of theſe men is to this day left in doubt. Commodore Byron, in the voyage now before us, tells us, that after he had run cloſe in ſhore to Cape Virgin Mary, about four or five leagues up the North ſhore, he anchored in 15 fathom water, and ſaw a number of horſemen riding backward and forward directly abreaſt of the ſhip, waving

ſomething

ſomething white, as an invitation for the crew to come aſhore. As he was deſirous to know what theſe people were, he ordered out his twelve oared barge, and went towards the beach, accompanied by his ſecond Lieutenant, and a party of men well armed. When he had reached the ſhore, he drew up his men, and went forward alone, and was met by one, who afterwards appeared to be a chief: he was of a gigantic ſtature, and ſeemed to realize the tales of monſters in human ſhape: he had the ſkin of ſome wild beaſt thrown over his ſhoulders, and was painted ſo as to make the moſt hideous appearance ever beheld; round one eye was a large circle of white, a circle of black ſurrounded the other, and the reſt of his face was ſtreaked with paint of different colours: "I did not meaſure him, ſays the Commodore, but if I may judge of his height by the proportion of his ſtature to my own, it could not be much leſs than *ſeven feet.* When this *frightful Coloſſus* came up, we muttered ſomething to each other as a ſalutation, and I then walked with him towards his companions, to whom, as I advanced, I made ſigns that they ſhould ſit down, and they all readily complied. There were among them many women, who *ſeemed* to be proportionably large; and *few of the men were leſs than the Chief, who came forward to meet me.***** They were all painted and cloathed nearly in the ſame manner; the circles round the two eyes were in no inſtance of one colour, but they were not univerſally black and white, ſome being white and red, and ſome red and black; their teeth were as white as ivory, remarkably even and well ſet; but, except the ſkins, which they wore with the hair inwards, moſt of them were naked, a few only having upon their legs a kind of boot, with a ſhort pointed ſtick faſtened to each heel, which ſerved as a ſpur. Having looked round upon theſe *enormous goblins* with no ſmall aſtoniſhment, and with ſome difficulty made thoſe that were *ſtill galloping up* ſit down with the reſt, I took out a quantity of yellow and white beads, which I diſtributed among them, and which they received with ſtrong expreſſions of pleaſure," &c.

This is the account which Dr. Hawkeſworth has given in the Commodore's name of theſe gigantic people. Mark what follows.

Mr. Clark, an officer on board the Dolphin, who accompanied the Commodore at this interview, in a letter to Dr. Matty, *publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions*, ſays, "We were near enough and long enough with them to convince our ſenſes ſo far as not to be cavilled out of the very exiſtence of thoſe ſenſes; and ſome of them [the Patagonians] *are certainly* NINE FEET, if they do not exceed it."

Capt. Wallis, whoſe credit cannot be ſuſpected, in the account of his voyage given likewiſe by the Doctor, differs ſo much from the above relations, that there is reaſon to ſuſpect that the giants ſeen by the crew of the Dolphin in the firſt voyage, were not the ſame people that were ſeen by the crew of the ſame ſhip in her ſecond voyage.

Capt. Wallis ſays, that "having two meaſuring rods with him, he went round and meaſured thoſe that appeared to be the talleſt among them: one was *ſix feet ſeven inches high*, ſeveral more were ſix feet five and ſix feet ſix inches high; *but the ſtature of the greater part of them was from five feet ten to ſix feet.* He adds, that their complexion is a dark copper colour, their hair ſtraight, and nearly as hard as hogs briſtles; they are well made, robuſt, and boney; but their hands and feet were remarkably ſmall. *Several of the men had a red circle painted round the left eye, and others painted on their arms, and on different parts of the face; the eye-lids of all the young women were painted black*; they talked much, and ſome of them called out Ca-pi-ta-ne; but when they were ſpoken to in Spaniſh, Portugueſe, French, and Dutch, they made no reply. One word of theirs could only be diſtinguiſhed, which was *Chevow*; but they could repeat the words after the officers as plainly as the officers could do after one another: and they ſoon got by heart the words *Engliſhmen come on ſhore.* Every one had a miſſile weapon of a ſingular kind tucked into the girdle. It conſiſted of two round ſtones covered with leather, each weighing about a pound, which were faſtened to the two ends of a ſtring about eight feet long. This is uſed as a ſling, one ſtone being kept in the hand, and the other whirled round the head till it is ſuppoſed to have acquired ſufficient force, and then diſcharged at the object. They are ſo expert in the management of this double-headed ſhot, that they will hit a mark no bigger

ger than *a ſhilling with both the ſtones* at the diſtance of fifteen yards. It is not their cuſtom, however, to ſtrike either the guanico (a beaſt ſomewhat like our largeſt red deer) or the oſtrich with them in the chace; but they diſcharge them ſo that the cord comes againſt the legs of the oſtrich, or two of the legs of the guanico, and is twiſted round them by the force and ſwing of the balls, ſo that the animal being unable to run becomes an eaſy prey to the hunter."

We are the rather inclined to believe that theſe were not the ſame tribe that were ſeen by Commodore Byron, as nothing is ſaid by that gentleman of the women's painting their eye-lids black, nor of the men being armed with theſe miſſile weapons. They ſeem, however, to have been the ſame who were ſeen afterwards by M. Bougainville in 1767, as they accoſted him by the word *Chevow*, or as the French expreſs it *Shava*.

"Theſe Americans, ſays Bougainville, have a fine ſhape. Among thoſe whom we ſaw, none were ſhorter than five feet five or ſix inches, nor none taller than five feet nine or ten inches *; but the crew of the Etoile, in 1766, had even ſeen ſeveral in the preceding voyage ſix feet. What makes them appear gigantic, adds this voyager, are their prodigious broad ſhoulders, the ſize of their heads, and the thickneſs of all their limbs. They are robuſt and well fed; their nerves are braced, and their muſcles are ſtrong and ſufficiently hard; they are men left entirely to nature, and ſupplied with food abounding with nutritive juices, by which means they are come to the full growth they are capable of; their figure is neither coarſe nor diſagreeable; their face is round, and ſomewhat flattiſh; their eyes are fiery; their teeth very white, but large; they have long black hair tied up on the top of their heads: ſome of them had their cheeks painted red; their language ſeemed very delicate, and nothing gave us reaſon to fear any ferocity about them. We have not ſeen their women."

For this diverſity in the deſcription of a race of men that filled all who ſaw them with aſtoniſhment, if not with terror, by voyagers of undoubted credit, we can no otherwiſe account than by ſuppoſing there are the ſame irregularities in point of ſtature among them, that are to be ſeen among ourſelves; and that none of the talleſt happened to be among the number of thoſe who were ſeen by Capt. Wallis and M. Bougainville, there being a difference of five inches between the account given by Commodore Byron and that given by Capt. Wallis; and nearly the ſame difference between Capt. Wallis's account and that given by M. Bougainville, which amounts to ten inches upon the whole; a difference which one would think could not happen if theſe voyagers had all ſeen the ſame men: and yet there is a ſtill greater difference between Mr. Clark's account publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, and the account of the *very ſame men* now publiſhed in the name of Commodore Byron. To whoſe authority, therefore, muſt we refer, if theſe voyagers are not to be credited? Or with what truth can it be ſaid, that the *preſent voyagers* have thrown a *true light* upon this affair, and have determined it with *truth and preciſion*? Are ten inches in men's height, the difference between Commodore Byron's account and M. Bougainville's, to be conſidered as nothing in determining an affair of this kind with truth and preciſion? Or is *two feet*, the difference between the Commodore's account publiſhed in theſe voyages, and that of Mr. Clark *publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions*, coming nearer to the point? Surely, a very great miſtake is chargeable ſomewhere!

If we compare the deſcription given of the iſland of Tinian by Admiral Anſon, with that given by Commodore Byron in the voyage now before us, we ſhall be equally at a loſs in whoſe account to confide. The Commodore's account is as follows; that given by Admiral Anſon may be ſeen Vol. XIX. p. 443.

On Wedneſday the 31ſt of July, 1765, "We hauled round the point of Tinian, and anchored in the very ſame ſpot where Lord Anſon lay in the Centurion. As ſoon as the ſhip was ſecured, I went on ſhore to fix upon a place where tents might be erected for the ſick, which were very numerous, not a ſingle man being wholly free from the ſcurvy, and many in the laſt ſtage of it. We found ſeveral huts

* The French foot is .788 of an inch larger than the Engliſh foot; ſo that five feet ten inches of their meaſure is equal to ſix feet two inches and ſomething more than a half.

huts which had been left by the Spaniards and Indians the year before; for this year none of them had as yet been at this place, nor was it probable that they ſhould come for ſome months, the ſun being now almoſt vertical, and the rainy ſeaſon ſet in. After I had fixed upon a ſpot for the tents, ſix or ſeven of us endeavoured to puſh through the woods, that we might come at the beautiful lawns and meadows, of which there is ſo luxuriant a deſcription in the account of Lord Anſon's voyage, and, if poſſible, to kill cattle. The trees ſtood ſo thick, and the place was ſo overgrown with underwood, that we could not ſee three yards before us; we therefore were obliged to keep continually halloing to each other, to prevent our being ſeparately loſt in this trackleſs wilderneſs. As the weather was intolerably hot, we had nothing on beſides our ſhoes, except our ſhirt and trowſers, and theſe were in a very ſhort time torn all in rags by the buſhes and brambles; at laſt, however, with incredible difficulty and labour, we got through; but, to our great ſurprize and diſappointment, we found the country very different from the account we had read of it; the lawns were entirely overgrown with a ſtubborn kind of reed or bruſh, in many places higher than our heads, and no where lower than our middles, which continually entangled our *legs*, and cut us like whipcord; our *ſtockings* perhaps might have *ſuffered ſtill more*, but we wore none. During this march we were alſo covered with flies from head to foot, and whenever we offered to ſpeak, we were ſure of having a mouthful, many of which never failed to get down our throats. After we had walked about three or four miles we got ſight of a bull, which we killed, and a little before night got back to the beach, as wet as if we had been dipt in water, and ſo fatigued that we were ſcarcely able to ſtand. We immediately ſent out a party to fetch the bull, and found that, during our excurſion, ſome tents had been got up, and the ſick brought on ſhore.

"The next day our people were employed in ſetting up more tents, getting the water caſks on ſhore, and clearing the well at which they were to be filled. This well I imagined to be the ſame that the Centurion watered at; but it was the worſt we had met with during our voyage, for the water was not only brackiſh, but full of worms. The Road alſo where the ſhips lay was a dangerous ſituation at this ſeaſon, for the bottom is a hard ſand and large coral rocks; and the anchor having no hold in the ſand, is in perpetual danger of being cut to pieces by the coral; to prevent which as much as poſſible I rounded the cables, and buoyed them up with empty water caſks. Another precaution alſo was taught me by experience, for at firſt I moored, but finding the cables much damaged, I reſolved to lie ſingle for the future, that by veering away and heaving in, as we ſhould have more or leſs wind, we might always keep them from being ſlack, and conſequently from rubbing; and this expedient ſucceeded to my wiſh. At the full and change of the moon a prodigious ſwell tumbles in here, ſo that I never ſaw ſhips at anchor roll ſo much as ours did while we lay here; and it once drove in from the weſtward with ſuch violence, and broke ſo high upon the reef, that I was obliged to put to ſea for a week; for if our cable had parted in the night, and the wind had beat upon the ſhore, which ſometimes happens for two or three days together, the ſhip muſt inevitably have been loſt upon the rocks. I ſoon found that the iſland produced limes, ſour oranges, cocoa-nuts, bread fruit, guavas, and paupaus, in great abundance; but we found no water-melons, ſcurvy-graſs, or ſorrel.

"Notwithſtanding the fatigue and diſtreſs that we had endured, and the various climates we had paſſed through, neither of the ſhips had yet loſt a ſingle man ſince their ſailing from England; but while we were here two died of fevers, a diſeaſe with which many were ſeized, tho' we all recovered very faſt from the ſcurvy," &c.

It is not impoſſible but that the brambles and buſhes, here complained of, may have ſprung up between the time of Admiral Anſon's leaving this iſland, and the time when Com. Byron viſited it; but it is not ſo eaſy to account for other contradictions often to be met with in the peruſal of theſe voyages; ſome of which we ſhall occaſionally point out, not with any deſign to call in queſtion the authenticity of the reporters, but with a view to clear up the truth.

In the account which Capt. Wallis gives of King George the IIId's Iſland, (the only iſland that ſeems to have attracted the notice of Government) he ſays,

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ſays, "The climate here appears to be very good, and the iſland to be one of the moſt healthy as well as delightful ſpots in the world. We ſaw no appearance of diſeaſe among the inhabitants. The hills are covered with wood, and the vallies with herbage; and the air in general is ſo pure, that, notwithſtanding the heat, our fleſh-meat kept very well two days, and our fiſh one. *We met with no frog, toad, ſcorpion, centiped, or ſerpent of any kind; and the only troubleſome inſects that we ſaw were ants, of which there were but few.*"

In the account, which Lieut. Cook gives of the ſame iſland, there is this remarkable declaration, "Our reſidence on ſhore would by no means have been diſagreeable, if we had not been *inceſſantly tormented* by the flies, which, *among other miſchiefs*, made it almoſt impoſſible for Mr. Parkinſon, Mr. Banks's natural-hiſtory painter, to work; for they not only covered his ſubject, ſo that no part of its ſurface could be ſeen, but even eat the colour off the paper as faſt as he could lay it on. We had recourſe to muſquito nets and fly-traps, which, tho' they made the inconvenience tolerable, were very far from removing it."

Nothing can be more oppoſite to each other than theſe two accounts, and yet they are reported by gentlemen whoſe veraci y cannot be called in queſtion, and their report communicated to the public by a Writer ſcrupulouſly attached to truth.—Quere, how to be reconciled?

[*An epitome of theſe Voyages will be occaſionally continued.*]

20. *An Heroic Epiſtle to Sir William Chambers, Knt. Comptroller General of his Majeſty's Works, and Author of a Diſſertation on Oriental Gardening.* 4to. Almon.

THE author of this poem ſays it was written laſt ſummer, immediately after the publication of Sir William Chambers's Diſſertation; but the publication of it being delayed for particular reaſons, he therefore begs leave to remind the readers of Sir William's book, as they may by this time have forgotten the principles it inculcates; that it is Sir William's profeſt aim, in extolling the taſte of the Chineſe, to condemn that mean and paltry manner which Kent introduced, which Southcote, Hamilton, and Brown followed, and which, to our national diſgrace, is called the Engliſh ſtyle of gardening. He ſhews the poverty of this taſte, by aptly comparing it to a dinner, which conſiſted of three groſs pieces, three times repeated; and proves to a demonſtration, that Nature herſelf is incapable of pleaſing, without the aſſiſtance of Art, and that too of the moſt luxuriant kind: in ſhort, ſuch art as is diſplayed in the Emperor's garden of Yven-Ming-Yven, near Pekin; where fine lizards, and fine women, human giants, and giant baboons, make but a ſmall part of the ſuperb ſcenery. He teaches us, that a perfect garden muſt contain within itſelf all the amuſements of a great city; that *Urbs in rure*, not *Rus in urbe*, is the thing which an improver of true taſte ought to aim at. He ſays—but it is impoſſible to abridge all he ſays:—The poet therefore contents himſelf with reflecting the images he gleans from the Diſſertation, and with ſhewing (if we may be allowed the expreſſion) Sir William to himſelf. Let the following ſuffice as a ſpecimen:

"Now to our lawns of dalliance and delight,
Join we the groves of horror and affright;
This to atchieve no foreign aids we try,
Thy gibbets, Bagſhot! * ſhall our wants ſupply;
Hounſlow, whoſe heath ſublimer terror fills,
Shall with her gibbets lend her powder mills.
Here, too, O King of Vengeance! in thy fane,
Tremendous Wilkes ſhall rattle his gold chain;
And round that fane on many a Tyburn-tree,
Hang fragments dire of Newgate-hiſtory;
On this ſhall H*ll*d's dying ſpeech be read,
Here B—te's confeſſion, and his wooden head;
While all the minor plunderers of the page,
(Too numerous far for this contracted page)
The R*g*y's, Mungos, B*ds*ws, there,
In ſtraw-ſtuff effigy, ſhall kick the air."

The poet, after ſetting Sir William's wild notions of improvement, with which it is ſuppoſed he amuſes the K—g, in a moſt ridiculous light, concludes his poem with theſe lines:

"Be theſe the rural paſtimes that attend
Great B*nſw*k's leiſure: theſe ſhall beſt unbend

* Thy gibbets, Bagſhot!] "Their ſcenes of terror are compoſed of gloomy woods, &c. *gibbets*, croſſes, wheels, and the whole apparatus of torture are ſeen from the roads. Here, too, they conceal in cavities, on the ſummits of the higheſt mountains, founderies, lime-kilns, and glaſs works, which ſend forth large volumes of flame, and continued columns of thick ſmoke, that give to theſe mountains the appearance of volcanos." Sir William's Diſſertation, p. 84.

His

His royal mind, whene'er from ſtate withdrawn, [lawn;
He treads the velvet of his Richmond
Theſe ſhall prolong his Aſiatic dream,
Tho' Europe's balance trembles on its beam. [hand
And thou, Sir William! while thy plaſtic
Creates each wonder which thy bard has plann'd,
While, as thy art commands, obſequious riſe
Whate'er can pleaſe, or frighten, or ſurpriſe,
O! let that bard his Knight's protection claim, [fame."
And ſhare, like faithful Sancho, Quixote's

21. *The Rape of Pomona, an elegiac epiſtle, from the Waiter at Hockrel, to the Hon. Mr. L—tt—n.* 4to.

THIS epiſtle is ſaid to be founded on a recent tranſaction. Sally Harris (the poetical Pomona) attended Mr. Bolton's inn at Hockrel, and ſerved the gueſts with fruit: her beauty, wit, and coquetry, gained her many admirers. To the ſurprize of every body, ſhe lately eloped with Mr. L—tt—n. It ſeems he had betted one hundred guineas with Mr. B—ke that Sally would refuſe him the laſt favour. As Mr. B. was determined to win his bet by every honourable means, he offered Sally the whole ſum, which the generous girl nobly refuſed. Mr. L. was charmed with her behaviour, and ſhe conceived a reciprocal affection for him as he had ventured a hundred guineas on her virtue.

The author is ſaid to be a Cambridge ſtudent. There are many ſtrokes of ſevere ſatire interſperſed throughout this little poem; of which the following may ſerve as a ſpecimen:

"Her beauty gallant C—mb—d could move,
He calls her Emma, *writes* to win her love:
This claſſic truth each ſoft epiſtle tells,
Love is a child, and like a child he ſpells.
His Bible Oath can't win the blooming laſs,
Nor, like a L—tt—l, will ſhe *ſell the paſs*:
In union ſweet had Hymen knit the bands,
And join'd POMONA's and great FREDERICK's hands, [grace,
His Highneſs then had match'd without diſ-
For who can tell *that* Fair One's *name*, or face! [ſhock,
Nor would * *late* dinners the *dear Creature*
Pomona's ſpouſe might dine at *Five* o'clock;
Or fail High Adm'ral over Windſor's ponds, [abſconds."
When from a Court the Royal Youth

* The Ducheſs of B—lt—n can beſt relate the particulars of a conjugal ſquabble between the Royal Pair on this ſubject.—It is ſaid, that his Highneſs exclaimed with great ſpirit, "A blow, and from a mortal hand!"

22. *Letters from Italy, in the years 1754 and 1755. By the late Right Hon.* John *Earl of* Corke *and* Orrery.

IN theſe letters are many curious anecdotes relating to the Florentine Hiſtory and Houſe of Medici, collected by his Lordſhip, partly from manuſcripts and partly from converſation, and omitted by the hiſtorians, 'either from prudence, or ſome other cauſe.' With one or two of theſe we ſhall beg leave to preſent our readers.

"Coſmo de Medici, the ſon of John de Medici, had two wives, Leonora of Toledo, and Camilla Martelli. By the firſt he had two daughters and ſeveral ſons. His ſon John was, by the ſingular and extraordinary favour of Pope Pius IV. created a Cardinal in the year 1500, when he was only ſeventeen years of age. He was killed, in hunting, by his next brother, Garcias, a youth, who had always diſcovered an untoward and barbarous diſpoſition. Whether the young Cardinal was killed purpoſely, or by chance, remains uncertain. He was the favourite of the Great Duke his father, who had obſerved in his ſecond ſon as great an inclination to wickedneſs, as in his eldeſt to piety. Coſmo's anger on the occaſion was outrageous. He ordered Garcias never to appear before him: he poſitively accuſed him of a wilful murder. He would hear no mitigating circumſtance or excuſe in his favour. In this wrathful diſpoſition the Great Duke continued ſome months, till, by the repeated intreaties of the Grand Ducheſs Leonora, he at laſt conſented that his ſon might throw himſelf, accidentally as it were, at his feet.

"The time choſen for this interview was on Eaſter-day, at the Great Duke's return from church; the tender mother imagining that, at ſuch a ſeaſon, all former reſentment muſt be buried, and paternal affection reſtored. Garcias preſented himſelf before his father in the manner intended; when, in a moment, without the leaſt heſitation, Coſmo drew a dagger (which he had concealed on purpoſe) and ſtabbed Garcias to the heart*.

"Reflect on every circumſtance, the time, the manner, and the object—you will ſcarce remember ſo ſtrong an inſtance of Nature ſtarting from her courſe, and diveſting herſelf of every ſpark of humanity.

"None of the Italian hiſtorians

* This ſcene is elegantly repreſented in a frontiſpiece prefixed to this work

Still, as their country claim'd their aid,
Active and apt the warlike ſword to wield,
They left the taſk of induſtry and trade,
The labours of the loom and field;
And, fir'd by glory's genuine flame,
To vindicate each ſacred right,
In voluntary ranks they came,
Impatient for the fight.

Not ſuch as faithleſs Frederic leads,
Fierce, to aſſert fictitious claims,
Who, while his neighbour's boſom bleeds,
With unexampled woe,
Still, like a dark aſſaſſin, aims
Another and a deadlier blow.
Brave as they are, his regulated bands,
No glory from their valour gain;
Slaves to a tyrant's proud commands,
And doom'd to ſpread by violence his reign.

But Britain's ſoldiers ſtill have ſhone
With undiminiſh'd luſtre bright,
And ev'ry laurel they have won,
Victorious in the fields of fight,
By fraud and cruelty unſtain'd,
With living verdure on their brows remain'd.

Juſtice alone their ſwords employ'd,
They conquer'd, but they not deſtroy'd;
And while their arms the world around
Were with ſucceſſive conqueſt crown'd,
Yet ſtill, averſe to human woes,
They gave the weary world repoſe,
And victory for peace reſign'd;
Shew'd that the valiant only are the free,
The reſt but tools of tyranny,
And murderers of mankind.

On the ANNIVERSARY *of the late amiable Miſs* W——'s BIRTH DAY.

NO more, alas! on this revolving day,
Shall I tranſported chaunt the feſtive lay;
No more invoke the muſes tuneful art,
To ſpeak the fond ſenſations of my heart.
In death's cold arms, far from theſe eyes remov'd,
Lie the dear relicks of the friend I lov'd.—
O might I! might I! o'er her ſacred urn,
Heave the deep ſigh, and tell how much I mourn!
Tell to the world how good ſhe was, how kind,
And all the beauties of her angel mind,
This heart, depreſt by ſorrow's keeneſt blow,
Methinks ſome reſpite of its pangs might know;
But Heaven, alas! this wiſh'd-for boon denies;
Let me then trace her to her kindred ſkies.
How wing'd with faith, with what intenſe delight,
She left this dark ſojourn of pain and night!
Left all life's frailties, all its cares behind,
And ſoar'd to Heaven and bliſs, a ſpotleſs mind.
Oh envied lot! and oh thrice bleſt exchange,
There perfect joy forbids deſire to range;
There truth and knowledge ſhed their brighteſt rays,
And night is loſt in God's unclouded blaze.
Oh! thou dear object of theſe flowing tears,
Thou lov'd companion of my tend'reſt years,
How cheerleſs now the vale of life I tread,
Since peace, and hope, and joy, and thou art dead!
How ſad my ſoul, how widow'd of delight,
The day how dull, and O how long the night!
No more the nobleſt ſcene of nature charms,
Nor poetry, nor ſprightly muſic warms;
The page of genius can delight no more,
Thou whom the Muſes lov'd they now deplore,
And with thee too expired the generous flame
That warm'd my ſoul, and urg'd her on to fame.
Grief, vaſt as mine, but ill agrees with art,
Or flowing numbers with a bleeding heart!
A heart which, to its fond engagement true,
Muſt throb and bleed whene'er it thinks on you.
O Reaſon! ſay haſt thou a ſovereign balm,
This painful tumult of my ſoul to calm?
Say, canſt thou check the ever-riſing ſigh,
And bid theſe ſorrow-ſtreaming eyes be dry?
Ah no!—thy aid, unequal to the taſk,
No more my trembling, bleeding heart ſhall aſk.
Thou, Reſignation! only canſt controul
This great, this poignant agony of ſoul:
Come, then, a welcome inmate to my breaſt,
And ſoothe its ſorrows and its fears to reſt.
Still as thro' life's meandring path I ſtray,
Be thou the ſweet companion of my way:
In thy fair train, lo ev'ry virtue comes,
And Death himſelf a pleaſing form aſſumes;
A kind conductor to the bleſt abode
Of light, of life, of happineſs and God.

CLEORA.

SOLILOQUY *on the* LAST SHILLING.

IN the dry deſart of a leathern pocket
There yet remains a ſolitary ſhilling,
In his laſt retreat:—So lies the hunted ſtag,
In timorous, fearful mood, when in full cry
The bellowing hounds threaten his diſſolution.
My honeſt, faithful, generous friend, come forth!
Joy of my heart, and pleaſure of my eyes,
Thou royal ſtamp of Majeſty divine,
Muſt thou diſſolve? Yes, time will have it ſo.
Here, waiter! bring me change; be not diſmay'd:
Thy being muſt have end, but not to-day;
The dogs will tear thee, and thy mangled limbs
Will ſoon be ſcatter'd o'er this joyleſs waſte;
Yet, Phœnix-like, thou ſhalt again revive,
Again ſhine forth, aſſume thy native ſplendor.
But let me charge thee, (as my laſt requeſt)
Mix not with vulgar coin; for ever ſhun
The impious hand that would in iron cheſt
Thy uſeful, humble ſervices retard.
Now I diſmiſs thee;—oh, farewel for ever!
As lightning ſwift fly to ſome empty fob,
And, faithful ſtill as thou haſt been to me,
Aſſiſt where griping penury uſurps;
For only there thy value can be known.

Hiſtorical

Hiſtorical Chronicle, *June*, 1773.

LETTERS from Cairo, dated Jan. 30, bring advice, that James Bruce, Eſq. lately arrived in that city from one of the moſt extraordinary voyages ever undertaken by any European.

In December, 1768, he left Cairo, paſſing through Arabia Deſerta and Arabia Felix. He embarked on the Red Sea in 1769, and in September arrived at a ſmall iſland on the frontiers of Abyſſinia. In November he gained an entrance into that jealous kingdom, and in February, 1770, arrived at Gondar, the capital. In November he viſited the ſources of the Nile. Returning to Gondar, he became ſo much in favour with that Prince, that he refuſed to part with him: his health declining, at length, in January, 1772, he was permitted to ſet out through Senaar. In November of that year he arrived at Barbar, the laſt inhabited part of that kingdom, and in 25 days croſſed the great deſart of Nubia. Here reduced to great diſtreſs, his camels all periſhing, he was obliged to throw away his drawings, papers, and inſtruments, and, deſtitute of every thing, arrived in December at a ſmall village near the Cataracts at Aſſouan. Having got freſh camels, he again returned through the deſart; and, having retrieved all his papers, books, &c. deſcended the Nile to Cairo, only one of the nine ſervants who entered Abyſſinia with him remaining alive. Mahomet, the reigning Bey of Cairo, deſiring out of curioſity to ſee him, after a long converſation, ordered him to be preſented with a purſe of ſequins covered with fruit and flowers. Mr. Bruce took one flower, and, abſolutely refuſing the money, he was reconducted to the Bey to give his reaſons. I am (ſays he to the Bey) an Engliſhman, ſervant to a great King; it is not the cuſtom of my country to receive pecuniary gratuities from foreign Princes without the approbation of our Sovereign. The Bey, ſtill more than ever ſurpriſed, diſmiſſed him with the greateſt marks of diſtinction.

FEBRUARY 4.

The General Aſſembly of the Province of Virginia met at the capital, when the Governor informed them in his ſpeech, that all the emiſſions of their paper-currency, now in circulation, are forged, and that in ſo maſterly a manner as to make it almoſt impoſſible for the moſt knowing to diſtinguiſh the good from the bad; and moſt ſincerely congratulated them, both on its being diſcovered ſo ſoon, and that the authors were in a fair way of receiving that puniſhment which is due to their crimes.

MARCH 26.

His Excellency Joſiah Martin, Eſq; Governor in Chief of North-Carolina, gave his aſſent to twenty-five bills, and rejected ſeventeen. His Excellency then in a ſpeech, wherein he cenſured the conduct of the Commons-Houſe, firſt prorogued the General Aſſembly, and the next day diſſolved the ſame by proclamation.

APRIL 30.

The Royal Academy of Sciences at Ulrickſtadt elected Mr. Banks, his companion Dr. Solander, (who is by birth a Swede) and Dr. Lewis, a famous Engliſh Chymiſt, Members of that learned body.

MAY 1.

The thunder and lightning was ſo dreadful this morning, that the centinels in St. James's-Park were relieved every hour as in the depth of winter. Five ſheep and three lambs were killed by the lightning in a field near Kentiſh Town. It pierced through a houſe in Fenchurch-ſtreet, unroofed part of it, and ſinged ſome linnen that was on a horſe in the kitchen.

May 4.

Her Imperial Majeſty's birth-day was celebrated at Zarſco Zelo, upon which occaſion one of the moſt numerous promotions took place that has been made ſince her Majeſty's acceſſion to the throne.

May 6.

About the hour of ten in the morning ſeveral violent ſhocks of an earthquake were felt along the coaſt of Africa. At firſt a rumbling was felt, which laſted about half a minute, then a violent ſhock, after that a trembling for ſix or ſeven ſeconds, then another ſhock more violent than the former, and theſe ſhocks and tremblings continued to the number of twenty, and all happened in near the ſame ſpace of time as the firſt. At Algiers the ſea roſe five feet ten inches every fourteen minutes, and fell ſo low that boats and ſmall craft near the ſhore were left aground, as were numbers of ſmall fiſh. This flux and reflux laſted till four the next morning, having decreaſed gradually from twelve at noon. The Dey's palace, which fronts the harbour, was ſeverely ſhook, but not damaged; the Chriſtian hoſpital likewiſe eſcaped, but many buildings fell; yet happily two lives only were loſt. Tangier has greatly ſuffered, being almoſt deſtroyed; the ſea roſe there upwards of thirty feet perpendicular, the fountains ſtopped, and at laſt guſhed out with a black water of a bituminous taſte, and ſeveral people were killed.

May 18.

As a gentleman belonging to Durham was croſſing the river Wear, his horſe got into a hole in the bed of the river, and, after remaining a little time under water, came up without his rider, and ſwam to ſhore. All means were immediately uſed to find the gentleman, but it could not be effected

effected for above half an hour, when he was taken up apparently dead. He was laid before the fire, and after rubbing his body with ſalt, and applying tobacco fumigations, he at length ſhewed ſigns of life, and is now ſo well recovered as to be able to walk about his room. [One inſtance among many of the good effects of our publication, ſee p. 174.]

May 21.

At a meeting of the Tythe Committee, at the Crown and Anchor in the Strand, it was reſolved, that the following heads of a petition for relief in matters of tythe, preſented this day to a general meeting by their committee, be printed and recommended to the public, viz.

"That this kingdom has long laboured under the pernicious burthen of paying tythe in kind; a burthen the more hurtful as it is various, to this day increaſing, and yet undefined.

"That the mode of collecting tythes is peculiarly oppreſſive, the proprietors having powers reſpecting that property which exiſt in no other caſe; conſequently thoſe powers, under the influence of various paſſions and intereſts, are in many inſtances made very grievous to the ſubject.

"That it is deſtructive of that mutual confidence and harmony which ought to ſubſiſt between the clergy and their pariſhioners, ſo eſſential to the practice of Religion and Virtue.

"That all improvements which cannot be carried on without a conſiderable expence, are diſcouraged, becauſe the tythe-gatherer immediately exacts a full tenth of the whole produce, raiſed by the induſtry and perſonal fortune of the farmer, who cannot himſelf derive any benefit from thoſe improvements till after the expiration of ſeveral years

"That your petitioners can only hope for relief from the wiſdom of Parliament, which has more than once interpoſed its authority in caſes of this nature, and has lately reſtored the cultivation of madder, by aſcertaining a modus for that beneficial commodity, which was in danger of being loſt by the exaction of tythe in kind.

"That your petitioners are prepared to demonſtrate the truth of theſe grievances by a number of ſtrong caſes, ſupported by unqueſtionable evidence.

"That your petitioners will moſt gratefully acquieſce in whatever equivalent the legiſlature ſhall ſubſtitute to this oppreſſive mode of collecting tythes." See p. 229.

May 22.

A petition was preſented to his Majeſty in council on behalf of Thomas Harvey, Eſq. who ſome time ago brought a ſuit of jactitation againſt his wife. The petition is for a commiſſion of review, in order to have a new trial. This cauſe has already gone through the Conſiſtory Court of London, from thence was appealed to the Arches Court of Canterbury, afterwards to the Court of Delegates, and was heard about a month or two ago at Serjeant's Inn, in Chancery-lane, before a full commiſſion of Lords ſpiritual and temporal, when the marriage was declared valid.

May 24.

The 32d regiment of foot, which has been at St. Vincent's upwards of eight years, marched into Bath from Wells. The private ſoldiers were only eighty-five in number.

May 25.

Lord North, by his Majeſty's command, acquainted the Houſe of Commons, that his Majeſty recommends to the Houſe the conſideration of making preparation for the relief of the Eaſt-India Company, and for ſecuring to the creditors of the ſaid Company a more ſpeedy ſatisfaction of their demands. After this the Houſe reſolved, that the clear revenues and profits of the Eaſt India Company, after the current payments of intereſt and other outgoings of the ſaid Company ſhall be deducted, ought from time to time to be applied, in the firſt place, to the diſcharge of ſuch debts as being due and payable at the time, ſhall be demanded by the reſpective creditors.

The ſame day there was a General Court of the Proprietors of Eaſt-India ſtock, for balloting for the following queſtion:

"That the petition prepared by the General Court be approved of, and humbly preſented to the Hon. Houſe of Commons." (See this petition, p. 252.

The balloting began at eleven in the forenoon, and ended at ſix the ſame evening, when the numbers ſtood as follow: For the queſtion 445, Againſt it 14.

Was held the anniverſary feaſt of the Governors of the City of London Lying-in Hoſpital, at the London Tavern. The collection at the Church and Tavern amounted to 616l. 6s.

May 27.

They had violent ſtorms accompanied with ſuch abundance of hail and rain in the neighbourhood of Mentz, that moſt of the fruits of the earth are deſtroyed, more particularly about Franckfort, Kroenigſtein, Hamburgh, and Darmſtadt; ſo that the lands which promiſed a plentiful harveſt, have been entirely laid waſte. There has alſo been a violent hurricane in the Archipelago, wherein a Ruſſian man of war, of 64 guns periſhed, with all its crew, and a frigate of the ſame nation was much damaged. A Venetian veſſel laden with corn for Conſtantinople, and four French ſhips, were loſt at the ſame time in different parts of that ſea.

May 28.

The following bills received the Royal aſſent by commiſſion: The bill to diſcourage frivolous and vexatious ſuits originating in Wales—For appointing aſſay-maſters in Birmingham and Sheffield—And 25 road, incloſure, and private bills.

May

May 29.

About eight o'clock in the evening, the Ducheſs of Glouceſter was brought to bed of a Princeſs. Previous to the delivery of the Ducheſs, it is ſaid, the uſual notice was ſent to the King, requeſting he would direct the proper officers to attend the birth, to prevent any doubts ariſing of its reality; but no notice was taken of the meſſage.

The Commons agreed to the report of Friday's reſolution on Ways and Means, viz. that 1 400,000l. be granted to his Majeſty, for the relief of the Eaſt-India Company; and his Majeſty to be enabled to borrow the like ſum on Exchequer bills; and if ſuch bills are not diſcharged, with intereſt, before the 9th of April, 1779, to be exchanged and received in payment in ſuch manner as Exchequer bills have uſually been received in payment.

May 30.

Being Whitſunday, the ſame was obſerved at Court as a high feſtival. At noon their Majeſties, preceded by the Heralds, &c. went to the Chapel Royal, and heard a ſermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Kaye, ſub almoner; afterwards received the Sacrament from the hands of the Biſhop of London, and made the uſual offerings.

JUNE 2.

The ſeſſions at the Old-Bailey ended, when judgment of death was paſſed upon 16 convicts; thirty nine were ſentenced to be tranſported for ſeven years, four were branded in the hand, ſeven were ordered to be privately whipped, and thirty were diſcharged by proclamation.

The Hon. Capt. Phipps and Capt. Lutwidge, in the Racehorſe and Carcaſe frigates, ſailed from the Nore to attempt the North-Weſt paſſage. They are provided with time-keepers, quadrants, &c. and are accompanied by ſeveral gentlemen of eminence.

At the monthly meeting of the friends of freedom at the Standard Tavern, Leiceſterfields, a handſome ſilver cup, with ſeveral emblems, expreſſive of liberty and the free conſtitution of this country, in particular the head of Alfred the Great, engraven, was produced to the ſociety, and, in conſequence of a former unanimous vote, preſented to Mr. Thomas Blair, the Secretary, as a teſtimony of their grateful ſenſe of his trouble and aſſiduity in the execution of that office.

Stephen Fuller, Eſq; agent for the Iſland of Jamaica, preſented a counter petition to that of the Governors of the Royal Hoſpital for ſeamen at Greenwich, ſetting forth, That the petitioner conceives a bill for the purpoſes requeſted, is, in every reſpect, partial, arbitrary, unconſtitutional, unprecedented, and liable to all the objections of a retroſpective law, and, if ſuffered to become an act of Parliament, will be an Invaſion of the moſt valuable rights and privileges of the ſubject, and a moſt dangerous and evil example; on which the Houſe agreed, that the petitioner may be heard by his Council againſt the ſaid bill. (See p. 250.

Thurſday 3.

At the ſeſſions at Hicks's hall, two boys were indicted for driving a poſt-coach and four againſt a ſingle horſe chaiſe, throwing out the driver of it, and breaking the chaiſe to pieces. Juſtice Welch, the Chairman, took notice of the frequency of this brutiſh cuſtom among the poſt drivers, and their inſenſibility in making it a matter of ſport, ludicrouſly denominating miſchief of this kind, "Running down the Buggies." The priſoners were ſentenced to be confined in Newgate 12 months.

Friday 4.

This being the anniverſary of his Majeſty's birth day, who enters into the 36th year of his age, there was a very numerous and brilliant appearance of the nobility, foreign miniſters, and other perſons of diſtinction, at St. James's, to compliment his Majeſty on the occaſion. At noon the ode, written by William Whitehead, Eſq; Poet Laureat, and ſet to muſic by Dr. Boyce, maſter of the King's band of Muſicians, was performed before their Majeſties, &c. at the Chapel Royal. At one o'clock the guns in the Park and at the Tower were fired; and at night there was a ball at Court, and illuminations and other public demonſtrations of joy throughout London and Weſtminſter.

Saturday 5.

At Woodford, in Somerſetſhire, Mrs. Coneybeare, aged 80, and her two daughters, were all barbarouſly murdered, between the hours of nine and twelve in the morning by villains unknown.

Monday 7.

In the night, Richard Holt, of Bierton, near Aylesbury, in the county of Bucks, farmer, was moſt barbarouſly murdered in his bed chamber, (his brains being beaten out,) and his houſe plundered of money and other effects, by ſome perſons unknown, who, it is ſuppoſed, got down the chimney into the ſaid room, two ladders having been found the next morning ſet againſt the houſe, and the top of the chimney being damaged: his Majeſty's pardon to any accomplice, and a reward, are promiſed for the diſcovery of the reſt of the offenders.

Wedneſday 9.

At a Court of Common council Mr. Alderman Wilkes moved, That an humble addreſs of congratulation be preſented to his Majeſty by that Court on the ſafe delivery of the Ducheſs of Glouceſter, and the birth of a Princeſs. Sir Watkin Lewes roſe, and declared that he ſeconded the worthy Alderman's motion. Debates aroſe, which were continued with great warmth. Mr. Alderman Trecothick oppoſed it as being an affront to the King, his Majeſty having never owned the Lady for his ſiſter. To this it was anſwered, that the marriage was

was notorious; and that the Dukes of Richmond and Dorset, the Bishop of Exeter, Lady Albemarle, and others of the first quality, had been present at the delivery. It was, however, carried in the negative, it not being usual for the City to address except for the issue of the immediate heir to the Crown.

The Recorder made the report to his Majesty in council of the malefactors who were capitally convicted at the last April session at the Old Bailey, when Collins, Oates, Spooner, Duffey, and Bolton, were ordered for execution.

Thursday 10.

Being the birth day of the Princess Amelia, who then entered into her 63d year, her Royal Highness received the Compliments of the nobility on the occasion, at her seat at Gunnersbury.

Friday 11.

The Commons, in a Committee of Supply, came to the following resolutions, viz. that 8750l. be granted to Mr John Harrison as a reward for his new-invented time keeper.

That 600,000l. be raised by loans on Exchequer bills

That the duty of 1l. 10s. payable for every negro imported into the islands of Jamaica and Dominica, do cease and determine, and be no longer paid; and in lieu thereof, that a duty of 2s. 6d. only be laid on every negro imported into the said islands.

At a very numerous meeting of the Proprietors of East India stock, the Duke of Richmond declared that he would mark the regulating bill as an infamous, tyrannical, and unconstitutional bill, and as such oppose it in all its stages. Gov. Johnstone moved, "That it be recommended to the Court of Directors forthwith, to appoint Gov. Monkton, Commander in Chief of the Company's forces in India." Major Grant begged leave to propose Sir Eyre Coote, as better entitled to that office, from the services he had already rendered the Company. The Court acknowledged his services; but observed, that in the present case Gov. Monkton had not only been ballotted for in a former Court, but approved of by his Majesty, yet he was objected to by the Minister, merely because he would have no officers of the Company's appointment. The motion was therefore agreed to without one dissenting voice. Other motions were likewise put and carryed, among which the following:—"That a Committee do prepare a petition to be presented to the Right Hon. the House of Lords, praying a rejection of the bill just passed the House of Commons, intituled, 'A bill for the better regulation of the affairs of the East India Company, as well in India as in Europe.' After which the Court adjourned.

Saturday 12.

An order of Council the quarantine was taken off all ships from Hamburgh, Bremen, Dantzick, Ducal, Prussia, Pomerania, Samogitia, Courland, and Livonia, Archangel, Petersburgh, Narva, Riga, or any of the Ports of Russia

The prizes given annually by the Chancellor of Oxford, were adjudged; for the the best English prose composition, to Mr. Miles, eldest son of the Dean of Exeter; for the best Latin verse composition, to Mr. Lowth, son to the bishop of Oxford.

Wednesday, 16.

The report of the 16 malefactors, who received sentence of death, at the last sessions of the Old-Bailey, was made to his Majesty, when eight only were ordered for execution: viz. Wm. Boyd, James Monk, John Waters, John Johnson, John Gahagan, Edward Delaney, Joseph Cooper, and John Cook.

Lord North moved for leave to bring in a bill to prevent the diminishing the current coin of this kingdom. By this bill, it is said, every person will be empowered to cut the light money that shall be offered in payment, and to account only for its weight.

Thursday 17.

Eight desperate villains, armed, broke into the house of a milliner, in old Gravel-lane, and after robbing the house, and taking the ring off the mistress's finger, they brutishly treated two young women who were her journeywomen, and then made off.

Friday, 18.

A young woman dressed in man's cloaths, was carried before the Lord Mayor for marrying an old woman. The old woman was possessed of 100l. and the design was to get possession of the money, and then to make off; but the old lady proved too knowing.

Saturday 19.

Messrs. Gordon, Hodgson, and Debonaire, brewers, having overpaid in duties to the Excise, to the amount of 4363l. the like sum was granted by Parliament to repay them the money.

At the same time 2000l. was granted as a reward to Dr. Williams, for his new-invented dye of green and yellow for cotton, yarn, and thread.

Mr. Greenacre, a young gentleman of Oxbrough, in Norfolk, being on his return from London with his uncle, Mr. John Harvey, they were overtaken near Brandon by a violent storm of thunder and lightning. Mr. Greenacre, who was on horseback, desired his uncle to give him his great coat out of the chaise, and in a little time after he had put it on, a dreadful flash of lightning struck him and his horse to the ground. Mr. Greenacre was taken up dead; the horse was terribly wounded in the head, and many other parts of his body appeared as if cut and mangled with a knife. There were no spots or any apparent effects from the lightning found on the

the body of the deceaſed; the colour in his face was not changed, and for ſome time after he was got to Brandon he ſeemed to be in a ſerene ſleep.

Monday 21.

The following bills received the royal aſſent by Commiſſion, viz. The bill for eſtabliſhing rules and orders for the future management of the Eaſt-India Company —The bill to prevent paper bills of credit from being declared legal payment in America.—The bill to explain and amend the laws for the better preſervation of moor or hill game in England.—For the more effectual preſervation of the game in Scotland.—For altering the puniſhment of perſons fraudulently marking of plate.—To prevent the retailing of ſpirituous liquors —To regulate the aſſize and making of bread.—To amend the laws to prevent the killing or deſtroying of dogs.—To explain and amend the laws for the better preſervation of the game in England.—And ſeveral private bills.

The Eaſt India regulating bill was ſtrongly oppoſed in the Houſe of Lords, and a proteſt entered againſt it. (ſee p. 263.)

Tueſday 22.

This morning about four o'clock, his Majeſty ſet out from Kew, in order to review the fleet aſſembled at Spithead for that purpoſe. He reached Portſmouth about eleven and dined on board the Barfleur. At ſix he deſcended into his barge, and went round the whole fleet. At eight he viewed the fortifications, and at night ſupped at the Commiſſioner's houſe, where he lay.

Wedneſday 23.

Was held a quarterly court of proprietors of Eaſt India ſtock, when the dividend for the half year ending at Midſummer was declared to be 3 *per cent.* On this occaſion, the ſituation of the Company's commercial affairs were taken into conſideration, and it was recommended to the directors to conſider of ſome plan of commerce in Bengal, to be laid before the proprietors; the chairman, in reply, ſaid, that the frequency of general courts had prevented the directors from attending to the commercial buſineſs of the Company, and that if they continued to be thus harraſſed, the buſineſs could not be done, for as yet there were no ſhips hired for next ſeaſon, nor any goods bought to freight them. It was replied by Mr Elliot, that he could not ſee the uſe of hiring ſhips or buying goods if no regular plan was formed for diſpoſing of them. That, for his part, he could not ſee how it was poſſible under the late parliamentary reſtrictions, for the commerce of India to be carried on. The Chairman ſaid, that the Directors were reſolved to proceed; and that upon every occaſion of moment they would conſult with the Proprietors for the general intereſt; but at the ſame time, he thought ſome confidence ſhould be placed in the hands of the Directors.

This day when his Majeſty approached Spithead, he was ſaluted from every ſhip, and during the diſſipation of the ſmoke, the Kent, the Dublin, the Albion, the Ocean dreſſed, and hoiſted their colours; the alteration in their appearance was made in a moment. The Kent was the moſt ſuperbly ornamented of any in the fleet, having at leaſt ſeven colours to the others five: the number ſhe is ſaid to have hoiſted is four hundred, every one different from the other.

After the King had dined on board the Barfleur, he went on board the Auguſta yacht, and ſailed round the fleet till near ſeven, when the yacht made for the harbour, but was becalmed about South-ſea Caſtle, where his Majeſty got into a royal barge, and was rowed into the harbour, and up to the dock yard, amidſt the acclamations of multitudes, the firing of cannon, the ringing of the bells, and all the tokens of joy which could be ſhewn."

Thurſday 24.

This morning his Majeſty reviewed the 20th regiment of foot on the Rope walk, and afterwards got into his chaiſe privately and took a view of the Common, South-ſea Caſtle, &c. About nine o'clock he returned. After dreſſing, he proceeded in the uſual ſtate to the Governor's, where he had a crowded levee, and then went on board the Barfleur, where he promoted Vice Admiral Pye, of the Blue, to the rank of Admiral of the ſame ſquadron which was announced to the whole fleet by the Admiral's hoiſting his flag at the mizen top, which was immediately ſaluted by the two lines. Soon after this, his Majeſty was moſt graciouſly pleaſed to confer the honour of KNIGHTS BANNERET, on the following Flag Officers and Commanders under the Royal Standard, who kneeling, kiſſed hands upon the occaſion:—Admirals Pye and Spry—Capts. Knight, Bickerton, and Vernon.

After dining as uſual on board the Barfleur, he went on board the Charlotte yacht about five o'clock, which made ſeveral trips through the different diviſions of the fleet, and at laſt having a fine breeze, ſhe ſtretched out to the eaſtward quite in the offing, till ſhe was hardly diſcernible. His Majeſty returned about nine o'clock, under a general ſalute of ſhips, caſtles, batteries, &c as uſual, and landed at the Dock.

Commiſſioner Hughes is created a Baronet.

Was held a court of Common-hall for the election of city officers for the year enſuing, when the Chamberlain, Bridgemaſters, Aleconnors, Auditors, and others were continued, two of the Auditors only excepted, in whoſe room Meſſrs. Nicholſon and Piper were elected. After this the

names

names of the ſeveral gentlemen eligible to the office of Sheriff were ſeverally read over, when the ſhow of hands appeared for Meſſrs. Kirkman, Plomer, and Stephen Sayre; but Mr. Kirkman having declined, the ſheriffs returned Meſſrs. Sayre and Plomer as duly elected, after which they both addreſſed the Livery in ſhort but ſpirited ſpeeches, which gained them great applauſe. On this occaſion Mr. Allen diſtinguiſhed himſelf, and took the opportunity of requeſting of Mr. Serjeant Glynn the City Recorder, to give his opinion on this queſtion, Whether the Livery aſſembled in Common-hall had, or had not, a right to enter upon the conſideration of any matter relative to their privileges, or in which their intereſts as a public body, were naturally concerned? the late Recorder having determined the queſtion in the negative. The Serjeant ſaid, that in his opinion, there could be no doubt of that right. Mr. Allen moved that the Serjeant's opinion might be recorded, which was unanimouſly agreed to. Previous to this motion and to the election, he had moved that the inſtructions which were laſt year delivered to the city members ſhould be recorded, which inſtructions being read, they were unanimouſly approved, and ordered to be recorded as the ſenſe of the Livery.

Friday 25.

This morning his Majeſty got up before five o'clock, to take an accurate ſurvey of the ramparts, baſtions, platforms, out-works, &c. and expreſſed the higheſt ſatisfaction. He next went all over the new works, where the ground is ploughing up for the out-works, &c. and examined the twelve horſe-plough with the ſtricteſt attention, being highly pleaſed with that inſtrument. About ten o'clock he went in the uſual ſtate on board the Barfleur, and then into the Charlotte Yacht, when a ſignal of one gun was given for Vice Admiral Lord Edgecumbe's ſquadron of the Blue to get under weigh; which being complied with, the different ſalutes paſſed between the two fleets, and Lord Edgecumbe's immediately convoyed the Royal Yacht to St. Helen's, where they alſo brought to. Here his Majeſty dined on board the Yacht, and promoted Rear Admiral Lord Edgecumbe of the Blue, to be Vice Admiral of the White, who kiſſed hands on the occaſion, and hoiſted the St. George at the foretop. At five, his Majeſty's Yacht got under weigh, and ſtood in for the harbour under a general ſalute of the above ſquadron, the wind blowing very freſh, and the King continuing on quarter-deck, nearly the whole day.

During his ſtay here, the different Lieutenants of the fleet were rowed on board the Charlotte, and had the honour of kiſſing his Majeſty's hand.

About ſeven, the Charlotte brought up within a mile of the harbour's mouth, the King remaining on board till dark, in order to obſerve the general fire, which was well planned to give him an idea of a beſieged citadel. The walls were lined entirely round with two ranks of infantry, conſiſting of the 20th, 36th, 66th, 31ſt, and 2d regiments of marines, artillery, &c. in order to fire a *feu de joy*, when he went on board his barge. Accordingly at ten o'clock, a ſignal of the lights was given from the Charlotte that he was diſembarked, when the cannon began playing from right to left, all round the garriſon, and immediately the infantry catched it, and returned it from left to right; which *feu de joy* was repeated thrice, and afterwards three general cheers were given, which made the very heavens reſound. Landing at the Dock, minute guns were fired all night till the Royal departure.

Thus ended the Royal viſit at Portſmouth; a meaſure that has endeared the King to his faithful ſubjects more than I can poſſibly expreſs, and does honour to thoſe who preſided over the different departments.

Saturday 26.

His Majeſty ſet out from the Commiſſioner's houſe, on his return to Kew, at three quarters after ſix o'clock, having been graciouſly pleaſed to order the following ſums to be diſtributed, viz.

To the artificers, workmen, and labourers of the Dock yard, Victualling-office, and Gun-wharf, 1500l.

To the companies of the Barfleur and Auguſta Yacht, and the crew of His Majeſty's barge, 350l.

To the poor of Portſmouth, Portſea, and Goſport, 250l.

His Majeſty was alſo pleaſed to make ſome other ſmaller gratuities; and to releaſe the priſoners confined in Portſmouth goal for debt.

His Majeſty was ſaluted by a triple diſcharge of all the cannon round the fortifications, as well as of thoſe of South Sea Caſtle and Block Houſe Fort, and by a ſalute of twenty one guns on paſſing Portſea bridge. Many thouſands of people attended the chaiſe, with the loudeſt acclamations, to the end of the Mayor's juriſdiction; and at every place, through which his Majeſty paſſed, there were the ſtrongeſt demonſtrations of joy. At Godalming a band of muſic, accompanied by the voices of all the inhabitants, played God Save the King, the whole way thro' the town: at Guilford the ſtreet was lined with the inhabitants: the gentry, who were aſſembled at one of the public houſes, ſaluted his Majeſty as he paſſed with the colours of the town.

Throughout the whole of his Majeſty's journey there were numerous aſſemblies of people in every place where his Majeſty paſſed,

paſſed, expreſſing, in the warmeſt manner, their duty and affection, and their joy at ſeeing their Sovereign amongſt them.

About two o'clock in the afternoon the King arrived in perfect health at Kew. *Gazette*

After the King's arrival the new born Princeſs, daughter of their Royal Highneſſes the Duke and Ducheſs of Glouceſter, was privately baptized by the Lord Biſhop of St. David's at Glouceſter-houſe, by the name of Sophia Matilda. The Princeſs Amelia in perſon, and their Royal Highneſſes the Duke and Ducheſs of Cumberland being ſponſors.

Wedneſday 30.

When the King firſt arrived at Portſmouth, the Mayor, Recorder Aldermen and Burgeſſes of the town, waited on his Majeſty with the following addreſs:

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

"We the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Burgeſſes of the town of Portſmouth, humbly beg leave to pay our duty to your Majeſty, and to congratulate your Majeſty upon your arrival in this town.

"Nothing can give us greater joy and ſatisfaction, than to ſee your Majeſty ſhewing ſo much attention, and doing ſo much honour, to the Glory and Bulwark of theſe kingdoms. We deſire to expreſs the warmeſt affection for your Majeſty's perſon and government; and to offer our earneſt prayers, that the fleet may ever prove victorious under the auſpices of your Majeſty, and your Royal Family; and redound to the Glory of the Sovereign of the Britiſh Empire."

They were all received very graciouſly, and had the honour to kiſs the King's hand; after which his Majeſty was pleaſed to confer the honour of Knighthood on John Carter, Eſq; the Mayor of Portſmouth.—*London Gazette.*

By the Eaſt India bill now filled up, and printed with the amendments, the ſalary of the Governor General is to be 25,000l. per annum, and that of the four Council 10,000l. per annum each, who are nominated in the act; and the ſalary of the Chief Juſtice is to be 8000l. and the three other judges 6000l. each. the judges to be appointed by his Majeſty.

By the bill for granting to his Majeſty the ſum of 1,400,000l for the relief of the Eaſt India Company, it is provided, that, if the Company ſhould not accept of the loan on the terms preſcribed by the act, the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury may apply the ſame in diſcharge of the Company's debts, particularly of thoſe due to Government; and all the profits of the Company are to be paid into the Exchequer, half yearly, towards making good the principal and intereſt of thoſe debts ſo diſcharged

The bill for regulating the aſſize of bread enacts, That, after the 29th of the enſuing September, bread *may* be made of the flour of wheat, which flour without any mixture ſhall be the whole produce of the grain, the bran or hull only excepted, and expoſed to ſale, and called ſtandard wheaten bread; and makers ſhall mark the ſame with the capital letters S. W. Theſe ſtandard wheaten loaves ſhall weigh as follows: a peck loaf ſeventeen pounds ſix ounces, avoirdupois; and a half peck eight pounds eleven ounces; a quartern loaf four pounds five ounces and an half avoirdupois. The prices are to be in reſpective proportion to each other, and to the wheaten and houſhould bread made as the law directs; that is to ſay, that the ſame weight of wheaten bread as coſts eight-pence, the ſame weight of this ſtandard wheaten bread ſhall coſt ſeven-pence; and ſo in proportion.

Any baker may make a coarſer kind of bread even than the ſtandard wheaten, provided it be ſold under the price of the houſhold bread. Any perſon or perſons whatever, after the 29th of September next, may make and bake for ſale, and ſell, any bread allowed by law to be ſold; and ſuch perſon ſhall be liable to no proſecution for the ſame.

By an account laid before the Houſe of Commons, of the number of horſes exported from England, from January 5, 1750, to January 5, 1772, the numbers appeared to be, during fourteen years *peace*, 21,348; during eight years *war*, 7,781; ſo that in twenty-two years 29,131 horſes were exported.

The total number of Proprietors of Eaſt-India ſtock, with their qualifications, as they ſtood in the Company's books the 4th of March laſt, is as follows:

Engliſh Proprietors poſſeſſing 1000l. ſtock and upwards, 487—Stock 1,018,398l. 19s. 11d.

Foreign ditto poſſeſſing 1000l ſtock and upwards, 325—Stock 890,940l 17s.

Total Proprietors of 1000l. ſtock, 812—Total ſtock 1,909,339l 16s. 11d.

Engliſh Proprietors poſſeſſing 500l. ſtock and upwards (not amounting to 1000l.) 1246—Stock 634,464l. 1s. 8d.

Foreign ditto poſſeſſing 500l. ſtock and upwards (not amounting to 1000l.) 95—Stock 50,226l.

Total Proprietors of 500l. ſtock, 1341—Total ſtock 684,720l. 1s. 8d.

The foreign mails brought an account of a battle being fought on the banks of the Danube between the Ruſſians and Turks, in which the latter were defeated, with the loſs of 10,000 men. On the other ſide, a conſiderable advantage is ſaid to be gained over the Ruſſians by the Turks, in the ſea of Azoph; but neither of theſe accounts are yet confirmed.

A company, compoſed of a thouſand families from Dantzic, have aſked liberty of the King of France, that they may ſettle in the

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the fuburb of St. Lazare, at Marſeilles, where they propoſe to build themſelves houſes, to carry on new manufactures, and to build a number of veſſels to export them to all parts. The magiſtrates of the above city, to whom the above memoir has been ſent, aſſembled the 3d ult. to take it into conſideration.

By a ſtorm of thunder and lightning that happened lately in the electorate of Saxony, the whole town of Rhichenback is entirely reduced to aſhes. The effects of the lightning were ſo ſudden and ſo very rapid, that the inhabitants had the greateſt difficulty to eſcape from the flames, without time to remove any part of their goods. The officers and ſoldiers of the Elector's regiment of cavalry, which was in the garriſon in that town, had all their baggage burnt.

Accounts have been received of tumults and inſurrections in different parts of France on account of the dearneſs of bread. In Guyenne the peaſants have armed themſelves, and ranged all over the province, breaking open and plundering the magazines, bakers ſhops, &c. At Bourdeaux above 2,000 peaſants aſſembled on the banks of the river, and ſtopped every veſſel that had corn on board; and, at Alby, the people became ſo deſperate thro' diſtreſs, that upwards of forty unfortunate wretches loſt their lives, and with them the Mayor of the place and his Lieutenant. The Parliament of Thouloufe, in conſequence of this inſurrection, has cauſed 200 perſons to be taken up.

Four men of war, borrowed by the King of Portugal of the States-General, are ſail'd to the W. Indies. The States to be allowed 300,000l. for the uſe of them for five years.

A large company being on a party of pleaſure in the river Tagus, in the King's barge, a ſudden ſquall overſet the veſſel off the Caſcaes, whereby ſeveral perſons were drowned. The company conſiſted of the Earl of Findlater (a Scotch nobleman), his Lady and daughter, the young Count de Lippe (a German Colonel in the ſervice of Portugal), the Abbe de Saldanha (brother to the Archbiſhop of Liſbon), two ſons of the French conſul, and ſeveral of the Portugueſe nobility and gentry. The perſons loſt were, two black ſervants, the Count de Lippe, the Archbiſhop's brother, and three young ladies, daughters to the Chief Juſtice of Liſbon. The reſt were ſaved by ſome fiſhing boats belonging to the Caſcaes.

The conferences at Bucharеſt are entirely broken off, without hope of ſeeing them renewed.

War has been publicly proclaimed at Madrid againſt the Moors.

A Jew died lately at Berlin, who left immenſe ſums of money in a variety of odd legacies, and, amongſt the reſt, a million of ducats to the King of Pruſſia: he ſent to the King, who came to him the day before he died, when he read this part of the will to his Majeſty, and then ſaid, "You have taken from me as much already againſt my will, but of this I make you a free gift."

By the laſt advices from Lauſanne we learn, that Count Rantzau, (who ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the late revolution in Denmark) after a reſidence of ſome time at that place, in the character of an apothecary from Francfort, had lately retired from thence, on finding himſelf diſcovered.

Authentic intelligence has been received from Hiſpaniola, of the arrival of ſix ſhips of the line, two frigates, and ſome tranſports, with 500 land-forces on board, from Old France. The troops, with a quantity of cannon and ammunition, landed at the French ſettlements on that iſland, and the ſhips are preparing for a cruize. The Princeſs Amelia, Sir George Rodney, was preparing to ſail for England, being recalled, but, on the above intelligence, Sir George held a council of war, and it was reſolved, that he ſhould not, as yet, return.

News has been received at Vienna of a dangerous inſurrection among the new-reiſed troops who were embodied in the frontier provinces, eſpecially in Croatia, where they have murdered their Commander and moſt of the other officers, plundered the military cheſt, and then marched off for Turkey.

It is ſaid, their Majeſties will lie one night at going down to Oxford next month, and another in coming up, at Bleneheim-houſe, the ſeat of the Duke of Marlborough, where the moſt ſplendid preparations are making for their reception.

The clauſe in the will of the late Wm. Temple, Eſq; by which he bequeathed a legacy to Mr. Wilkes of 500l. is couched in the following terms,—"for his ſtre-"nuous exertions in the cauſe of liberty, "and his glorious and noble defence of "the Engliſh Conſtitution, againſt a ſeries "of deſpotic, tyrannical, and wicked "miniſters."

The Ducheſs Dowager of Portland, in commiſeration to the widows and children of the three unfortunate men who were killed on board the Centaur Man of War at Portſmouth, (as mentioned p. 243.) and of one of the wounded men who is ſince dead in the hoſpital, has given 100 guineas to be diſtributed among them.

Among other ſtrange cuſtoms of Manors in England, it is ſaid, there is one, that whenever the King comes to Lotheby Manor, near Guilford, in Surry, the Lord (who is at preſent Colonel Molineux) is to preſent his Majeſty with *three Wheats*. Lotheby Manor lies in the road to Portſmouth, and his Majeſty went through it. Query Whether Col. Molineux performed the cuſtom?"

BIRTHS.

THE Countess of Molton—a daughter.

Lady Viscountess Montcashell—a son.

May 29. Duchess of Gloucester—a daughter.

31. Lady of Col. Winwood—a son.

June 1. Duchess of Grafton—a son.

2. Lady of Sir James Cockburn, Bart.—a son.

12. Lady of Governor Verelst—a son.

MARRIAGES.

JAMES Foster, Esq. Mayor of East Farleigh, Kent, to Miss Grant.

Rev. Dr. Fowell, Rector of Bishopsbourn and Chertham, Kent, to Miss Susannah Alkin, of Canterbury.

The Rev. Mr. Blaking, of Heighington, Durham, to Miss Young, of Grange.

May 27. Tho. Calvert, Esq. Albury, Herts, to Miss Calvert.

30. Henry Pemberton, Esq. Lower Grosvenor-street, to Miss Tanner, of Argyle-Buildings.

31. Capt. Horneck, of the 3d reg. of foot-guards, to Miss Keppel, daughter of the late Earl of Albemarle.

June 1. Capt. Onslow, nephew to the Right Hon. Lord Onslow, to Miss Michell, daughter of the late Com. Michell.

Henry Etherington, Esq. Kingston upon Hull, to Miss Cave, daughter of Sir Thomas Cave, of Stanford-hall.

Osmond Beauvoir, Esq. Great Titchfield-Street, to Miss Norbury, of St. Martin's in the Fields.

3. Right Hon. Lord Dunboyne, to Miss Macnamara, niece to Stephen Creaghe Butler, Esq.

5. John Trevannion, Esq. New Broad-street, to Miss Boyd, of Danson, Kent.

6. Henry Whitfield, Esq. Oxford-street, to Miss Elliot, Poland-Street.

7. Tho. Fairling, Esq. Kensington Grave-Pits, to Miss Delany, of Acton.

10. Nath. Sprigg, Esq. Barnes, Surry, to Miss Benfield, Lombard-Street.

Dan. Saunders, Esq. Henrietta-street, to Miss Bulmore, Clapham.

Major Gen. John Scott, to Miss Dundas, daughter of Rob Dundas, Ld. President of the Court of Sessions, Scotland.

12. Rev. Mr. Ord, to Miss Mary Norman, of Henley upon Thames.

13 Henry Maulins, Esq. Berkeley-squ. to Miss Crump, Hanover-square.

John Wicks, Esq. Harley-street, to Miss Creswell, Poland-Street.

15. Hon. Capt. Conway, son of Ld. Hertford, to Miss Delme, Grosvenor-square, niece to Lord Ravensworth.

John Hudson, Esq. Hatton-street, Holborn, to Miss Swinde y, of the same place.

Counsellor Lucas, Gray's-Inn, to Mrs. Baker, Norwich.

18. Richard Brown, Esq. Upper Clapton, to Miss Moore, Hackney.

Peter Draylor, Esq. Berkley-square, to Miss Tate, Great Marlborough-street.

20 Theo. Mayhew, Esq. captain in the guards, to Miss Foster, of Theobalds, Hertfordshire.

22. James Webster, Esq. Harley-str. to Miss Thompson, Upper Brook-street.

DEATHS.

THE Hon. Othniel Beale, Esq. President of his Majesty's Council at Charles-Town, America.

Capt. Jacob Lobb, of his Majesty's sloop King Fisher, North Carolina.

Philip Baggot, Esq. at Harwich.

Rev. Geo. Beaumont, Rector of St. Nicholas's, Nottingham.

John Kirk, Esq Retford, Nottinghamsh.

The Right Hon. Margaret Viscountess Dowager of Strathallen.

Edw. Newland, Esq; Cranham, Gloucestershire.

Rev. Cha. Rugge, Exeter Col. Oxford.

Rev. Rich. Blackmore, Rector of St. James's parish, Shaftsbury.

Matthew Paynton, Esq; Hackney.

Tho. Hassell, Esq. of Throp, in the East Riding of Yorkshire.

Rev. Mr. Todd, Vicar of Hollingbourn, Kent.

John Gun, Esq; of Caithness, Scotland.

Sir Alex. Bennerman, Bart. Harsley, Yorkshire.

Ja. Rooke, Esq. of Biggsweare, Gloucestershire.

Col. Charles Todd, in the East India Company's service.

May 18. Capt. Ja. Moutray, at Dumfermline, Scotland.

19. Jos. Harris, Esq. a master shipwright, of his Majesty's yard at Chatham.

20. Prince Charles of Mechlenburg-Strelitz, aged 14 Months.

28. Sam. Touchet, Esq; late a merchant in the city, suddenly.

30. Sir Chandos Hoskyns, Bt. of Warewood, Herefordshire.

John Richards, Esq; Young-st. Kensingt.

31. Milton Brakes, Esq; Hanover-sq.

June 1. Rev. Mr. Adkin, Rector of Wheaton, Norfolk.

2. Lady of Henry Seymour, Esq member for Huntingdon.

T. Masserer, Esq; Suffolk-str. Oxford-str.

— Cooley, Esq; at Theobalds, Yorksh.

3. Rev. Henry Shove, Vicar of Doddington, Kent.

Henry Girle. Esq. Hackney.

4. Jacob Tomlinson, Esq; at Brompton.

Rob. Hamilton, Esq. of Bourtree-hill, Scotland.

5. Rev. Tho. Thompson, Vicar of Eltham Kent.

Henry Weate, Esq; Bristol.

6. Fran. Carew, Esq; Islington.

Cha. Lewis, Esq. Chelsea.

7. John Fearnside, collector of the customs in the port of Wisbich.

Wm. Hill, Esq. of the royal navy, in Coldbath-fields.

Lady of Ambrose Childerton, Esq; Park-street, Grosvenor-square, in child-bed.

9. Gen. Leighton, Col. of the 32d reg. of foot.

Stephen Milleden, Esq; Chelsea.

10. Walter Stanford Esq; Marylebone.

Rob. Ward, Esq. of York, at Wood end.

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11. Edmund Maſon, Eſq; one of the hon. commiſſioners of the navy.

12. Sir Arch. Denham, Bart. Weſtfkield, Scotland.

Hugh Fraſer, Eſq; Powis, Scotland.

13. Robert Crowe, Eſq; Cheſſea.

14. Tho. Reighton, Eſq. Parliament ſtr.

15. Rev. Oliver Noy, diſſenting Preacher, Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, Bloomſbury.

16. Rd. Edwards, Eſq; and Admiral, on half-pay.

19. Gracchus Peachey, Eſq; Foot's Cray, Kent.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

REV. Mr. Eyre — to Holme Preb. Yorkſhire.

Rev. John Nelſon — to Skipworth V. Yorkſhire.

Rev. Mr. Church — to Gosforth L. Newcaſtle.

Rev. Dr. Croſs—to St. Clement Danes, R.

Rev. Wm. Elwall—to Stains, V. Middleſex.

Rev. John Fiſher—to Preſton V. Dorſetſhire.

Rev. Mr. Bates—to Freckenham R. Suffolk.

Rev. Mr. Oldham—to Norton R. near Bury St. Edmund's.

Rev. T. Stevens—to Hethe R. Oxford.

Rev. Mr. Wallis—to St. John's R. Cornwall.

Rev. Joſ. Hoole — to Bradley R. Southampton, cum Winterbourne Baſſett R. Wiltſhire.

Rev. Wm. Camplin—to Maiſey-Hampton R. Glouceſterſhire.

Rev. Rd. Wilſon—to Desford R. Leiceſterſhire.

Rev. John Coles—to Duloe V. Cornwall, cum Calſtow R.

Rev. Dr. Gooch—Commiſſary and Official of the Archdeaconry of Suffolk.

Rev. Ed. Cotes—to Sherborne V. Dorſetſhire.

Rev. Wm. Burford, D. D. Prebendary of Canterbury, to the Rectory of Datchworth, Hertfordſhire.

Rev. Robert Stedman, B. A. to the Vicarage of Willeſborough, Kent.

Promotions Civil.

FRANCIS Burton, Eſq; appointed Comptroller of the Duties upon Salt and Rock Salt.

Wm. Campbell, Eſq. appointed Captain General and Commander in Chief of South-Carolina, America.

Fran. Legge, Eſq; — Capt. Gen. and Gov. in Chief of Nova Scotia, America.

Alex. Brown, Eſq.—to be his Majeſty's Conſul at Drontheim, Norway.

Wm. Fleming, Eſq;—a Clerk of his Majeſty's Privy Seal.

Robert Gunning, Eſq; made a Knight of the Bath

Henry Haſtings, Eſq; made Somerſet Herald.

Pat. Tonyn, Eſq;—Capt. General and Governor in Chief of Eaſt Florida.

B——NK——TS.

FRANCES and Hannah Gore, Jermyn-ſtreet, Milliners.

Rd. Jackſon, Fiſh-ſtreet-hill, Inſurance-broker.

Wm. Tomlin, Southwark, baker.

Tho. Hughes, Kenſington, coach maſter.

Robert Armiſtead and Francis Philpot, Southwark, glaſs makers.

Moſes Ledeſma, Leadenhall-ſtr. grocer.

Na. Harmer, Biſley, Glouceſterſh. clothier.

John Eyre, Crookhill, Derbyſh. dealer.

Joſ. Bland, Tower-hill, merchant.

Rob. Lindo, Lambeth, timber merchant

Edward Baugh, Orange ſtreet, Red Lion ſquare, glazier

John Judſon, jun. Weedon Beck, Northamptonſhire, innholder

Mary Davis, Stourbridge, Worceſterſhire, ſhopkeeper

Challen Miller, Chicheſter, wine merch.

Chriſt. Greaves, Hope, Derbyſhire, dealer

Roger Owen, Bridewell Precinct, weaver

Jn. Gardner, Romſey, Southampton, clothier

William Woodhouſe, Landovery, Carmarthenſhire, innholder

Jn. Browne, Richmond Buildings, merch.

Samuel Nathan, Whitechapel, merchant

Joſeph Vaux, Cornhill, haberdaſher

Iſaac Mallortie, Hammerſmith, merchant

Phillip Oſborne, Roſs, Herefordſh. tanner

Benj. Baker, Beccles, Suffolk, ſhopkeeper

Thomas Smith, Butcher row, upholder

Richard Harvey, Holbrooke, Derbyſhire, ſhopkeeper

Sam. Akers, Uttoxeter, Staffordſh. butcher

Duncan Clarke, Lombard ſtreet, merchant

Rd. Painter, Bunhill row, coal merchant

John Mallard, Camborn, Cornwall, grocer

George Caſs, Leeds, Yorkſhire, grocer

John and James Allen, Lawrence lane, warehouſemen

George Reddock, and James Libbon, Swithin's lane, hatters

John Purſer, St. Giles's, brewer

John Mitchiſon, Newcaſtle upon Tyne, plumber

David Melville, Bulwell, Nottinghamſhire, hoſier

Joſeph Yewart, Liverpool, merchant

William Brooke, of London, merchant

Caleb Weaver, of Chriſt Church, Spitalfields, butcher

Mary Aungier, Bromley, Middleſex, dyer

Elizabeth and Ann Wilmot, Birmingham, milliners

Tho. Hays, Maldon, Eſſex, tallowchandler

PRICES of STOCKS.

	May 29.	June 29.
Bank Stock	130¼	140⅝
India Stock	142¾	ſhut.
3 per Cent. reduced	84⅜	85⅞
3 per Cent. Conſol.	85 86½	ſhut.
Long Ann.		

The *Gentleman's Magazine:*

London Gazette
Daily Advertiſer
PublicAdvertiſer
Public Ledger
Gazetteer
StJames'sChron
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd'sEvening,
Monday, Wedneſday, Friday.
Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Briſtol 3

St. JOHN's Gate.

York 2 pape
Dublin 7
Newcaſtle 2
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glaſgow
Ipſwich
Norwich
Exeter
Glouceſter
Saliſbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worceſter
Stamford
Nottingham
Cheſter
Mancheſter
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For JULY, 1773.

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By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at St. JOHN's GATE.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from July 5, to July 10, 1773.

	Wheat		Rye		Bar.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	7	3	3	6	3	1	2	0	3	3
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	7	5	0	0	3	4	2	5	3	10
Surry	7	4	0	0	0	0	2	4	4	3
Hertford	7	5	0	0	0	0	2	5	4	3
Bedford	7	1	5	1	3	10	2	2	4	2
Cambridge	7	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	4
Huntingdon	6	7	0	0	3	9	2	2	3	11
Northampton	6	3	0	0	3	10	2	1	4	2
Rutland	6	0	0	0	4	6	0	0	4	0
Leiceſter	6	0	4	7	3	11	2	1	4	4
Nottingham	5	9	3	8	3	6	2	6	4	4
Derby	6	4	0	0	0	0	2	7	4	8
Stafford	5	8	3	10	0	0	2	6	4	6
Shropſhire	6	2	4	6	3	11	2	6	4	8
Hereford	6	2	0	0	3	9	2	6	0	0
Worceſter	6	0	4	2	4	1	3	11	4	10
Warwick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glouceſter	7	3	0	0	3	10	2	7	5	1
Wiltſhire	7	1	0	0	3	9	2	5	4	8
Berks	7	1	2	0	3	7	2	5	4	2
Oxford	6	11	0	0	3	9	2	7	4	3
Bucks	7	0	0	0	3	9	2	5	4	0

COUNTIES upon the COAST.								
Eſſex	7	1	3	8	3	8	2	3	3	8
Suffolk	6	8	3	4	3	0	2	1	3	2
Norfolk	6	3	3	3	2	9	2	2	0	0
Lincoln	5	9	4	3	3	3	1	9	3	6
York	5	4	3	2	0	0	2	1	3	8
Durham	5	4	3	10	0	0	2	1	3	11
Northumberland	5	2	4	0	3	4	2	1	3	10
Cumberland	6	9	4	1	3	0	2	0	0	0
Weſtmoreland	6	7	0	0	3	1	2	3	0	9
Lancaſhire	7	0	0	0	3	0	2	2	3	7
Cheſhire	6	6	0	0	3	10	2	7	0	0
Monmouth	6	10	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0
Somerſet	7	6	5	3	0	0	2	6	4	6
Devon	6	10	0	0	3	6	2	5	0	0
Cornwall	6	9	3	0	3	5	2	8	0	0
Dorſet	6	11	0	0	3	6	2	2	4	9
Hampſhire	6	7	0	0	3	4	2	2	4	2
Suſſex	6	5	0	0	3	0	2	3	4	0
Kent	6	9	0	0	3	3	0	1	3	4
WALES.										
North Wales	6	4	4	11	3	11	2	9	5	0
South Wales	5	7	4	9	3	2	2	9	3	4

A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for AUGUST, 1772.

Auguſt 1772	Wind.		Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	W S W	little	29 7	66	chiefly cloudy in the day, wet evening
2	W S W	freſh	29 6	65	ſeveral ſhowers, but chiefly bright
3	Ditto		29 6½	63	Ditto
4	W S W	little	29 9	63	dull morning, very fine bright day
5	S W	ditto	30 0½	65	heavy, cloſe, ſultry day
6	Ditto		30 0½	67	Ditto
7	Ditto		30 0	69	Ditto
8	S W	freſh	29 9	68	many flying clouds, and ſhews for rain
9	Ditto		29 8½	64	ſome flying clouds, but a fine day
10	W	freſh	29 8½	62	Ditto
11	W N W	ditto	29 9	61	ſome black clouds, a ſmart ſhower or two
12	N	little	29 9½	60	an exceeding bright day
13	N N W	ditto	30 0½	61	Ditto
14	N N E	little	29 5½	60	a heavy cloudy day
15	Ditto		29 8½	60	chiefly cloudy, very little ſun
16	Ditto		29 7	64	cloudy and ſunſhine at intervals
17	W S W	little	29 6	62	a very fine ſummer's day
18	Ditto		29 5½	62	very bright and very hot
19	S S E	little	29 5	63	Ditto
20	Ditto		29 4½	63	a dull day, with ſeveral ſhowers
21	W S W	ſtrong	29 5	63	heavy morning, wet mid day, fair afternoon
22	S W	ditto	29 8	63	many ſmart ſhowers in the day
23	Ditto		29 7	63	heavy dull morning, very wet afternoon
24	Ditto	ſtormy	29 6	60	a very coarſe day, with a few ſhowers
25	Ditto		29 5½	56	Ditto
26	Ditto	freſh	29 8	58	many flying clouds, but a fine day
27	N E	little	29 8	60	a fine bright day, cloudy evening
28	E S E	freſh	29 8	62	many flying clouds, but a fine day
29	S W	little	29 8½	65	bright morning, wet mid day, fair afternoon
30	Ditto	freſh	29 8	65	a very fine bright day
31	Ditto		29 6	66	a very wet day

Bill of Mortality from June 22, to July 27, 1773.

Chriſtened.			Buried.		
Males	760	1513	Males	861	1714
Females	753		Females	853	

Whereof have died under two years old 546

Peck Loaf 2s. 3d.

Between					
2 and 5	136	50 and 60	134
5 and 10	55	60 and 70	107
10 and 20	81	70 and 80	89
20 and 30	158	80 and 90	35
30 and 40	199	90 and 100	8
40 and 50	174		

THE
Gentleman's Magazine;
For JULY, 1773.

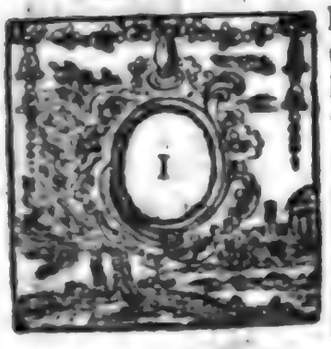
DEBATES *in* PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from p. 263.)

Tuesday, Feb. 23.

At half after three, the order of the day being called for, Sir William M—dith opened the debate as follows:

Mr. SPEAKER,



HAVE a motion to make relative to the "Subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles, or any other test which may be required of persons at their matriculation at either of our Universities;" and that this may be taken under consideration, I humbly move, Sir, for your quitting the chair.

To evince the propriety of taking this matter into consideration, I beg leave, Sir, to read a passage from a pamphlet written by a learned and very celebrated Divine of the Church of England. The passage is as follows:—"But as to the youth, who at their MATRICULATION are enjoined Subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles, in compassion to their tender years, let them, in God's name, have every indulgence; let the custom, with respect to them, be laid aside."

This, Sir, is a quotation from a performance bearing the Dean of Gloucester's name; a performance penned professedly in DEFENCE of Subscription; a performance which may be supposed to contain the substance of every thing that can be said upon the occasion!

Sir R-g-r N-dig-e.] I do confess, Sir, I am somewhat surprized at the motion proposed by the Honourable Gentleman. I thought we had finally and for ever determined the point. Last year, Sir, we had a set of PETITIONERS, who solicited relief in matters of Subscription; their Petition met with that reception it in my opinion richly deserved: and doth the motion proposed by the Honourable Gentleman deserve a better fate? Is it not virtually included in the Petition brought in last year? For I do contend, Sir, that, under whatever appearance it may be moved, the tendency of the motion is the same; it is to set open the doors of the church, and to admit within her pale dissenters of every denomination. I, for my part, Sir, am heartily against the motion; and therefore shall vote for your NOT quitting the chair.

W. lb—e El—s.] I am entirely against the motion proposed by the Honourable Gentleman, and have many reasons why I think this House should not at all intermeddle with affairs of the kind. The several statutes confirmed by Act of Parliament to the two Universities, are clear and explicit; by them they are empowered to make such regulations for the government of their own body, as they in their wisdom, aided by experience, shall deem fit. Now, Sir, the question seems to be, whether the regulations the Universities have thought proper to make are such as have a national tendency to a national *good* or a national *evil?* I could urge various reasons in support of the former part of the question; but not farther to intrude on the patience of the House, I shall only proceed to declare, that, in my opinion, the calling on the legislative power to controul, by a solemn act of its own, the solemn acts of a body, so venerable, so important, and so truly consequential, as either of the Universities; I say, Sir, the calling on the legislative power in this manner, and for this end, is a mode of proceeding highly injudicious, highly imprudent, and so deserving censure, that I shall

not

not ſcruple openly to profeſs my diſlike of the meaſure, by voting, Sir, for your NOT quitting the chair.

Mr. *D—deſw—ll.*] Since we ſeem to be entering into the quinteſſence of the debate, I may be indulged in expreſſing my concern that the gentleman who ſpoke laſt ſhould have ſat down, without giving us *ſome* of thoſe *various* reaſons he tells us he *could* urge, to prove that the Univerſities, in ſo regulating their affairs as to require ſubſcriptions from *children* to the Thirty nine Articles, have acted conſiſtent with the *national good*. Since, however, the gentleman hath not thought proper to gratify our wiſhes, I ſhall beg leave to take up the debate upon his own ground.

The ſubſcription required from lads to the Thirty-nine Articles at their matriculation is, according to the Honourable Gentleman, "a Univerſity regulation which hath a tendency to promote a national good." This, Sir, is the point I controvert, this the poſition I moſt peremptorily deny. 'Tis true, Sir, I may be ſaid to ſpeak rather partially, for I have myſelf a ſon at Oxford; but it is alſo true, that the paternal feelings would incline me to lean on that ſide moſt favourable to his actions: but, Sir, I aſk, what *private*, much leſs *national* good, can accrue from a youth's ſubſcribing formularies, not one ſyllable of which it is poſſible for him to underſtand? That a boy at ſixteen ſhould comprehend the nice diſtinctions and ſcholaſtic ſubtleties contained in the Articles, is not to be expected: why therefore burden his conſcience? why tie him down to profeſſions, the very meaning of which he is an entire ſtranger to? For Prieſts much may be alledged; and even for others who take degrees, plauſible reaſons might be ſuggeſted; but none of theſe are applicable to youths at their matriculation; and nothing like a ſhadow of a reaſon being to be urged in favour of the practice, the private utility ceaſes; the national one falls to the ground; the judiciouſneſs of the Honourable Gentleman's motion remains unrefuted; and unleſs it be contended that this Houſe hath not a competent juriſdiction in theſe matters, there can, in my opinion, be no impropriety in your *quitting* the chair, in order that we may proceed to a fair and candid diſcuſſion of the motion

W-lb-e Ell-s] Unleſs particularly alluded to, I ſhould not, Sir, riſe thus a ſecond time to ſolicit the patient attention of this honourable Houſe. It was from a diſinclination to trouble the Houſe, that I contented myſelf with *intimating* only, that I *could* offer reaſons in ſupport of my opinion; I am now called upon, and muſt publicly declare them.

I ſhall conſider, Sir, the matter of debate before us both in a *private* and in a *national* point of view, thus endeavouring to obviate the objections rather glanced at than urged by the honourable gentleman who ſpoke laſt.

The two great ſeminaries of learning, *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, were inſtituted for the inſtruction of youth in ſound learning, and the promotion of the national eſtabliſhed religion of the country: now, Sir, as religion ſhould ever go hand in hand with learning, the youth at one of the Univerſities (*Oxford*) are taught to ſubſcribe certain *formularies* (as the honourable gentleman is pleaſed to call them), which I look upon as an act ſomewhat equivalent to that which goes under the denomination of *confirmation*. With reſpect, Sir, to the objection advanced by the honourable gentleman, that "a youth cannot poſſibly underſtand what he ſubſcribes," upon my word, Sir, it carries with me no kind of weight, and yet I allow the little force it has: I allow the *impoſſibility* of a youth's underſtanding the Thirty-nine Articles; and I allow it on the teſtimony of a *Univerſity ſtatute*, which ordains, that "tutors, profeſſors, and others, ſhall inſtruct the pupils under their care, in the rudiments of religion, and in the *Thirty-nine Articles*." Now, if after ſubſcribing theſe Articles, they are to be inſtructed in them, the ſtatute which requires it ſufficiently implies the ſenſe of the Univerſity on this head, and juſtifies me in ſuppoſing, that ſubſcribing to the Articles is no more than repeating a Creed, or ſaying a Catechiſm, which youth are carefully taught long before they are ſuppoſed from their years capable of underſtanding the ideas conveyed by the terms adopted on the occaſion; and yet, Sir, I hope no gentleman in this Houſe will argue againſt the utility of teaching youth to repeat the credenda of their religion, though thoſe credenda be confeſſedly too abſtruſe for their comprehenſion.

As to the Subſcription required to the

the Articles at their matriculation, it being, according to my notion of the thing, no more than a bare aſſent to the *preſumptive* truth of ſuch and ſuch credenda, in which they are further to be inſtructed; it is putting them in the ſtate of the ancient *Catechumens*, and a mean is adopted as moſt likely to obtain the end, which is the promotion of *private religion*. Unleſs, therefore, gentlemen will contend, that in a Chriſtian country it is abſurd to make *Chriſtians* of our youth, unleſs they will maintain, that it is immaterial to the State what religion its members profeſs; they muſt allow, that inſtructing our youth in the religious principles of their country, is at leaſt a *private* good: and till it can be ſhewn, that the Subſcription required to the Articles is a meaſure in itſelf dangerous and inexpedient; until it can be demonſtrated, that it anſwers not the end propoſed, and is withal a burden too grievous to be born by the conſciences of our youth; until *this* can be done, we muſt, we ought to let the matter reſt entirely with that venerable body, which hath hitherto for ages acquitted itſelf to the general ſatisfaction of the State.

But, Sir, I will go one ſtep further: the Univerſity of Oxford, to which I ſhall confine myſelf, hath many rich, many royal foundations; a variety of eleemoſynary gifts have been conferred upon it by private perſons. Now, Sir, what can we ſuppoſe to have been the intention of the numerous benefactors who have thus enriched this *venerable Alma Mater?* Was it not to enable her to propagate the *eſtabliſhed faith?* Was it not to make her the fruitful parent of *national religion?* And can it be ſuppoſed, agreeable to the *ſpirit* of theſe benefactors, that ſhe ſhould adopt a numerous off-ſpring, differing in principle, in ſentiment, and opinion, from this their pious parent? No, Sir; ſuch was never the intention of the founders of the different Colleges; their deſign was to make the Univerſity the guardian of the national faith, and thoſe who were willing to participate of her benefits were required, as a proof of their unanimity of ſentiments, to ſubſcribe ſundry articles, and acknowledge ſundry ſymbols, in token of ſuch unanimity.

I ſhall, perhaps, Sir, be told, "that many of the youth, from whom ſubſcription is required, are in rank and fortune too exalted to ſtand in need of participating of any benefits the Univerſity has to beſtow;" but, Sir, they ſtand in need of *inſtruction*, elſe why do they reſort within her walls? Why elſe frequent her hallowed cloyſters? To fit them as members of this or another ſenate, to fit them as members of the community at large, is the buſineſs of the Univerſities: and how they can be too carefully inſtructed in the religion of their country, who hereafter are to paſs acts for its promotion; how they can be too ſtrictly *tied down* to the eſtabliſhed faith and worſhip, whoſe civil liberties depend ſo much upon the exiſtence of our eccleſiaſtical ſyſtem; how this can be, upon my word, Sir, I am at a loſs to conceive. On the whole, Sir, I think it appears, both for the good of *individuals*, as well as the *ſtate*, that ſome *diſtinguiſhed teſts* ſhould be adopted: and ſince the Univerſity of *Oxford*, for two hundred years, hath required ſubſcriptions; ſince, during that period, ſhe hath flouriſhed beyond compare, and hath annually ſent out men into the world, who, for learning and morals, are an honour to their country; ſince to the methods adopted by this Univerſity, we are much beholden for the maintenance of the *eſtabliſhed religion*; I, Sir, for my part, cannot ſee any good end, but much miſchief, that would attend the propoſed alteration. I am, therefore, againſt the interpoſition of the Legiſlature, and conſequently, Sir, againſt your leaving the Chair.

Mr. Gr—y.] I ſo much differ, Sir, from the honourable gentleman who ſpoke laſt, that the very argument he has made uſe of in *defence* of ſubſcription, is the very argument I ſhould uſe *againſt* it. He talks, Sir, of the "neceſſity of teſts," to diſtinguiſh the godly, I ſuppoſe, from the wicked. Now, Sir, what do theſe teſts, theſe ſubſcriptions, call them what you pleaſe, what do they do? Why, Sir, they exclude, from the benefits of Univerſity education, a multitude of Diſſenters of every denomination. I, Sir, abhor ſuch contracted notions; I am for throwing wide the gates, and letting who will come in. As to Diſſenters, they are Proteſtants, they are Chriſtians; why therefore ſhould their ſons be excluded from our ſeminaries? And even with reſpect to the Roman Catholic youth, by going to our Univerſities, and mixing

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ing with our young men, their prejudices might be ſoftened, might wear off; and, at length, if we breathed the chriſtian ſpirit of toleration, diſtinctions might be at an end. For as to ſpeculative matters, they are, in my opinion, by no means material; every man knows what is honeſt and diſhoneſt, what is baſe or praiſe-worthy, what is noble or mean; in this we are all agreed; and is not this, Sir, ſufficient for the purpoſes of life? But what *are* theſe articles, which our youth are forced to ſubſcribe? The offspring of Monkiſh Enthuſiaſm, begot by Ignorance upon Superſtition; they are a jumble of contradictions, that paſs the line of every man's underſtanding not bewildered in the regions of metaphyſics. Away, therefore, with ſuch fanatical ſtuff; can children underſtand them? No: grown men, who have plunged into the controverſies of thoſe ignorant ages when they were framed, are altogether at a loſs. We now, Sir, live in more enlightened times; formerly, none but prieſts dwelt in the colleges; all their inſtitutions ſhew that they were founded for the training of ſuch men only; their Chancellors were Churchmen. The caſe is now widely different; they are become places entruſted with the care and education of our youth, a matter of great importance to the ſtate; their chancellors have lately been officers in civil departments; I honour the choice they have lately made; not that I ſuppoſe the Chancellors of either of the Univerſities at all converſant in matters of *religion* (a loud laugh through the Houſe); but, Sir, they are worthy men, and I ſhould hope that one of them, now before me, will recommend an abolition of ſubſcription to the Univerſity over which he preſides. If Oxford wiſhes to be conſidered *worthy* the care of our youth, let her relax from her diſcipline; let her not obſtinately perſiſt in it; if ſhe does, Sir, let us ſhew ourſelves friends to religious liberty, and *compel* her to lay aſide thoſe barriers which exclude ſuch numbers of our youth from the benefit of that inſtruction, which as ſubjects of England they have an undoubted right to partake of.

Mr. C--nw--ll.] There muſt, Sir, be ſomething extremely ſingular in the formation of the human mind, that arguments which ſtrike ſome ſo forcibly, ſhould produce a quite *contrary* effect upon others. The gentleman who ſpoke laſt has *furniſhed* me with a ſtronger argument, than any I could have produced, *againſt* his opinion: he ſays, Sir, that "the ſubſcriptions required, operate as *barriers* to the excluſion of Diſſenters." Pray, Sir, is not this anſwering the very end for which they were inſtituted? Was it not to exclude thoſe whoſe opinions were not conformable to the eſtabliſhed religion? So that, according to the honourable gentleman, we are, with an high hand, to interpoſe our legiſlative authority to *remove* ſubſcriptions, becauſe ſubſcriptions anſwer the end for which they were introduced. Truly, Sir, this is a pretty kind of reformation! As to the Roman Catholic youth intermixing with the Proteſtant, in hopes of converſion, it appears to me a ſingular ſcheme. Suppoſe the converſion ſhould be effected on the *Proteſtant*, inſtead of the *Catholic* youth; or at leaſt ſuppoſe their prejudices *againſt* Popery ſhould be converted into a bias in its *favour*; youth would then come into this Houſe prejudiced in favour of that religion, which hath ever proved deſtructive to the liberties of their country! A bleſſed ſcheme of reformation! I am for toleration, Sir, but not of this kind; on which account I ſhall ſtrenuouſly oppoſe your leaving the chair.

Mr. Ch----s F-x.] I rejoice, Sir, to find that we are at laſt got into a debate, from which I was afraid we were altogether departing. As the matter has been managed, the queſtion before this Houſe is ſimply, whether it be at all expedient for the legiſlative power to interpoſe in an affair of this kind?

I was exceedingly young, Sir, when I went to the Univerſity; not, however, ſo young, but that the matter of ſubſcription ſtruck me. At the age of *twelve*, youth, when matriculated, are required to ſubſcribe *articuli fidei* DUNTAXAT; but, at ſixteen, they are to ſubſcribe the oaths of *Allegiance* and *Supremacy*. Now, Sir, whether it be ſuppoſed that their *political* is of more importance than their *religious* Creed, I will not take upon me to determine; but it ſhould ſeem that the inſtitution ſuppoſes them not capable of underſtanding the ſublime myſteries of politics until *ſixteen*, though at *twelve* it is apprehended they can both underſtand, reliſh, and ſwallow down the ſublimer myſteries of religion! As to the

the diſtinction which hath been laid down by a Right Honourable Gentleman who ſpoke ſome time ſince (W-l-h-e Ell-s), that "it is only ſubſcribing to what they are hereafter to be inſtructed in, and means no more than a repetition of a Creed;" Sir, this ſubſcription as well as repetition is a ſolemn thing; it is a ſerious *atteſtation of the truth of propoſitions*, not a ſyllable of which, according to the gentleman's own confeſſion, the youth who ſubſcribes can underſtand. Why therefore atteſt the truth of what he is ignorant? Is not this to teach our youth to prevaricate; and will not an habit of prevarication lead to the deſtruction of all that prompt ingenuous frankneſs, which ought to be the glory and the pride of youth?

This Houſe, Sir, is accuſtomed to accept of the *ſingle affirmation* of witneſſes: and is it not a dangerous doctrine to teach, that becauſe an oath is *not* adminiſtered, a perſon may ſolemnly bear atteſtation to the truth of what, being entirely ignorant of, may, for aught he can tell, be entirely *falſe!* I reliſh not ſuch doctrine, Sir; I think it has a dangerous tendency; and I ſhould therefore wiſh that the chair might be quitted, in order that we may diſcuſs the vaſt importance which can redound to the ſtate, as well as the infinite benefit which accrues to individuals, from their being trained moſt ſolemnly to atteſt and ſubſcribe to the truth of a ſtring of propoſitions, all of which they are as entirely ignorant of as they are of the face of the country ſaid to be in the moon!

Mr. F-ll-r.] I pretend not, for my part, to be converſant in theſe matters; but I think, Sir, the queſtion exceedingly ſhort. The competency of the Houſe to take cognizance of the affair is, I preſume, on all hands agreed: thoſe therefore who think that all is *right* with reſpect to the Articles, will be for your *not* quitting the chair; thoſe, on the other hand, who may think ſome things *wrong*, will be *for* your leaving the chair, in order that the errors may be enquired into and amended.

A Member.] I confeſs myſelf, Sir, exceedingly ſorry that the Honourable Gentleman who made this motion did not laſt year move the Houſe on the occaſion. From the complexion of the Houſe at *that* time, it is more than probable ſucceſs might have crowned his well-meant endeavours: however, Sir, as I entirely concur with him in opinion, I ſhall ſpeak in defence of a meaſure I ſo ardently wiſh may be adopted.

Sir, the inclination of this Houſe was known during the laſt ſeſſion; hints were dropped ſufficient to alarm the two Univerſities: yet how, Sir, did they act upon the occaſion? *Oxford*, grown old in errors, perſiſted with an obſtinacy ſcarcely to be paralelled; ſhe would do nothing: *Cambridge*, indeed, to ſave appearances, did—what? why as good as nothing. We are ſtill, Sir, to be ſhackled in the ſame manner, as in the ſuperſtitious days of Monkiſh darkneſs: the all-chearing ſun of reformation hath indeed ariſen, but we prevent its reflecting rays from enlightening our minds in the manner to be wiſhed. The tyranny of a LAUD is pleaded for; his accurſed farrago is to be crammed down the throats of our youth; and it is not enough that we have ſhaken off the Roman yoke, but our necks are ſtill to be burthened with the Calviniſtic mill-ſtone invented by a deſpicable Eccleſiaſtic. Men ſeem, Sir, to have an averſion to every kind of reformation until the evils complained of are paſt enduring. Rome tyrannized for ages uncontrouled; ſhe lorded it over men's conſciences with impunity; ſhe fomented diſcords, promoted aſſaſſinations; but till, intoxicated with ſucceſs, ſhe proceeded to dethrone Potentates, till ſhe wreſted the ſword out of the hands of the Civil Magiſtrate, ſhe was not reſiſted; then, Sir, men felt, and redreſſed their wrongs; and ſhall not we feel, and redreſs the remnants of her ſuperſtition? Forbid it, Toleration! Forbid it, Religious Liberty! No, Sir, we will perſevere, certain that, in the end, Truth will prevail; common ſenſe will triumph over myſticiſm, reaſon over ſuperſtition, and a rational ſyſtem of faith and manners over the muſty relics of Monkiſh ſpirituality: I therefore, Sir, am for your inſtantly quitting the chair.

Mr. Ch—es J nk-ns-n.] A curſory view of the times would convince any man of the honourable gentleman's miſtake who ſpoke laſt, accuſing Laud as the principal promoter of that farago, as the gentleman was pleaſed to term it. [Here he refered to an act paſſed in the reign of Edward VI. and alſo quoted ſeveral particulars relative to Profeſſor Cheek, Queen Elizabeth, and James the Firſt.]

From

From the paſſages, Sir, here alluded to, it is manifeſt, that what the honourable gentleman hath attributed to Laud, is the work of other hands. But granting it, Sir, as the gentleman ſays; yet candour muſt allow that Laud, with all his faults, was a very great man. With reſpect, Sir, to the matter of Subſcription, I profeſs myſelf an advocate for the meaſure, a convert to its utility. I know, Sir, with men of lively parts and a brilliancy of genius, there is nothing ſo eaſy as to place an object in ſuch a light, as that the by-ſtanders cannot refrain from beholding it with ridicule: I know, Sir, that the hackneyed term *ſuperſtition* may be called in with great dexterity, as a bugbear to alarm weak minds, by ſuggeſting groundleſs terrors: but, ſurely, Sir, this cannot be called a *ſuperſtitious age*; it is rather an age of *ſcepticiſm*; under the notion of religious liberty, the ſolemn truths of religion itſelf are treated with contempt, and ſceptical infidelity abounds.

Some men, Sir, are for laying our youth under no reſtraint: others go farther; they argue for the natural excellence of the paſſions; and urge, that they ſhould be left to indulge them at will. But, Sir, if the *paſſions* are *early* felt, ſad experience proves, that *reaſon* is a gueſt which takes not up her reſidence in our breaſts till a *late*, very *late* period of life. One man, who calls himſelf a philoſopher, hath contended that man, as he comes into the world, ſhould be left entirely to himſelf; at random to receive each impreſſion from without, at random to follow each ſuggeſtion from within. I do confeſs, Sir, I ſhould have a great curioſity to try the experiment; but certain I am, a perſon trained in ſuch a manner would be a man quite unfit to live in ſociety. This, Sir, is the mode of education contended for by *Rouſſeau*, whom I always looked upon as an *ingenious madman*. With reſpect, therefore, Sir, to an exemption from human ties, in matters of religion, I am againſt it. So much depends upon the right education of youth, that every innovation on an eſtabliſhed mode, which for ages hath been found to anſwer the end, ſhould be avoided. That the preſent mode, adopted at our Univerſities, has anſwered the end, the paſt and preſent experience may determine. Whence the man, who explored the unfrequented paths of ſcience, unlocked the ſecret ſtores of knowledge, and laid open the hidden treaſures of learning and of wiſdom? whence, Sir, *Bacon?* From an Univerſity. Whence, Sir, he who, by the ſureſt geometric proofs, ſought out the laws of matter and of motion? whence *Newton?* From an Univerſity. On the other hand, whence all that ſcepticiſm, that froth of words, that puerile ſtuff, ſo much the taſte of the preſent times? I will anſwer you, Sir, NOT from an Univerſity; but from your Hume's, your Bolingbroke's, your Rouſſeau's, and others of this deſpicable tribe.

Since then, Sir, the cuſtom of our Univerſities, *for ages*, hath anſwered every end the State could require in the education of its youth, I am not for ſubſtituting another mode; I am not for making an innovation upon their eſtabliſhment.

Nor is it, Sir, an eſtabliſhment peculiar to *Engliſh* Univerſities; all foreign ones have their teſts. At the Univerſity of Paris I know a teſt is eſtabliſhed, and the members are required to teſtify their ſtrict adherence to ſuch doctrines as characteriſe the religion of the country. By the edict of Nantz, alſo, proviſion is made, that Proteſtants, the *Diſſenters* of that country, ſhall, nevertheleſs, declare their aſſent to a certain form preſcribed. What, therefore, hath been ſo univerſally adopted, I ſhould ſuppoſe adopted, becauſe found to be of national utility; and I ſhall not, Sir, give my voice for England to be exempt from what hath been found, by foreigners, neceſſary for the maintenance of the religion of the country; by conſequence, I ſtrenuouſly oppoſe the motion, and your quitting the chair.

[*To be continued.*]

MR. URBAN,

AS your Magazine is calculated for uſe, as well as entertainment, give me leave to apply to the public through that channel, in a matter of more than meer curioſity.—Some time ago a little book fell into my hands without a title-page, which I read with pleaſure. It contained 100 practical contemplations in 187 pages, and at the head of every page ſtood the words PRACTICAL CONTEMPLATIONS. Now, my requeſt is, that either you, or ſome of your numerous readers, would favour me with the whole of the title-page, by whom printed, or where it may be had. This information will be received with gratitude by *A Rational Chriſtian.*

An Account of a Fragment of the XCIſt *Book of* Livy, *lately diſcovered in the* Vatican *Library at* Rome, *by Mr.* Paul James Bruns.

THIS learned writer, who has for ſome time paſt been employed by Dr. Kennicott in the laborious taſk of collating MSS. in a Latin addreſs to the Doctor prefixed to this fragment, gives the following account of it. Being at Rome in May 1772, on a careful inſpection of a Latin manuſcript in the Vatican library, which contained the books of Tobit, Job, and Eſther, he found that under them were characters much more ancient, and that, therefore, thoſe books were, properly ſpeaking, only firſt or foul copies. They ſeemed to be as old as the 8th century; but, neglecting them, he determined if poſſible, to diſcover what had formerly been written on the leaves, and in this at length he happily ſucceeded. Theſe leaves ſeem to have been taken out of various books, as appears from the difference of the hand-writing, and contain the fragments of ſeveral works. On the firſt leaves which he examined, were formerly written the orations of Cicero, but after peruſing them for a whole day, Mr. Bruns found nothing there that had not been publiſhed. He then proceeded to ſome others, of which the hand-writing was extremely ancient, and very ſimilar to that of the Vatican Terence. At length he met with a leaf the characters of which were beyond expreſſion elegant, neat, of the higheſt antiquity, and in capitals; and, endeavouring with the ſtricteſt ſcrutiny of his mind and ſight to trace what was originally written, he at length developed here and there a few words, and in ſome places the well-known name of *Pompeius*, *Contrebia*, and *Sertorius*; while at the top of the oppoſite page the words LIB. XCI, and on the back of it, TITI LIVI, were written in letters ſo minute as ſcarcely to be viſible. Our collator now congratulated himſelf on having diſcovered a fragment of Livy yet unpubliſhed; but, more fully to aſcertain it, he read over the epitome of the XCIſt book, where finding that Livy in that book treated of the Sertorian war in Spain, he had no doubt, nor can any one elſe doubt, that this which now appears is a fragment of that hiſtorian, for many ages unſeen and unknown to the world. Determining therefore to tranſcribe it, he again diligently ſearched the book in order to extract and publiſh all of Livy that it contained.

The Latin volume in the Vatican where it was found, now marked 24, but formerly 90, 1363, is a ſmall octavo, containing the books of Tobit, Job, and Eſther, in 176 pages, numbered by a modern hand. The nine firſt are lately added; ſome alſo are reſtored about the middle of the book, p. 54—72: but thoſe only are worth mentioning which were formerly parts of other authors, collected probably into the preſent form in the 8th century, when the old text was covered with a new one. The leaves which contain the fragment of Livy ſeem much the moſt ancient, and may be found on the 73d and 78th pages, which conclude the firſt part, and at pp. 75 and 76, which conclude the laſt. Each leaf conſiſts of two columns or pages, each conſiſting of thirty lines. That it belongs to the middle of the XCIſt book is plain from the ſubject; as it relates that Sertorius made *himſelf maſter of* Contrebia; and that Livy, in this part of the book, treated of the towns in Spain taken by Sertorius, appears from theſe words, which occur about the middle of the epitome of the XCIſt book: *Sertorius aliquot urbes expugnavit, plurimaſque civitates in poteſtatem ſuam redegit.* "Sertorius took ſome cities, and reduced to his obedience ſeveral towns." The form of it, as the margin has been cut, can ſcarcely be aſcertained; it ſeems however, to have been nearly what we call a ſmall folio. The capitals in which it is written are univerſally allowed by the learned to be the moſt ancient of all, and are found in very few MSS. On comparing it at Rome with thoſe moſt celebrated books the Vatican Virgil and Terence, and alſo with a ſpecimen of the Medicean Virgil, hitherto deemed the moſt ancient extant, (publiſhed by Foggini in his edition) Mr. Bruns could not find that it was at all inferior to thoſe. Going ſoon afterwards to Naples, and obſerving the Latin words that were inſcribed on the walls of Pompeii and Herculaneum, and having theſe letters of Livy, from ſuch frequent inſpection of them, always as it were before his eyes, they ſeemed ſo perfectly to agree that the one might be taken for the other. At Rome, though he was very deſirous of it, he could procure no ſpecimen of the characters of Livy; for, highly

elegant

elegant as they are, they are ſo minute, faint, and almoſt obliterated, that a moſt ſkilful pen-man, whom he employed, declared he could ſee nothing on the leaf. It happens, however, that on the xxxviiith plate of Herculaneum, vol. I. p. 207, of the work *Pitture d' Ercolano*, are ſome Latin words, GENIVS HVIVS LOCI MONTIS, written in the ſame character. Theſe, therefore, our editor has had engraved as a ſpecimen, and annexed to his publication. All things conſidered, he is clearly of opinion that this fragment is the moſt ancient MS. now extant; and fortunate it is that Virgil and Livy have eſcaped the wreck of other antient writers, as Caligula, Suetonius tells us, (Sect. 34 of his life) had thoughts of deſtroying them. The Vatican Virgil and Livy, if not ſo ancient as the time of Caligula, Mr. Bruns ſuppoſes to be ſcarce two hundred years later: and for this he appeals to the authority of the very learned and ſagacious Abbè Vito Giovenazzi, who, on being ſhewn this MS. congratulated his diſcovery, and confirmed his opinion of its great antiquity.

After deſcribing very minutely the form of the letters, the abbreviations, interlineations, &c. (for which we muſt refer our learned readers to the original) the editor informs us, that in reading this MS. he could ſcarce ſee any thing without a glaſs, which he very ſeldom uſed on any other occaſion; that after ſtudying it for a fortnight together, from morning till night, almoſt without intermiſſion, he received letters which haſtened his departure from Rome. He was then endeavouring to reſtore the ſixth column, which was the moſt difficult of all. Here, therefore, as in ſome other places, he was obliged to leave ſome blanks marked thus — — though he could here and there diſcover ſome letters, which therefore he recommends to the care and attention of others. At firſt it was his intention to have publiſhed this fragment at Rome, where it was found; but being urged by Dr. Kennicott to leave that city, and proceed (on the buſineſs of collating) to other places, he then reſolved to publiſh it at his leiſure at Oxford. But the reports that have been ſpread (he knows not by whom) of his having found the XCIſt book of Livy, determined him no longer to defer it, but to commit it to the preſs at the firſt town where he ſhould make any ſtay. At Hamburgh, therefore, it was publiſhed in March laſt, and he excuſes his not adding more than three notes, for want of leiſure; recommending it to the learned to ſupply that omiſſion from Velleius, Florus, Salluſt, Plutarch, and Oroſius, who alſo have treated of the Sertorian war. This fragment, he obſerves, may be particularly uſeful in a geographical view; as it mentions ſeveral nations and towns of Celtiberia, unnoticed (he thinks) by any other author.

Mr. Bruns concludes with exulting that the nobleſt city in the world would have been ignorant of a fragment of her own beſt hiſtorian, if ſhe had not learned it from a native of Lubeck; and adds, that he is no leſs gratified by the opportunity which it affords him of recommending to the learned Dr. Kennicott's great work, as, if any thanks are due, they are chiefly due to his employer, who, when he ſent him to Rome, deſired him to inſpect Latin MSS. and, congratulating his diſcovery, adviſed him to publiſh this.

The fragment is firſt printed diſtinctly in a ſmall letter, and afterwards in capitals on two columns in each page, with the ſame number of lines in each, abbreviations &c. as in the original. For the ſake of our unlearned readers we have annexed a literal tranſlation of it.

BOOK XCI. of LIVY.

Argument of the fragment.

"*Sertorius at length takes Contrebia* [now Tortoſa, in New Caſtile]. *His army being in winter quarters, he orders warlike inſtruments to be prepared, and, aſſembling the ambaſſadors of the nations, urges them to finiſh the war. In the ſpring he ſends Perperna to the nation* of the Hurcaones, *and gives inſtructions to Hertuleius for carrying on the war. He himſelf, after marching his army through ſeveral nations, encamps near Calaguris Naſica* [now Calahorra, in Old Caſtile]; *gives ſome orders to Maſius and Inſtelus; and, paſſing through the territory of the Umcones, arrives at Varcia.*"

The Fragment,

"NEvertheleſs, as he perſiſted, and was extremely vigilant, another turret, raiſed on the ſame ſpot, at break of day aſtoniſhed the enemy: at the ſame time the turret of the town, which was its chief defence, its foundation being undermined, began to

to open with large chinks, and *** with fire: the Contrebians, terrified at once with the apprehenſion of the flames and its falling, fled trembling from the wall, and the whole multitude exclaimed that ambaſſadors ſhould be ſent to ſurrender the city. The ſame valour, which had attacked the inſolent, rendered the conqueror more mild. Hoſtages being accepted, he exacted a ſmall ſum of money, and took away all their arms. The freemen who had deſerted, he ordered to be brought to him alive, and made them kill the fugitive ſlaves, who were more numerous than themſelves; they accordingly diſpatched them, and threw them down from the wall. Contrebia being taken, with a great loſs of troops, in four and forty days, and L. Inſtelus being left there *** he led his army to the river Hiberus [now Ebro]. There, fixing his winter quarters near the city called Caſtra Ælia, he himſelf remained in camp, and aſſembled a meeting of the allied ſtates in the city. He had given notice throughout the province, that arms ſhould be provided according to the abilities of each diſtrict; which being viewed, he ordered the ſoldiers to return the reſt. Thoſe which by frequent marches or *** were made new, he divided in the morning among the centurions — — then too — — he provided with arms the garments which —— —— pay given to the ſmiths — — and then required an account of what ſhops bitumen *** and an account being given, how much could be procured each day. All the inſtruments of war were therefore prepared at once. Nor did the workmen want materials — — * eſpecially being prepared, nor were they wanting to their reſpective work. At length, the ambaſſadors of all the nations being aſſembled, — — — the things which he himſelf — — and what he had done in taking the enemies towns, he laid before them, and urged them to finiſh the remainder of the war, briefly informing them how much it was the intereſt of the province of Spain that his party ſhould be ſuperior. The aſſembly then being diſmiſſed, and having ordered ***.— In the beginning of the ſpring he ſent M. Perperna †, with twenty thouſand foot, and fifteen hundred horſe, into the country of the Ilurcaones to guard its ſea-coaſt, giving him inſtructions what road he ſhould take to defend the allied towns which Pompey might beſiege, and how his own army might eſcape the ambuſcades of Pompey. At the ſame time he ſent letters to Herennuleius, who was in the ſame place, and into another province to L. Hertuleius, directing how he would have the war carried on; above all, that he would ſo defend the allied ſtates, as not to venture a battle with Metellus, to whom he was no match, either in authority or in ſtrength ‡, leſt he himſelf ſhould ** counſel, — — towards — — nor did he think him in — — that if the war ſhould be protracted, the enemy, as he had the ſea at his back, and all the provinces in his power, would receive proviſions from all parts by ſhips; but they, after conſuming what had been provived the preceding ſummer, would be in want of every thing ** Perperna to the ſea coaſt, that thoſe things which were yet ſafe from the ** of the enemy — — and, if occaſion offered, might attack them unawares. He himſelf, with his own army, determined to march to the Hiberones and Autalcones, from whom — — when the towns of Celtiberia were attacked, his aſſiſtance being entreated, — — and guides being ſent to ſhew the Roman army the way — — whether he ſhould turn to the ſea-coaſt, in order to drive Pompey from Ilurcaonia and Conteſtania, both nations his allies, or towards Metellus and Ruſitania [Qu. Luſitania]. Meditating on theſe things, Sertorius led his army unmoleſted beyond the river Hiberus, through a peaceable country, without offending any one. Proceeding thence into the territories of the Burſaones, Caſuantini, and Graceuritani, the

* The word in the original here is *ixxogivitium-udio*, which, corrupted as it is, the editor acknowledges himſelf unable to ſupply. The letters, he adds, are remarkably diſtinct, eſpecially X and VIT IVM. Whether there is one letter or two between M and V is not clear. —IX O, perhaps, may be ſubſtituted for IP3O. See Suetonius *in vita Auguſti*, §88. Where IXI occurs for IPSI.

The Editor.

† This Perperna was the traitor who afterwards aſſaſſinated Sertorius.

‡ It appears both from Livy and Oroſius, b. 5, that Herculeius, afterwards giving battle to Metellus in the province of Bætica, loſt 20,000 of his troops, and, eſcaping into Luſitania, was there ſlain at Segovia.

corn

corn being all deſtroyed and trodden down, he came to Calaguris Naſica, a friendly city, and paſſing the river near the town, on a bridge which he made, there encamped. The next day he ſent M. Maſius, Quæſtor, to the Arvaci and Cerindones, to enliſt ſoldiers in thoſe ſtates, and to carry forage from thence to Contiebia, which is otherwiſe called Leucada, near which town was the moſt convenient paſſage to the Berones, into which country he had reſolved to march his army, and ſent C. Inſtelus, general of the horſe, to Segovia, and into the country of the Vacrei, to procure horſes, ordering him with his horſemen to wait for him at Contrebia. Diſmiſſing them, he himſelf marching his army through the country of the Umcones, encamped on the borders of the Virones. On the next day marching forward with his horſe to view the roads, and ordering his foot to follow in a ſquare, he arrived at Vareia, the ſtrongeſt town in that diſtrict. He came upon them * * * unexpected, and on all ſides with the horſe of his own nation, and of the Autric" —— —— ——

Mr. URBAN,

THE following letter was ſent to the Royal Society to prevent the growth of an abſurd, unnatural doctrine, exactly ſimilar to the Romiſh doctrine of tranſubſtantiation, and which has lately been aſſented to by an ingenious gentleman of Cambridge. It was, I hear, refuſed being printed in the Tranſactions on this account; but, as truth ought always to be ſupported when proved by repeated experiments and before competent judges, I think it not unfair to lay it before the public for their impartial judgment.

J. ELLIS.

To Doctor MATTHEW MATY, *Secretary to the* ROYAL SOCIETY.

WHEN men of eminence introduce a new diſcovery as the reſult of experiment, the generality of mankind are too apt to receive it implicitly for a fact, without giving themſelves the trouble of *repeating* the ſame *experiments* to confirm the truth of their aſſertions. It is this want of attention that has occaſioned ſome ridiculous abſurdities to paſs upon the world for ſurprizing diſcoveries in the properties of animal and vegetable bodies, which nobody ever thought of before.

The illuſtrious Baron *Munckhauſen*'s new doctrine of *vegetables changing into animals*, and then into *vegetables* again, is of this kind; and, tho' it muſt be allowed to be contrary to the courſe of Nature, yet the Baron's credit gained it advocates; even the celebrated *Linnæus* adopted it upon receiving an account of it in the Baron's letter, depending on the *truth* and *accuracy* of the author's own experiments without examination.

The particulars of this ſuppoſed diſcovery are as follow: that the "ſeeds of ſuch vegetables as lycoperdon, fungus, and mucor,—in Engliſh, puffballs, muſhrooms, and mouldineſs,—when they are put in tepid or lukewarm water, become little worms or vermiculi; that theſe, after ſwimming about for ſome time, turn into vegetables again, each according to its own genus."

Doctor *Linnæus* ſoon communicated *to me* the Baron's experiments, with a copy of his letter, entreating me at the ſame time to try *them* and examine *them* attentively with the microſcope, which I did with a great deal of care and exactneſs; and, not depending altogether on my own judgment, I called in Doctor *Solander and ſeveral gentlemen* of the Royal Society, who were fully convinced that the *ſeeds* of the fungi and mucors were not animated, but that theſe light round bodies were moved *briſkly* to and fro by millions of *minute animalcula infuſoria*, which were *but juſt viſible*, and abundantly ſmaller; ſo that a perſon, not perfectly well acquainted with the uſe of the microſcope, might eaſily *take* theſe ſeeds for living little animals, moving briſkly to and fro in various directions, not unlike the common round animalcules in many vegetable infuſions, for which the Baron has miſtaken them.

It will be obſerved in experiments made on the *infuſions of all tender vegetable ſubſtances*, that the *ſoft* ſpongy parenchymous parts *diſſolve the ſooneſt*, and the ſeeds the *lateſt*; this is the reaſon why, in the tribe of *fungi*, which are of a very tender conſiſtence, the animalcula *appear ſo ſoon*.

In order, therefore, to prevent this extraordinary doctrine of the Baron's from ſpreading in this kingdom, I *publiſhed* immediately an account of my *experiments*, in the St. James's Chronicle *of the* 22d of *Sept.* 1767; and afterwards many other experiments on the ſame ſubject in the *Phil. Tranſ.* for the year 1769, *Vol.* LIX. p. 138. wiſhing that the ſame *trials might be*

made

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made by other persons: but in this I was disappointed; for nothing relating to this matter was published afterwards.

I am sorry to remark, that the microscopes generally make their appearance as part of the furniture of a natural philosopher's study, yet I am convinced that not one in a hundred knows how to use them properly.

So that, instead of having my experiments confirmed, I was not a little surprized to find, in a book lately published, and presented to the Royal Society, entitled "An Essay on the Subject of Chemistry, by the Rev. Richard Watson, M.A. F.R.S." page 27, the following passage, which seems to give a sanction to the errors I have fully exploded in my above-mentioned publications:

"It is not yet clearly decided amongst naturalists, whether the seeds of mushrooms, of mucors, and of the whole class of fungi, be not, in a tepid, humid matrix, changed into vermicular animals, which lose in a little time their power of spontaneous motion, coalesce together, and grow up into those very singular plants: the quickness of their increase, and the irresistable force with which the least mouldiness propagates itself, and destroys the texture of the bodies upon which it fixes, seem to point towards an animal nature."

Now, whether the Rev. Mr. Watson has ever read those publications, I am perfectly unacquainted; but I could wish he had, and likewise that he had made repeated experiments himself, so as to publish to the world what he had discovered, and thereby either to have refuted what I have alledged, or, finding my experiments to exist in Nature, no longer have given room to doubt by publishing the above paragraph, which is taken from Doctor Linnæus's *Dissertatio de mundo invisibili*; where the professor adopts Baron Munckhausen's theory, and has inserted the seeds of the fungi, upon the Baron's authority, among his chaotic animals in his System of Nature, edition the 12th, page 1326, concluding with these remarkable lines:

"Zoophytorum metamorphosis e vegetabili in animale
"Fungorum itaque contrario, ex animali in vegetabile."

But I hope I shall soon be able to clear up to the world the absurdity of the first as much to my satisfaction as I have done that of the last.

I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,
Gray's Inn, JOHN ELLIS.
June, 1771.

Extract from the Will of the late Right Hon. Philip Dormer Stanhope, *Earl of* Chesterfield. *The Will, which is engrossed on seven skins of parchment, is dated* June 4, 1772. *The Codicil is dated* Feb. 11, 1773. *The Executors are Sir* Charles Hotham, *Bart. K. B. now Sir* Charles Thomson, Beaumont Hotham, *Esq*; *and* Lovel Stanhope, *Esq*;

I PHILIP DORMER, Earl of CHESTERFIELD, seriously considering the uncertainty of human life in the best, and more particularly of my own in my declining state of health, do, while in a sound state of mind, make this my last Will and Testament, intending to dispose of all my wordly affairs, not as humour may prompt, but as justice and equity seem to direct. I most humbly recommend my soul to the extensive mercy of that Eternal, Supreme, Intelligent Being who gave it me; most earnestly, at the same time, deprecating his justice. Satiated with the pompous follies of this life, of which I have had an uncommon share, I would have no posthumous ones displayed at my funeral, and therefore desire to be buried in the next burying-place to the place where I shall die, and limit the whole expence of my funeral to 100l.—I give, devise, and bequeath, all my manors, messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever, which I am seized of, interested in, or intitled to, within the counties of Bucks, Bedford, Hertford, Derby, and Nottingham, to the use of my godson Philip Stanhope, Esq; son of my kinsman Arthur Stanhope, Esq; deceased, and his assigns, for and during the term of his natural life, without impeachment of waste. Apply the clear yearly sum of 2,500l. for the maintenance and education of my said godson Philip Stanhope during his minority. And I do declare that I have directed the said clear yearly sum of 2500l. to be paid and applied to and for the use and benefit of my said godson, to the intent that he may go and reside abroad at such place or places as the persons herein after named, who are to superintend the education of

of my said godson, shall think proper; and to enable my said godson to pursue his travels through France, Germany, Flanders, and Holland, and even the Northern Courts, if he pleases, with decency: but I will and desire that he by no means go into Italy, which I look upon now to be the foul sink of illiberal manners and vices. And I desire that my Noble friend Francis Earl of Huntingdon, and the said Sir Charles Hotham, shall have the absolute direction of the education of my said godson Philip Stanhope, until he shall attain his age of twenty-one years, as I know no persons more capable of giving him the sentiments and manners of a Gentleman. The several devises and bequests herein before and herein after given by me to and in favour of my said godson Philip Stanhope, shall be subject to the condition and restriction herein after mentioned; that is to say, that, in case my said godson Philip Stanhope shall at any time hereafter keep, or be concerned in the keeping of any race-horse or race-horses, or pack or packs of hounds, or reside one night at Newmarket, that infamous seminary of iniquity and ill-manners, during the course of the races there, or shall resort to the said races, or shall lose in any one day at any game or bett whatsoever the sum of 500l. then, and in any of the cases aforesaid, it is my express Will, that he my said godson shall forfeit and pay out of my estate the sum of 5000l. to and for the use of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, for every such offence or misdemeanor as is above specified, to be recovered by action for debt in any of his Majesty's Courts of Record at Westminster.—I give to my said godson Philip Stanhope the large brilliant diamond ring which I commonly wear myself, and which was left me by the late Duchess of Marlborough; and I desire that the same may descend and go as an heir-loom with the title of Earl of Chesterfield.—I give unto the mother of my late natural son Philip Stanhope, Esq; deceased, 500l. as a small reparation for the injury I did her.—I give to the said Lovel Stanhope and Beaumont Hotham, and their heirs, the several annuities or rent-charges of 100l. each, during the minority of Charles Stanhope and Philip Stanhope, sons of my late natural son Philip Stanhope, upon trust, that they the said Trustees do apply the same for their maintenance and education during their minority; and, upon the said Charles Stanhope and Philip Stanhope severally attaining their several ages of twenty-one years, I will that the said last-mentioned annuities shall cease, & in lieu thereof I give to each of them the said Charles Stanhope and Philip Stanhope one annuity or yearly rent-charge of 100l. for and during the term of each of their lives; 10,000l. upon this trust, that they the said Trustees do immediately upon my death place out and invest the same in the public funds, or on real security, at interest, during the minorities of the said Charles Stanhope and Philip Stanhope; and do and shall at the end of every half-year place out the interest and dividends thereof again at interest in the same funds, as and for an accumulating fund; and that the said Trustees do and shall pay and transfer one moiety or half-part of the said sum of 10,000l. and of such interest and dividends as shall so accumulate as aforesaid, unto the said Charles Stanhope upon his attaining his age of twenty-one years, and the other moiety or half-part thereof unto the said Philip Stanhope upon his attaining his age of twenty-one years.—I give to William Stanhope, Esq; a natural son of my late brother Sir William Stanhope, an annuity of 100l. for his life, and to Mrs. Ilsley, widow, an annuity of 25l. for her life, in lieu and discharge of the like annuities given them by my brother's Will.—I give to William Strickland, my old and faithful servant, 50 guineas, if in my service at my death; and to Jacob Ubret, my old groom, who has lived with me above forty years, 40 guineas, if in my service at my death; and I give to all my menial or household servants that shall have lived with me five years or upwards at the time of my death, whom I consider as unfortunate friends, my equals by Nature, and my inferiors only by the difference of our fortunes, two years wages above what shall be due to them at my death, and mourning; and to all my other menial servants, one year's wages and mourning.

Mr. URBAN,

IN M. Huet's Tour to Stockholm *(Iter Suecicum)*, translated in your Magazine for 1771, pp. 490 and 535, a royal harlot *(regia pellex)* is said to be imprisoned at Nybourg, in Denmark,

mark, for endeavouring to poiſon her lord; and, in a note on this paſſage, it is ſaid to "allude to ſome ſtory current at that time, but of which we have no tradition now." Permit me therefore to throw ſome light upon it. Chriſtian IV. of Denmark, after the death of his queen, a Princeſs of Brandebourg, married his miſtreſs, Chriſtina Munk, without giving her, however, all the rights and privileges of royalty. She had eight children, and the famous Uhlefeld was her ſon-in-law. One of her bed-chamber women, named Wiebecke, aſperſed her character, and pretended that ſhe had a deſign to poiſonthe king. Hence the *lurida toxica* (dire poiſon), &c. The king baniſhed her to her country-ſeat, but dying before her, ſhe recovered her liberty by the treaty of Roſcheld, in 1658, and Wiebecke, who had ſucceeded her, was diſgraced, though ſhe had been dead ten years: revenge was taken on her corpſe, which was dug up, &c. For farther particulars ſee *Ces Voyages en Dannemarc par des Hayes*, and another work entitled *Machinationes Uhlefeldii*. I am,

Magdebourg, Sir, yours, &c.
April 9, 1773. F. S.

Mr. URBAN,

THE ingenious editor of Lord Corke's *Letters from Italy*, in his elegant eſſay on the life of the noble author, prefixed to them, has made a ſmall ſlip of memory, which the acknowledged merit of that publication will, I doubt not, very ſoon afford him an opportunity of correcting in a ſecond edition. Near the end of the "*reſemblance*" he has ſo pleaſingly traced out between "that amiable nobleman and his favourite Roman, *Pliny*," he obſerves, p. xxxvi. "For poetry, though *none* of *Pliny's* verſes are tranſmitted to us, they both had a talent:" —not recollecting the two little *jeux d' eſprit* which *Pliny* has himſelf handed down to us in his Epiſtles; the one in *Book* III. *Letter* 4th, the other in *Letter* 9th of the ſame *Book* [Elzevir Edition]. They might both, indeed, very well have been ſpared, for they do no great honour to his abilities as a *Poet*: a remark, which even Lord Corke himſelf, if I remember right, has been impartial enough to make in his obſervations on that author.

Q.

Mr. URBAN, *July*, 1773.

IN reading over your laſt Magazine for June, I was ſurprized to find that one who ſtiles himſelf Verus, ſhould aſſert ſo great a falſehood in p. 268, that "the late Dr. Clarke retracted his opinions on his death-bed, and devoutly wiſhed that he could ſee all his writings upon the Trinity burnt before he died; which account, ſays Verus, is well atteſted."

Whereas, on the contrary, Mr. Clarke, the ſon of Dr. Clarke, aſſures us, in the London Evening Poſt for Dec. 5 to 7, 1771, that "he has not the leaſt reaſon to believe his father ever retracted his ſentiments: nay, farther, that Dr. Clarke, a little before his death, reviſed his work, entitled, The Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity, deſignedly for a third edition, and inſerted in the preface an additional paragraph, relating particularly to that edition, which was accordingly publiſhed, after his death, in the year 1732."

The ſame Verus ſays, that he does not recollect that the Greek word *Gehenna* is uſed in any part of the New Teſtament, but in St. Matthew's Goſpel; whereas, by looking into the Greek Concordance, he will find it in Mark ix. 43, 45, and 47, and Luke xii. 5, and James iii. 6. The Greek word *Hades* is alſo uſed by Matt. xi. 23, and xvi. 18: and therefore, tho' I agree with him, that *Gehenna* was uſed by the writers of the New Teſtament for Hell, or the place of torment by fire; yet I think, by *Hades*, they never underſtood Hell, but the inviſible ſtate between death and the reſurrection, where the ſoul of our bleſſed Saviour alſo reſided while his body lay in the grave; and which place our Saviour tells the Jews was in *the heart of the earth* (Matt. xii. 40), or, as the Apoſtle Paul calls it (*Epheſ.* iv. 9), *the lower parts of the earth*; or ſomewhere within our earth.

And the late Lord King juſtly obſerves, that the Greeks by *Hades*, and the Latins by *Inferi*, underſtood the place of departed ſouls, or the common receptacle of both good and bad, in two diſtinct and ſeparate regions. And he adds, that *Hell* in its firſt and original ſignification means only *an inviſible* or *hidden place*; being derived from the old Saxon word *Hil*, which ſignifies to *hide*, and from its participle *hilled*, that is to ſay, *hidden* or *covered*: and in the weſtern parts of England,

as

at this very day, to *hele* over any thing ſignifies, among the common people, to *cover* it; and he that covers a houſe with tile or ſlate, is called a *Hellier*. From whence it appears, ſays his Lordſhip, that the Engliſh word *Hell*, according to its primitive notion, anſwers exactly to the Greek word ἅιδης *Hades*, which ſignifies the common manſion of all ſeparated ſouls, and was ſo called, *quaſi* ὁ ἀΐδης τοπος, becauſe it is an unſeen place, removed from the ſight and view of the living. See his Critical Hiſtory of the Apoſtle's Creed, chap. iv. Your conſtant Reader,

J. N.

P. S. The ingenious author of the Remarks on Voltaire, p. 270, ſays, that the word *Iſrael* is compoſed of two Hebrew words which ſignify *ſtriving againſt God*; whereas I rather think it is derived from ישר a *prince*, and אל *ſtrong*, and therefore means that he ſhall be a ſtrong or powerful prince. See Geneſ. xxxii. 28.

Description *of the* Natural-History Plate.

THE animal here repreſented is of a new ſpecies never yet deſcribed. It was found in the woods on the coaſt of New Wales, and delineated by Sydney Parkinſon, draughtſman to Mr. Banks, and by him deſcribed as follows. It is, ſays he, of a kind nearly approaching the Mus Genus, about the ſize of a Greyhound; it had a head like a Fawn's, lips and ears like a Hare's; on the upper jaw ſix large teeth, on the under jaw two only; with a ſhort and ſmall neck, near to which are the fore feet, which have five toes each, on which are ſo many hooked claws; the hinder legs are long, eſpecially from the laſt joint, which, from the hardneſs of the ſkin underneath, ſeems as if it crept in going down precipices. On each of the hind feet are four long toes, two of which are placed pretty far behind; the other two reſemble a kind of cloven hoof, one ſide of which is much larger than the other. The tail, not unlike a Greyhound's, is almoſt as long as the body, and tapers gradually to the end. The bulk of the animal is chiefly behind, the belly being largeſt, and the back riſing towards the haunches. The whole body is covered with ſhort aſh-coloured hair; the fleſh of it taſted not much unlike that of a hare, but more delicious.

An Epitome of the Dolphin *and* Tamar's *Voyage round the World, under the Command of Commodore* Byron *and Capt.* Mouat.

ON the 21ſt of June, 1764, they ſailed from the Downs; but the Dolphin having received ſome damage, which obliged her to put into Plymouth to refit, it was the 3d of July before they left that port. On the 6th, in the night, having paſſed the Lizard, they ſaw a ſhip on fire, or ſome extraordinary phænomenon in the heavens, which ſoon diſappeared. On the 13th they made the Madeiras; and after having compleated their wood and water, and furniſhed themſelves with wine and refreſhments, they ſailed on the 29th, and on the 30th found it neceſſary to put into Port Praya bay to water, and get freſh proviſions; but the beef they purchaſed there was no better than carrion, and from the heat of the weather ſtunk in a few hours after it was killed.

On the 2d of Auguſt they proceeded on their voyage, the crew having found means to crowd the decks with fowls, lean goats, and monkeys, for which they gave in exchange their old ſhirts, jackets, and trouſers.

The rainy ſeaſon was now ſet in, and with the exceſſive heat, and continual moiſture, the crews began to ſuffer ſeverely in their health. No fiſh, as was uſual, followed the ſhips *, nor, except ſharks, could they catch any to refreſh the ſick.

It was the 13th of Auguſt before they reached the road of Rio de Janeiro, on the coaſt of Braſil. Here the Commodore was civily entertained by the Viceroy, who received him in great ſtate, and, the crew of the Tamar being ſickly, gave leave to hire a houſe on ſhore, where they ſoon recovered.

Having repaired their ſhips, the ſeams of which had been opened by the heat, and having taken in freſh water and proviſions, on the 16th of October they ſet ſail, leaving Lord Clive in the Kent Indiaman behind them, who, though he had ſailed from England a month before the Dolphin and Tamar, was yet a month later before he arrived. The Portugueſe here are a ſly, deſigning people, and practiſe every

* The reaſon aſſigned, becauſe the ſhips were ſheathed with copper, does not ſeem well founded, as the fiſh on another occaſion are ſaid to have ſwarmed about the ſhip in great numbers.

artifice

An Animal of a new Species found on the Coast of
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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artifice to get away our men; they decoyed nine of the Tamar's men, and five of the Dolphin's; the Tamar recovered hers, but the Dolphin was not ſo fortunate.

On the 22d of October, being in full ſea, the Commodore thought proper to open his commiſſion, and to acquaint the officers and crews with the ſervice they were to go upon; and with the promiſe made by the Lords of the Admiralty of double pay, if they behaved well, and were obedient to command. They received the news jovially, though they thought they had been going to the Eaſt-Indies, and all chearfully promiſed their beſt ſervices.

On the 29th they had a ſpecimen of what they were to expect in the turbulent ſeas they were about to enter. A terrible ſtorm aroſe, which obliged the Dolphin to throw four of her guns overboard, and to ſtrike her top-gallant-maſts, and lie to in her ſtumps. The next morning the violence of the ſtorm abated; but the wind at S. by W. was ſo intenſely cold, that the men, who had parted with their cloaths for eatables in a hot climate, were now ſhivering for want of them in this; yet they were only in lat. 35° 50′ S. which anſwers to that of Portugal N. and that in November too, which anſwers to our May.

On the 4th of November the birds began to flock about the ſhip, and the rock-weed to appear; certain ſigns of nearing land. They were now in lat. 38° 53′ S. but ſaw no other appearance of land till the 12th, at which time they were in lat. 42° 34′, when the people on the forecaſtle of the Dolphin cried out, *Land a head!* but after ſix or eight hours ſail, what the officers, as well as the crews of both the ſhips, had miſtaken for land, all at once vaniſhed, and proved to be nothing but a fog bank; a deception not unfrequent at ſea in hazy weather. Next day they were all alarmed by an unuſual noiſe, like the roaring of the ſea on a hollow ſhore; and preſently the billows came furiouſly ruſhing along, and, before the Dolphin could be prepared to receive them, the guſt laid her upon her beam-ends. The Tamar, that happened to be to leeward, had more time to prepare, and ſuffered only by the ſplitting of her main-ſail. The birds fled ſhrieking before this dreadful ſquall, and, warned by inſtinct, flew incredibly ſwift to avoid it. In about twenty minutes it ſubſided. Next day the ſea appeared as red as blood, being covered with fiſh of that colour, of which they caught amazing quantities in baſkets. Being now in lat. 45° S. the ſea continued turbulent, and the weather ſtormy.

On the 19th Cape Blanco bore W. S. W. half S. and they ſhaped their courſe as laid down in Lord Anſon's Voyage, but were ſtill at a loſs for Port Deſire. On the 20th they found it, and marked it for a guide to future mariners *by a rock riſing like a ſteeple on the S. ſide of it.*

Here they found plenty of ſeals, and ſea fowls, with which they loaded their boats: ſome of the ſeals were as large as oxen; and among the birds there was one, that, when the wings were extended, meaſured, from tip to tip, 12 feet.

Here the Commodore and crew diverted themſelves by traverſing the country, courſing and ſhooting hares, guanicoes, (a kind of large red deer) and fawns; game that abound in that country. The Commodore ſhot a hare that weighed 26 lb. In their excurſions they found an oar of an uncommon ſhape, and a gun-barrel with the Britiſh broad arrow upon it. It had lain ſo long, that, when touched with the finger, it crumbled into ruſt. They alſo found the ſkeleton of a man.

It was ſome time, however, before they diſcovered any ſpring of freſh water; but at length the ſailors, who attended the carpenters, were fortunate enough to find two. While the waterers were filling the caſks, a party of officers, with the Commodore at their head, made an excurſion about 15 miles up the river, and landed on an iſland ſo full of birds, that they darkened the air with their flight; and their neſts were ſo numerous on the ground, that the gentlemen could not walk a yard without treading upon their eggs. They ſaw no traces of inhabitants; but guanicoes were grazing in herds, and they caught a fawn alive, which was one of the moſt beautiful creatures they had ever ſeen; but it died, notwithſtanding the utmoſt care was taken to preſerve it.

They alſo ſaw a tyger, and killed a tyger-cat.

From the 21ſt of November till the 5th of December, the people were employed in various ſervices; ſome in repairing the rigging, ſails, and maſts; ſome

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ſome in raiſing and taking in ballaſt; ſome in filling the caſks, and fetching water; and ſome in killing and curing the freſh proviſions, with which they were here ſupplied in great plenty.

On the 5th the ſhips unmoored, and in the evening they weighed, and ſteered with a briſk gale in ſearch of Pepys' iſland; but though they traverſed the ocean for ſix days in clear weather, from lat. 47° long. 65, where it is placed in Halley's Chart, both ſhips ſpreading and plying in all directions, for many leagues together, yet no ſuch iſland was to be found. And as it is only ſaid to have been ſeen by Cowley, there is reaſon to ſuſpect, that it was either the Falkland Iſles that he ſaw, or that he was deceived by a fog-bank, in like manner as was the maſter of a ſhip ſome time ago, who made oath, that he had diſcovered an iſland between Newfoundland and the weſtern coaſt of Ireland; but upon ſearch no ſuch iſland exiſted.

On Saturday 15, in making for the main land, they were overtaken by a ſtorm the moſt dreadful that any man on board had ever been in, as the ſea ran ſo high, that the ſhips every moment were expected to fill. They happily, however, rode it out all night, and in the morning the violence of the wind abated, and the ſea, by degrees, became calm. The whales were ſeen rolling about, and the cold ſo piercing, that, tho' it was the middle of ſummer there, they could find no other difference from the depth of winter here, except in the length of the days.

On the 18th, they found themſelves in lat. 51° S. Cape Virgin Mary diſtant 19 leagues. This Cape forms the North entrance of the Straits of Magellan. On the 20th the Dolphin anchored in the Straits' mouth; but the Tamar kept on her way, and next morning the Dolphin weighed, and both came to an anchor at the place where the Commodore had his interview with the Patagonians; of which an account was given in our laſt.

On the 21ſt they weighed again, and purſued their paſſage up the Straits. On the 24th the Commodore landed, and with his ſecond lieutenant walked 22 miles along the ſhore in one of the pleaſanteſt countries, as it then appeared, they had ever beheld; the ground was covered with flowers, and the air perfumed with their fragrance; the trees were in full bloſſom, and birds innumerable, ſome of them of moſt beautiful plumage, were feeding in rich luxuriance on the natural productions of the ſoil. They fell in with many wigwams, but all deſerted, yet ſome of them ſo lately that the fires were ſcarce extinguiſhed. The keen air of the climate made them immoderately hungry, and when they returned, the crew had luckily thrown the ſeine, and caught a fine haul of fiſh, on which they feaſted voraciouſly.

On the 27th they anchored at Port Famine, where are the fineſt trees for maſts in the whole world. Some of them grow to a vaſt height, and large in proportion, meaſuring eight feet in diameter. Fiſh and fowl are here in great abundance, and the country, as far as the eye could diſcern, was as rich and as beautiful as a garden, diverſified with hills and lawns, and every where interſperſed with rivers and meadows, and with groves of lofty trees, that form a moſt enchanting proſpect.

Nothing is wanting, ſays our author, but cultivation, to make it one of the fineſt countries in the world. The men, however, who happened to ſleep on ſhore were awakened in the night by the roaring of ſome foreſt beaſts, who by their deep, hoarſe, and hollow tone terrified them beyond deſcription. The poor fellows, who had been employed in waſhing for the officers, were without any weapons of defence, and the horrible creatures ſeemed to approach in order to make them their prey. The only ſecurity they had was the fire; and as the beaſts came nearer, the men increaſed the blaze. This kept them from entering the tent, but they continued to prowl round it till break of day, when they walked off leiſurely, to the great joy of the gueſts within. Near this ſpot the Spaniards had once a deſign to form a ſettlement, and in croſſing a hill one of the ſailors thought he had trod on a cavern, as, on paſſing a particular ſpot, the ground returned the ſound of his feet. He paſſed and repaſſed the ſame ſpot ſtill with the ſame effect; but though a party was ſent from the ſhips to examine it, yet nothing was diſcovered.

Here they ſtayed till the 4th of January, when having compleated their wood and water, and refreſhed the crews, they weighed and ſtood back in ſearch of Falkland Iſlands. On the 6th the Dolphin in her return grounded on a hard ſand, but happily it

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was low water, and at the next tide ſhe heaved herſelf off without any conſiderable damage. Before the ſhip ſtruck, the water ſhoaled in one heaving of the line 63 feet, and if the weather had been tempeſtuous, ſhe would probably have been beat to pieces.

On the 15th they fell in with the iſlands they were in ſearch of, and diſcovered a fine bay, every part of which is perfectly ſafe; from whence they ſoon after entered a harbour, to which the Commodore gave the name of *Port Egmont*, ſince made famous by the conteſt between the Engliſh and Spaniards about the right of poſſeſſion. In this harbour there is freſh water in plenty, and a finer and ſafer there cannot be in the world. Geeſe, ducks, ſnipes, and other birds, were in ſuch plenty, that it was uſual for the men to bring in boatfuls of the geeſe which they knocked down with ſticks and ſtones without firing a ſingle ſhot. Wild celery and wood ſorrel were likewiſe found here; ſeals, pinguins, and ſea-lions, the laſt ſo fierce that the Commodore himſelf was ſurpriſed by one, and it was with difficulty that he eſcaped its fangs. They likewiſe were attacked by other formidable beaſts reſembling wolves. The ſea-lions were remarkably ſavage, and ran at the men wherever they came in ſight. On this iſland they erected a forge to repair their iron work, and the ſurgeon of the Tamar fenced in a garden, and planted it with eſculent vegetables for the benefit of thoſe who might hereafter enter this port to refreſh.

The Commodore took poſſeſſion of the harbour and theſe iſlands for his Majeſty, and thinks them the ſame, from ſeveral circumſtances, which Cowley names Pepys's.

On the 27th, they left Port Egmont, when a ſtorm ſuddenly coming on, they lay to, and next day, ſailing along the coaſt, gave names to the principal head-lands. By his reckoning, the Commodore makes the whole circumference of theſe iſles near 700 miles. They now made again for Port Deſire, where they had the ſatisfaction of meeting the Florida ſtore-ſhip, that had been ſent out after them; and on the 7th of February, Mr. Dean, the maſter, came on board the Dolphin, and made his report that his ſhip was little better than a wreck. The Tamar, too, made this day ſignals of diſtreſs, and, though moored in the harbour of Port Deſire, was with difficulty prevented from driving on ſhore.

Upon examination, it was found that the Tamar's rudder was ſprung; and that it was impoſſible to unload the ſtore-ſhip where they were; the Commodore, therefore, reſolved to ſail as ſoon as poſſible for the ſtraits, in hopes of being able to find a piece of timber to make a new rudder for the Tamar, and better conveniencies to unload the Florida.

On the 13th the Florida ſailed for Port Famine, and on the 14th the Dolphin and Tamar followed. On the 16th they ſaw a ſtrange ſail ſhaping her courſe by the Dolphin. As they knew of no ſhip being in the ſame ſeas, they were at a loſs to account for her manner of working; the Dolphin lay by, put herſelf in a poſture of defence, and brought eight of her guns out of the hold. Neither the ſtranger nor the Engliſh ſhewed any colours; but the Florida having run aground, the Stranger hoiſted French colours, and ſent out his launch and another boat to the ſtore-ſhip's aſſiſtance. The Commodore ſent his thanks, but behaved with great caution, and after anchoring in Port Famine ſaw the Frenchman ſail by to the Southward: ſhe proved to be the Eagle, commanded by M. Bouganville. They unloaded the ſtore-ſhip, and finding her unfit to purſue the voyage, they left her to make the beſt of her way back to England.

On the 25th they ſailed from Port Famine, intending to puſh through the Straits before the ſtormy ſeaſon approached, and in the afternoon paſſed the French ſhip, ſhut up in a little cove, with piles of wood on each ſide of her, which they ſuppoſed were for a new ſettlement.

On the firſt of March, between Elizabeth's Bay and Cape Quod, they obſerved two or three canoes making after them; in which were four or five of the pooreſt wretches they had ever beheld. They were almoſt naked, but armed with bows and arrows, which they readily exchanged for a few beads. Having caſt anchor, ſeveral other ſavages came on board, and received preſents. Next day the Commodore with ſome officers went on ſhore, and returned their viſit. They made them welcome with berries and cockles, and appeared highly delighted with

with what they ſaw and what they received.

In this dreary ſituation the ſhips continued labouring for three and twenty days without getting forward. This part of the ſtrait bears a moſt horrible aſpect; the craggy mountains that bound it on both ſides riſe above the clouds, and are eternally covered with ſnow. Nothing is to be ſeen but rugged cliffs and dreadful precipices, with the ſea breaking againſt the rocks, and threatening momentary deſtruction. On the 26th they were overtaken by a ſtorm, the weather thick and heavy, the rain pouring inceſſantly down, the ſea roaring, and the wind blowing almoſt a hurricane, the waves breaking over the ſhips, and the decks for hours together under water: in this deplorable condition they ſpent the night, expecting every moment to be the laſt. At break of day both ſhips were yet in ſight of each other, and came to anchor in an adjoining bay, where the water was lifted above the maſts, and where, had the cables parted, they muſt have inſtantly been daſhed in ten thouſand pieces. What a dreadful ſituation! They had near reached as far as Cape Monday, and, when the ſtorm abated, they weighed and anchored in a ſafer creek.

While they were repairing the damages they had ſuſtained in the ſtorm, and taking in wood and water, a company of Indians, more miſerable if poſſible than any they had yet ſeen, came round the ſhip, and inſtantly paddling off and landing, began to make a fire. No intreaties could prevail on them to come on board till the Commodore went on ſhore and introduced himſelf to them by ſome trifling preſents. In a few minutes they became as friendly as neighbours, and, ſeeing ſome of the men cutting a little graſs for the few ſheep that were yet alive on board, they preſently fell to pulling, and in leſs than half an hour filled the boat. Four or five of them followed the Commodore on board, and he being willing to gratify them, one of the midſhipmen play'd on the violin to entertain them, with whom they were ſo delighted, that one jumped into his canoe, and fetching a bag of red paint, began ſmearing the man's face in a kind of extaſy, and it was with difficulty he was prevented from paying the ſame compliment to the Commodore.

On the 7th of April they weighed from this place, and purſued their voyage; and on the 9th, after a paſſage of ſeven weeks and two days from their firſt entrance, they paſſed the ſtrait, and entered the Pacific ſea.

It is remarkable, that, in this paſſage, the Dolphin and Tamar were *one and forty days* in paſſing from Port Gallant to the Southern Ocean, tho' the Boudeuſe and Etoile, commanded by M. Bouganville, ran the ſame courſe afterwards in ſo many hours; and that though the Boudeuſe and Etoile were fifty days at and paſſing to Port Gallant from their firſt entrance into the ſtraits, yet the Dolphin and Tamar ran the ſame in leſs than ten days, including four days ſtay at Port Famine to unlade the ſtore-ſhip, and take in proviſions. It is likewiſe not a little remarkable, that, though both theſe Commanders ſuffered almoſt incredible hardſhips in their paſſage, yet, not one of their men falling ſick, they both concur in preferring the ſtraits to the paſſage round Cape Horn; though Capt. Cook, who choſe the latter, ſpeaks highly in commendation of it, having encountered no diſaſters in his paſſage like thoſe ſuſtained by the other Commanders.

[*The remainder of this voyage to be continued in our next.*]

Mr. URBAN,

VOLTAIRE, in his age of Lewis XIV. vol. II. p. 42, hath exerted his talents in vindicating Philip Duke of Orleans, from the odium of poiſoning his firſt Ducheſs, the Princeſs Henrietta of England, daughter of the unfortunate Charles the Iſt. Voltaire's account of the Ducheſs and her death is as follows: "Madame went to Canterbury to meet her brother, (Charles the IId.) and returned with the glory of having ſucceeded, for which ſhe was ſtill rejoicing, when a ſudden and lamentable death ſnatched her away, at the age of ſix and twenty, the 30th of June, 1672. The conſternation and grief of the court was augmented by the manner of her death. It was generally believed ſhe was poiſoned. Montague, the Engliſh ambaſſador, was perſuaded of it, the court did not doubt it, and all Europe publicly proclaimed it. One of her huſband's old domeſtics has named to me the perſon who, according to him, gave the poiſon. This man, ſaid he, who was not rich, withdrew immediately into Normandy, where he bought an eſtate, on which

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he lived with grandeur a long time. The poiſon, added he, was powder of diamond, mixed inſtead of ſugar with ſtrawberries. The court and city believed the Princeſs had been poiſoned with a glaſs of ſuccory water, after which ſhe felt terrible pains, and ſoon after was ſeized with the agonies of death; but the natural malignity of mankind, and a fondneſs for extraordinary events, were the only inducements to this general perſuaſion. The glaſs of water could not be poiſoned, ſince Madame la Fayette and another perſon drank what remained, without receiving the leaſt injury from it; and the powder of diamond has no more venom in it than the powder of coral. The Princeſs had been a long time ill of an abſceſs, which had formed itſelf in the liver. She laboured under an ill ſtate of health, and had been delivered of a child abſolutely putrified. Her huſband, too much ſuſpected in Europe, was, neither before, nor after this incident, guilty of any wicked action, and criminals who have committed but one great crime are ſeldom found: human nature would be too wretched, if it was as common to commit enormities, as to believe them."—Biſhop Burnet, in the Hiſtory of his Own Times, ſays, that th· poiſon was ſublimate mixed in the ſuccory water. The moſt authentic account of this ſad cataſtrophe, is contained in a letter from John Wilmot, Earl of Rocheſter, to his lady, which I lately met with among ſome poems printed in 1740, and is as follows:

"Pray do not take it ill that I write to you ſeldom ſince my coming to town, my being in waiting upon the ſad accident of Madame's death (for which the king endures the higheſt affliction imaginable) would not allow me time or power to write letters. You have heard the thing, but the barbarouſneſs of the manner you may gueſs at by the relation. Monſieur, ſince the baniſhment of Chevalier de Lorrain (of which he ſuſpected Madame to have been the author), has ever behaved himſelf very ill to her in all things, threatening her upon all occaſions, that, if ſhe did not get Lorrain recalled, ſhe might expect from him the worſt that could befal her. It was not now in her power to perform what he expected; ſo that ſhe returning to Paris, he accidentally carries her away to St. Cloud, where having remained fifteen days in good health, ſhe having been bathing one morning, and finding herſelf very dry, called for ſome ſuccory-water, (a cordial julep ſhe uſually took upon thoſe occaſions) and being then very merry, diſcourſing with ſome of the ladies that were with her, ſhe had no ſooner ſwallowed this ſuccory-water, but immediately falling into Madame de Chatillion's arms, ſhe cried, ſhe was dead, and ſending for her confeſſor, after eight hours infinite torment in her ſtomach and bowels, ſhe died the moſt lamented (both in France and England) ſince dying has been the faſhion. But I will not keep you too long upon this doleful alteration; it is enough to make moſt wives in the world very melancholy. If you write to me, you muſt direct to Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, the houſe next to the Duke's Play-houſe, Portugal-row; there lives your humble ſervant, Rocheſter."—It appears from this letter, that the Duke had long threatened his wife with deſtruction, unleſs ſhe procured the recal of the Chevalier Lorrain; ſecondly, that he removed her to a country-ſeat, where he might more eaſily perpetrate the murder; thirdly, that the Ducheſs was then in good health, contrary to Voltaire's aſſertion; fourthly, that the Ducheſs being very dry, it ſeems improbable that any other perſon drank of the water; and laſtly, that the Ducheſs expired in great torture within eight hours after ſhe had drank the water. Whoever conſiders the circumſtances of this event, and the means which Lord Rocheſter had of procuring true information, will, I imagine, readily own that the Duke was really guilty of the horrid crime, notwithſtanding Voltaire's ſpecious vindication.

I am, &c.

Newport, Shropſhire,
July 6th, 1773.

S. W.

The Story of the Princeſs of ZELL *continued.*

THE Princeſs's ſituation was now leſs to be envied than ever. Her parents, particularly the Duke her father, were returned to Zell with a leſs favourable idea of their daughter's conduct than they had before entertained. The Electreſs, too, who had taken ſo great a ſhare in her recovery, thought herſelf ill requited for the pains ſhe had beſtowed; and, in ſhort, the entertainment that was deſigned to produce the happieſt and moſt conciliating effects, was ſucceeded by the worſt.

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The Princeſs, though ſhe entertained no criminal paſſion for Count Koningſmark, yet could not help being piqued at the particular attention ſhe perceived he paid to the Counteſs of Platen, the Elector's miſtreſs, the only woman in the world whom ſhe moſt hated, and with the greateſt reaſon. Even Princeſſes are not exempt from the frailties of their ſex. This ſeeming preference had diſconcerted her early in the evening, and was the foundation of that thoughtleſſneſs in her behaviour which gave ſo much offence.

It happened, however, that a circumſtance ſoon offered that promiſed fair to reſtore the harmony of the court, which, in truth, was chiefly diſturbed by the intrigues of the ladies, and their contention for precedency in the heart of the gallant Swede.

Prince Charles, who was as much attached to glory as Koningſmark was to love, had juſt obtained the Elector's leave to ſerve in the Imperial army againſt the Turks; and, believing his favourite companion to be inſpired with the like ambition, procured him the like honour. The Count, in poſſeſſion of all that love and luxury could beſtow, though he had much rather have been excuſed, yet was forced to put on the hero, and receive the news with ſuitable acknowledgments.

However, when the day of his departure drew near, in ſpite of his aſſumed courage, he could not help diſcovering by his countenance that all was not right within. The Prince, who never ſuſpected his bravery, imputed this ſudden change to indiſpoſition, and, with a tenderneſs peculiar to great minds, applied to the court phyſicians to adminiſter relief; but, alas! they were unacquainted with his diſeaſe; yet their preſcriptions were attended with this good effect, they furniſhed the patient with a pretence for delaying a journey he had no mind to undertake, and for receiving viſits of enquiry reſpecting his health, which otherwiſe would not have been ſo decent for ladies to pay.

The Counteſs of Platen was among the firſt and the laſt of thoſe ladies; and when the romantic bravery of Prince Charles, who ſo officiouſly ſought out danger as the only way to purchaſe glory, was mentioned with ſome bitterneſs by the Counteſs, Koningſmark thought the complaint ſo obliging, that the hero gave way to the lover, and he almoſt confeſſed that the honour conferred upon him was purchaſed at too dear a rate.

But the laſt interview with the Princeſs was yet to come. She had frequently condeſcended to enquire of his phyſicians concerning his health, who expreſſed their hope of his ſpeedy recovery; and ſhe waited with impatience to reproach him with perfidy for privately joining with her in deſpiſing the *Platens*, and, at the ſame time, publicly receiving their reiterated viſits. When averſion is once rooted in the mind, thoſe are ever accounted enemies who receive civilities from the objects of it.

When the day came that the ceremony of taking leave could no longer be deferred, the Count put on an air of gaiety, and, after paying his compliments to the Elector and Electreſs, and in form to the Prince Royal, he laſt of all took leave of the Princeſs, who received him with unuſual reſerve. She wiſhed, ſhe ſaid, the ceremony had been omitted, as the bare form of it might ruin his fortune with the only lady who was now happy in his attachments. His eagerneſs to reply had like to have betrayed him into proteſtations altogether improper on any occaſion, but more eſpecially on this, when the little circle that compoſed the Princeſs's court was of courſe full. She therefore inſtantly interrupted him, and with a gracious ſmile ſaid, "Count, you are going into danger: my brother has the character of being raſhly brave; be careful of his life, and you will thereby preſerve your own." He bowed, kiſſed her hand, and departed.

Before they had arrived in Hungary, the important news was received at Court, that the Parliament of England, by the management of King William, had opened a way for the Houſe of Hanover to ſucceed to that Crown, in caſe the Princeſs of Denmark ſhould die without iſſue. The joy upon this occaſion was no leſs extravagant than the event was unexpected. Even the burghers and peaſants were elated, and ſhewed by their rejoicings that they thought themſelves already, like Moſes, in ſight of the *promiſed land*. The only perſon who heard with indifference what had filled every other heart with tranſport, was the Princeſs, who, looking upon the poſſeſſion in a very diſtant point of view, which others beheld in a near proſpect, thought it too ſoon to triumph

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amph till the acquiſition was more certain.

The Electreſs, who could hardly upon this occaſion contain herſelf, as from her the title to the crown was derived, was the firſt who took notice of that want of ſenſibility in the Princeſs which marked her, ſhe ſaid, as unworthy of a throne. The Princeſs calmly replied, that, ſhould it ever be her fortune to aſcend a throne, ſhe ſhould know how to prize it; and hoped her poſterity, if ever they ſhould ſucceed, would govern with moderation, and not be forced to abdicate it.

The Electreſs, nettled at this rebuke, it is ſaid, never forgave it; for though ſtricken in years, ſhe was ſtill ſo ambitious of queening it, that, after the death of the young Prince, ſhe ſent her old and truſty phyſician to England to make obſervations on Queen Anne's conſtitution, in order to calculate the probabilities of ſucceeding her. Certain it is, that ſhe had well nigh defeated the ſucceſſion by her eagerneſs to ſucceed, having made more attempts than one to eſtabliſh herſelf in England in the life-time of the Queen.

But her immoderate joy on this occaſion received a ſevere check by the news from Hungary, which brought advice of a bloody battle being fought there between the Imperialiſts and Turks, in which her favourite ſon Charles fell a victim to his own raſhneſs.

To delicate minds, like that of the Electreſs, the paſſions of joy and grief are ever felt in extremes. If ſhe was tranſported before, ſhe was now overwhelmed, and wanted that conſolation herſelf which ſhe was ſo capable of adminiſtering to her friends when deeply oppreſſed. Indeed, the tears that were ſhed on this melancholy occaſion by the whole court were her great ſupport. She ſaw every one lamenting the cauſe of her grief, and ſo tender were her feelings, that ſhe ſeemed even to meliorate her own ſorrow by endeavouring to allay the bitterneſs of theirs.

The Princeſs took an uncommon ſhare in the affliction that univerſally prevailed. Her affection for the Prince who fell, was ſincere; and her concern for his death, was heightened by her ſolicitude for the life of his companion, the noble Swede. The death of the Prince was of ſo much more conſequence, that not the leaſt mention was made of Koningſmark by the meſſenger who brought the news; and every one concluded from that circumſtance, that he muſt have fallen too, as the diſpatches were written by another hand. In the ardour of battle, however, they had been ſeparated, and it was not till after the victory was decided, that Koningſmark was informed that he had loſt his friend. He had now no ends of his own to ſerve by continuing in the army; ſo the next diſpatches brought an account, not only of his ſafety, but of his intended return to Hanover. This news was the more welcome to the Princeſs, as an incident happened in his abſence, which had given riſe to much private converſation at moſt of the great tables in Europe.

The Electoral Prince, on the departure of his brother Charles, wholly deſerted the Princeſs, and correſponded with his miſtreſs, the Counteſs of Kilmanſeck, ſiſter to the Counteſs of Platen, afterwards Lady Arlington. Of this indignity the Princeſs complained both to the Elector and Electreſs; but, finding no hope of redreſs from them, ſhe took occaſion to expoſtulate the matter pretty warmly with the Prince himſelf. His Highneſs, inſtead of palliating the injury, and by ſoftenings endeavouring to reconcile her to the condition of other great Princeſſes, gave into a tranſport of rage, and, utterly forgetting both her ſex and quality, caſt her from him in deriſion, and ſhe fell, with a violent concuſſion, flat upon the floor. Her ſcreams ſpread the alarm; the palace was in conſternation, and every one, who dared, ruſhed into the apartment, apprehenſive of greater miſchief. At that inſtant the Prince was ſo loſt in paſſion, that he publicly avowed his hatred of her, and declared he ſhould ever be her enemy. His threats, however, were bereſt of half their malignancy; for ſhe, againſt whom they were denounced, had loſt the faculty of hearing them, and had fainted in the arms of thoſe who had haſtened to raiſe her up.

No reconciliation was ever after this attempted; but his Highneſs, aſhamed of what had paſſed, under pretence of buſineſs, had made a haſty tour to Berlin, at which court he was a viſitor when Koningſmark arrived from the army in Hungary.

The Princeſs, in the agony of mind ſhe ſtill ſuſtained, received the Count, at his firſt interview, as her guardian angel. Unable to contain her indig-

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nation at the brutiſh treatment ſhe had received, ſhe acquainted him with every circumſtance that had happened to her during his abſence, and declared her reſolution of leaving the odious court in which ſhe had been diſgraced, and of retiring to her parents at Zell. The Count applauded her reſolution, and declared himſelf ready to avenge the indignity at whatever riſk; and it was by the moſt fervent intreaties that he was reſtrained from following the author of it to that inglorious retreat, where he had in vain endeavoured to fly from his own brutality.

After this ſtorm, a calm took place, and nothing intereſting intervened till the days of mourning were elapſed. The Count, who had renewed his correſpondence with the Counteſs of Platen, managed his intrigue with ſo much dexterity, that he was hardly ſuſpected even by her rivals. As ſoon, therefore, as decency would permit, he invited the Court to a grand entertainment, which he had the addreſs to make the lady believe was given as a compliment to her. He knew her power with the Elector, and that her vanity would prompt her to render it conſpicuous. He was not miſtaken. The Elector and Electreſs were both preſent; the royal brothers; the young Princeſs, afterwards Queen of Pruſſia and mother of the preſent King; the great officers of ſtate; the foreign miniſters; and, in ſhort, almoſt every perſon of diſtinction in the city and its neighbourhood.

Warned by what had happened upon a former occaſion of the like kind, one would have thought that the Princeſs would have been guarded againſt any premeditated indecorum on this. But there ſeems a fatality entailed upon fine women to prefer a full diſplay of their perſonal charms, to the happier endowments of prudence and common ſenſe. The Court miſtreſſes, ſhe knew, would that day appear in all the brilliancy the royal treaſury could furniſh; and ſhe, foreknowing who ſhe had to vie with, determined to decorate herſelf with the beſt ornaments ſhe was miſtreſs of, ſome of which ſhe had neglected for a long time before. By the ſplendor of her dreſs, added to the delicacy of her complexion, ſhe appeared ſo divinely beautiful, that he muſt be ſomething more or leſs than man that could look upon her with indifference. Even the Prince, her royal conſort, beheld her that day with looks of leſs ſeverity than was his uſual cuſtom. The Counteſs of Kilmanſeck's jealouſy took fire, and ſhe feared the downfal of her power. She ſaw herſelf outdone, and confeſſed her own inferiority by the envious light in which ſhe beheld the Princeſs. The eyes of the whole aſſembly were attracted by the elegance of her perſon, and the eaſineſs of her manner; and every one but thoſe who were intereſted in the ſeparation lamented the unhappy cauſe. Certain it is, that, had the Princeſs improved the advantage, the heart of the Prince would that night have relented, and ſhe might then have triumphed over her enemies, and roſe to be a Queen. But her mind was more intent upon mortifying the court miſtreſſes by outſhining them, than upon making her peace with her royal conſort, whom, ever ſince the laſt unhappy quarrel, ſhe heartily deſpiſed: nay, to ſuch a height of imprudence did ſhe ſuffer her reſentment to hurry her, that ſhe publicly marked him with contempt; nor could Koningſmark prevent her from betraying a partiality for him. It was this fatal indiſcretion that furniſhed the ſiſters with the means to accompliſh her ruin. They inflamed the Prince with jealouſy, the very paſſion the Princeſs wiſhed to inſpire; and they propagated a report unfavourable to her honour, than which nothing could ever be more falſe.

The ſeeds, however, being thus ſown, it was not long before they ripened into fruit. It is not enough for ladies to be chaſte; they muſt be unſuſpected too. Her Highneſs was ſoon made acquainted with the report, and the authors of it; but, conſcious of the purity of her intentions, ſhe took no farther notice, than with ſome bitterneſs to ſay, "Let them do their worſt; they have long ſince fallen out with innocence, and a reconciliation is impoſſible." This reproach was faithfully re-echoed; but, though the Princeſs had reaſon enough to apprehend the fatal conſequences of a report which affected her character in the tendereſt part, yet ſhe entertained ſuch a contempt for the authors of it, that ſhe ſcorned to make the leaſt alteration in her conduct; and ſhe gave more encouragement than ever to the viſits of the Count, who prided himſelf in being thus diſtinguiſhed.

This procedure, however gallant, was, nevertheleſs, imprudent; ſince it gave

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PLAN of SOLWAY MOSS.

Decribed in the Gent. Mag. for June p. 265.

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gave daily colour to ſuſpicion, and, by frequent repetition, falſhood, at laſt, began to have the force of truth. The Elector altered his manner, from coldneſs to contempt; the Electreſs, inſtead of treating her with an affected civility, almoſt overlooked her; and the Prince, her conſort, diſclaimed all connection with her. Thus beſet with inſults and affronts on every ſide, ſhe thought of nothing now but carrying her former reſolution into execution, and returning to Zell, to ſpend the remainder of her days in privacy. With this view ſhe beſought the Elector for leave to make a viſit to her father and mother, and, by the interceſſion of friends, thought herſelf happy in obtaining it.

But this project failed of the deſired effect: ſhe was, indeed, at firſt, received with every mark of indulgence and affection; but when ſhe came to acquaint her parents with her deſign, and to claim their protection, her father, fearing the conſequence, conſulted his Miniſter, and he the Court of Hanover. The Elector did nothing without the advice of the Counteſs of Platen, and ſhe, with her ſiſter, being mortified that the ſnare, which they had artfully laid, ſhould fail of its effect, raiſed ſo many doubts with regard to the ſucceſſion to the Duchy of Zell, ſhould the Princeſs be permitted to ſtay to influence her father, that the Elector diſpatched a private meſſenger to Bernsdorff, intreating him to oppoſe her reſidence there with all his weight. This he did with ſuch ſucceſs, that the apprehenſions of the father got the better of his affection; and notwithſtanding the tears of the daughter, and the remonſtrances of the mother, he inſiſted on her return to Hanover.

This was a dreadful ſhock to the unhappy Princeſs. The reluctance with which ſhe marked her departure, would have moved any heart but that of a father dead to the feelings of humanity, and indifferent about the happineſs of his only child. Her piety, however, prevented her from laying violent hands upon herſelf; and her mother's conſolation helped to ſupport her at taking leave.

But ſhe returned with a heavy heart, ruminating all the way on the means of a deliverance. She was prepared to bear the coldneſs of her reception; and ſhe determined, at all events, to truſt her fate in the hands of the faithful Count. She was received, as ſhe expected, like a deſerter reſtored by an impotent enemy, who, not having dared to extend protection, had delivered up the priſoner as a victim to peace. She heard the ſcoffs of the miſtreſſes without emotion; but the Electreſs never expreſſed her diſlike, but in words that could not be forgotten. Things now haſtened to a concluſion. The Count, who, in the abſence of the Princeſs, had made a tour to Poland, was again returned. At that Court Bacchus was then more fervently worſhipped than Venus; and Koningſmark, being but a novice, in the height of his devotion, had uttered ſome unguarded expreſſions, that ſeemed to threaten vengeance to ſome-body in an elevated ſtation, who had diſgraced his dignity by an unworthy action. It was eaſily underſtood to whom he alluded; and before he quitted Poland, his threats had reached Hanover. By the reception he met with, he found he was ſuſpected; and, conſcious of his own indiſcretion, he was at no loſs to account for the cauſe. He applied, with his uſual addreſs, to the Counteſs; but ſhe received him like one who could not be happy in the enjoyment of the careſſes of a fine woman without boaſting of them: ſhe had, indeed, gone ſo far, as even to offer him her daughter in marriage before he went to Poland; but that he refuſed, for reaſons ſhe might bluſh to recollect It is not impoſſible, however, but that a perſon of Koningſmark's turn, might, in his cups, reveal what a man of honour would have cheriſhed in his boſom, the frailties of the ſex. He could, therefore, blame none but himſelf, if he found his fondeſt friend his bittereſt enemy.

Thus ſtood the affairs of Koningſmark and the Princeſs of Zell at the Court of Hanover, when the event happened which cloſed the ſcene, and buried one in an inglorious grave, and the other in a ſolitary priſon.

Their misfortunes were alike mortifying, and alike owing in a great meaſure to their own indiſcretion; for tho' the Princeſs was forced to wed where neither her own heart, nor the heart of him who eſpouſed her, had any ſhare in the union, yet, if prudence had directed her ſteps, ſhe might have preſerved appearances, and made herſelf happy in the endearing pleaſures of a numerous offſpring. As to Koningſmark, no man was ever more careſſed, or more beloved; but, intoxicated

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'oxicated with the praiſes that were beſtowed upon him, his vanity was raiſed to ſuch a romantic pitch, that nothing leſs than royalty would content his ambition: and it was confidently ſaid, that he had formed the deſign to aſſaſſinate the Prince and carry off the Princeſs by force. Be that as it may, ſuch was the pretence for the cataſtrophe that followed. The ſnare was laid, and he eaſily fell into it. The Prince was retired to his country ſeat with the Counteſs of Kilmanſeck; Madam de Platen feigned indiſpoſition; and the Elector it was thought would be employed in her apartment for the beſt part of the night: every thing, in ſhort, was contrived to favour the viſit which it was uſual for Koningſmark to pay the Princeſs, in order, with a few ſelect friends, to paſs the evenings, ſometimes in play and ſometimes in converſation. He had that evening, as was foreſeen, prolonged his viſit to a late hour; the ſpies were watchful; and four of the moſt deſperate ruffians of the Elector's guard were prepared to execute the bloody purpoſe, that had been contrived by the black cabal who fixed his deſtiny. They had ſcarce taken the poſts aſſigned them, when the unhappy victim, muffled up in his cloak, fell into their mercileſs hands; and though he made ſhift to draw his ſword, and to defend himſelf like a man determined to ſell his life dear, his valour was of no other uſe than to redouble the fury of the aſſaſſins. In a few minutes they ſtabbed him in ſeveral parts of his body; and having in this manner diſpatched him, on a ſignal before agreed upon, they were joined by the old Elector, who being ſatisfied that vengeance had fallen where it was directed, he ordered the body to be thrown into a houſe of eaſe adjoining, which the next morning was bricked up, as if eſteemed the only ſepulchre for one who had the preſumption to meditate the diſhonour of the Electoral Houſe.

[*The ſequel in our next.*]

REMARKS *on two Paſſages in Dr.* HAWKESWORTH'S *Account of the late Voyages to the South-Seas.*

THE Doctor, in his Introduction, makes a rambling apology for not attributing any of the critical eſcapes, recorded in his narrative, to the particular interpoſition of Providence. Providence, it ſeems, according to the Doctor, may act ſome how in general in producing different events; but one event ought not to be diſtinguiſhed from, or accounted an extraordinary interpoſition more than another.—It will follow then, that petitions are not to be made to the Deity, particularly in times of imminent danger, nor thanks returned for extraordinary deliverances. —— Notwithſtanding this, ſays the Doctor, (like a well-bred gentleman) "I have paid my homage to the Supreme Being conſonant to my own ideas of his agency and perfections."—And ſo of old did the Philoſophers of Athens; who alſo inſiſted upon it, that the Deity ſhould govern the univerſe, according to fond conceits of their own.—"If, ſays the Doctor, the deliverance of the Endeavour was an extraordinary interpoſition, why did not Providence interpoſe to prevent the ſhip from ſtriking at all, rather than to prevent her from being beaten to pieces after ſhe had ſtruck?" A wiſe Philoſopher can teach Providence better, than to go ſuch a round-about way to work: yet if men will but open their eyes, they may ſee that this is conſonant to the Divine Government of the world in numberleſs other inſtances, ——if the world be really under a Divine Government. Do not men become firſt ſick, and then well again? And, as far as the matter relates to us, may we not conſider ſickneſs as a chaſtiſement, recovery as a mercy?—and, ſurely, as an *extraordinary* mercy, if the circumſtances of the diſorder were thoſe in which ſcarce one out of an hundred eſcape death;—circumſtances in which we ourſelves expected nothing leſs. We are taught in Scripture, both by precept and the example of holy men, to be thankful for our own extraordinary deliverances, and (ſinners as we are) to make ſupplications, prayers, and interceſſions, for the deliverance of others. It is on good grounds that we pray "for all that are in danger, for the preſervation of all that travel by land or by water," notwithſtanding its repugnancy to the ideas of conceited Philoſophers, and rational Divines, as they are pleaſed to call themſelves.

In vol. iii. page 621, the Doctor ſays, "The labours of the theoriſt to ſolve the problem of finding the longitude might be well remitted, if ſea-officers were qualified to obſerve and calculate; that, with the aſſiſtance of the Nautical Almanac *and* Aſtronomical Ephemeris (which, by the by, is one

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and the ſame book) thoſe calculations will take up but little time, and are ſufficient to give the longitude to half a degree." The Doctor has juſt ſuch crude notions of aſtronomy as he has of religion. The labours of the theoriſt are, and ever will be, neceſſary for correcting, from time to time, the rules by which this celebrated Ephemeris is conſtructed. Thoſe rules are neither perfect at preſent, nor will they retain even their preſent perfection till time ſhall be no more, as the Doctor ſeems to imagine.

To conſider this ſubject a little more minutely, it may be obſerved, that the computation of the Moon's place in the heavens is a very material, and by far the moſt difficult part of the famous problem of finding the longitude by what is called the *Lunar method*.—The rules for making this computation are, for the moſt part, founded on clear reaſoning; on logical deductions from the univerſal laws of motion laid down by Newton: and ſo far theſe rules are now, and ever will remain, as true as the theorems of Euclid, which, in like manner, are logical inferences from his definitions and axioms. But though theſe rules are, in a great meaſure, founded on juſt theory, they are not wholly ſo. The multitude of forces that diſturb the regular courſe of the moon, and the endleſs variety of their combinations, make the problem, in the abſtract, much too difficult for the ableſt mathematician*. Mathematicians, therefore, take the liberty of making the problem ſimpler, than it really is in nature. They ſuppoſe, for inſtance, the periodical return of theſe diſturbing forces to be more regular, or their degree more uniform than it really is; or, perhaps, they leave ſome of the ſmaller diſturbing forces quite out of the queſtion. Hence the concluſion, though ſtrictly true on the ſuppoſitions they make, does not apply to the caſe in point; the theory, as this is called, does not quite accord with the obſervations †. Was the theory quite compleat, and the few fundamental obſervations quite accurate ‡, the tables would not only give the place of the Moon exactly correſponding to obſervations at preſent, but for all ages, paſt as well as future; which is by no means the caſe ‖.

Aſtronomers are perpetually comparing the place of the Moon computed by the theory, with her place found by obſervation, and marking the difference. If they can diſcern any regularity in theſe differences, they correct their *precepts* and *equations* accordingly; plaiſtering on a little upon one, or paring away a little from another, as they think beſt. Corrections thus made arbitrarily, and not founded on ſtrict reaſoning, may mend the tables for the preſent age, but will not laſt. They may ſuit that combination of the diſturbing forces which takes place at preſent; but as thoſe forces will be differently combined in future ages, and, perhaps, their quantities more exactly aſcertained, the precepts and tables will want new corrections; and the labours, both of the practical aſtronomer and ſpeculative theoriſt, be ever neceſſary.

The firſt part of this problem of finding the longitude (namely, determining the place of the Moon at ſtated times to come) being ſettled by the theoriſt, the remaining part of

* The celebrated Euler has exhauſted the letters of half a dozen alphabets in meer ſubſtitutions for the quantities concerned in his ſolution of this problem, in which, as Friſius juſtly ſays, no one can follow him. Mayer, from whoſe tables the Nautical Almanac is computed, expreſly ſays, that he gives his theory, not becauſe all the inequalities can be derived from theory only, but to ſhew, that his rules are not repugnant to theory, as far as that can be carried.

† This is generally the caſe when theory and practice differ. The theory is not falſe, but does not perfectly apply to the caſe in practice.

‡ In the Lunar theory, the radical quantities muſt be aſſumed ſuch as experience warrants. The data in this problem muſt undoubtedly be got from aſtronomical obſervations. Thus the mean motions of the ſun and moon can be got only from a compariſon of former and preſent obſervations. The epochs, or places of the ſun and moon, at particular times, muſt likewiſe be had from actual obſervation; on theſe as data the calculation is founded.

‖ It is owing to the imperfection of the theory, that chronological events cannot be determined from antient eclipſes with that preciſion one would at firſt imagine. It is but lately diſcovered, that the moon's mean motion does not continue exactly the ſame in all ages. The neglecting the acceleration of the mean motion, occaſioned ſome able chronologers to place the famous eclipſe, foretold by Thales, nearly 20 years wrong.——See Coſtard's Diſſertation on this eclipſe. Philoſ. Tranſ. 1753.

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the work, viz. actual obſervation, and a few calculations founded on the obſervation, muſt be the province of the ſea-officer. This is but a ſmall part of the whole work; yet this is all the Doctor means (if he knows what he means) when he ſays the qualifications of the ſea-officer may ſuperſede the labours of the theoriſt. But neither are the rules for theſe eaſy calculations ſo perfect yet, as to be incapable of future improvement; a very great one, though not much noticed, is lately made by Mr. Robinſon, in his excellent Treatiſe on Navigation.

The theory of the Moon, in its preſent boaſted perfection, is by no means ſufficient to give the longitude to half a degree, notwithſtanding the aſſertion of this or any other Doctor. Magiſterial aſſertions are one thing, proofs from actual obſervation another. If the table of reputed longitudes, compared with longitudes obſerved by the Lunar method (in Vol. I. page 520 of this work), can be truſted, this method errs frequently two degrees from the truth; and it is remarkable, that the certificates at the end of Mayer's Tables in favour of this method, for the moſt part run in general terms. Such certificates ſhew, indeed, the opinion of thoſe who give them, but prove nothing at all. Nothing but facts, and thoſe very circumſtantially related, will be admitted as evidence by any who know the nature of human teſtimony. W. L.

An account of the diſtreſs of the London Eaſt Indiaman, in a hurricane on the coaſt of China, in July laſt, taken from Capt. Webb's letter to the Directors of the Eaſt India Company.

ON our arrival on the coaſt of China, off Macao *, on July 17, after my packet was delivered to the Supercargoes there, a tiffoon came on which had very near demoliſhed us. At four in the afternoon our beſt bower cable parted, and the ſhip caſt in ſhore, but by ſetting all the ſails I could, I juſt weared her clear of the land; and as the wind was then E. N. E. we ſtood out to the ſouthward under our courſes, and at ſix had the Ladrones bearing N. E. At eight the wind flew round to S. E. and blew the hardeſt gale I ever remember. We were then in twenty fathoms water, and not being able to make any more way out, our ſails all blowing to pieces, we looked upon our deſtruction as inevitable, *without a particular act of Providence*; for we were driving on a lee-ſhore. At twelve at night the wind flew to the ſouth, its violence ſtill continuing, and we found the ſhip ſhoaling her water, ſo that every ſoul on board was preparing for death! At day-light we were in twelve fathoms water, with the ſea, which was as much mud as water, breaking entirely over us; we then threw ſome of our guns overboard, and cut away the main and mizen maſts, and by the time we had cleared them we were in three fathoms water, the land only about a quarter of a mile diſtant. We immediately cut away the fore-yard, and let go the ſheet anchor, which, by the mercy of God, brought us up; and as the ſhip touched the ground a-baft, it eaſed her to the cable, or, I am well aſſured, the Royal George's anchors and cables would not have held her. We then inſtantly let go our ſpare anchor with a new cable, which parted as we were veering it out, ſo that we had no other left. About nine in the morning the gale abated. In the evening we hove up our ſheet anchor, when we found the cable ſtranded. What ſaved the ſhip was the having all her guns houſed, her ports in, and top gallant maſts down on deck, before the gale came on. Our drift in the gale was amazing. I imagined it at firſt only about fifty miles, but, to my aſtoniſhment, when the gale was over, I found myſelf as low down as Haynan †, within the weſtermoſt iſland, about three leagues from the continent. I muſt have paſſed in the night quite cloſe to a rock that bore S. by W. when the ſhip brought up. The Chineſe told me, that every veſſel that was that night at ſea periſhed except mine, and that they had loſt all their junks and boats round the whole country, and were certain not leſs than 100,000 people had periſhed in the ſtorm. We had another tiffoon in Auguſt, when all the European ſhips at Wampoa drove with three anchors a head. The Chineſe junks and boats then in the river were moſt of them ſunk, and the number of poor ſouls that periſhed in this hurricane is incredible. I repaired my damages as well as I could at Canton, but I was obliged to come away with only two cables.

* Macao is an iſland not far from the river of Canton, where our Supercargoes wait for the arrival of the ſhips.

† By the moſt accurate meaſurement on the map, the iſland of Haynan is diſtant from Macao 80 leagues, or 240 miles.—An aſtoniſhing tract for a ſhip to be driven in ſo ſhort a ſpace of time.

83. *A brief Epitome of the Philoſophical Tranſactions, Vol.* LXII. *for the Year* 1772, *continued from Page* 280.

ART. VI. *Directions for uſing the common micrometer, taken from a paper in the late Dr. Bradley's hand-writing; communicated by Nevil Maſkelyne, Aſtron. Royal, and F. R. S.*

The micrometer, in its firſt conſtruction, was adapted only to the meaſuring ſmall angles, and taking the diſtance of ſuch objects as appeared within the aperture of the teleſcope at the ſame time; but, as now contrived, it determines the difference of right aſcenſion and declination between ſtars and planets, which in their apparent diurnal motion follow one another through the teleſcope, if kept in the ſame ſituation.

By the application of this inſtrument, according to the directions given, moſt obſervations may be taken with great accuracy; and it is ſo contrived that it may be applied to teleſcopes of different lengths, provided there is a table for each teleſcope, by which the revolutions of the ſcrew may be turned into minutes and ſeconds of a degree. The table for the micrometer may be made by ſetting up two marks at a diſtance on the ground, and obſerving with the micrometer the revolutions, &c. which they ſubtend when ſeen through the teleſcope, and then computing the angles thoſe objects ſubtend at the object-glaſs, by meaſuring their diſtance from each other and from the object-glaſs.

ART. VII. *A letter from Mr. John Reinhold Forſter, F. R. S. to William Watſon, M. D. giving ſome account of the two roots uſed by the Indians, in the neighbourhood of Hudſon's Bay, to dye porcupine quills red and yellow.*

Upon a careful examination of theſe roots, Mr. Forſter found they were probably of the ſame kind with thoſe mentioned by profeſſor Kalm. The one root, dying red, is called by the French in Canada Tiſavoyanne rouge; the other, dying yellow, Tiſavoyanne jaune. The firſt, Kalm declares to be a new plant of the genus of Galium; that Linnæus has received it into his Species Plantarum, p. 153, under the ſpecific name of Tinctorium, on account of its dying quality; that it grows in woody moiſt places, in a fine ſoil; that the Indians uſe the roots to dye the quills of the American porcupine red; and that the colour is ſo ſtrong as ſeldom to be changed by air, ſun, or water.

The ſecond plant, or Tiſavoyanne jaune, according to Kalm, is "the three-leaved Hellebore (*Helleborus trifolius* Linn.), and grows in woods, in moſſy places not too wet. Its leaves and ſtalks are uſed by the Indians to dye prepared ſkins yellow; and the French have learned from them to dye wool and other materials yellow with the ſame plant." Among the roots ſent as a ſpecimen from Hudſon's Bay, were ſeveral leaves, which Mr. Forſter ſeparated, and found the plant to be the three-leaved Hellebore.

Of both roots he was induced to make ſuch an experiment as the ſmall quantity ſent over would permit. He boiled a piece of flannel in a ſolution of half ſalt of tartar, and half alum; the wet flannel was put into a decoction of the three-leaved hellebore root, and boiled 14 or 15 minutes: the flannel was dyed with a bright and laſting yellow. A white porcupine quill, boiled in the ſame decoction, became nearly of as bright a yellow as thoſe ſent over from the Bay. A piece of flannel alſo, prepared in the ſame manner, was boiled for the ſame ſpace of time in a decoction of the Galium Tinctorium; but it was dyed only with a dull and faint red: a porcupine quill boiled in it became yellow, but by no means red. The Indians muſt, therefore, have ſome unknown method of extracting ſo bright and durable a colour: perhaps they uſe the root quite freſh. It is to be wiſhed, however, that the ſervants of the Hudſon's Bay company were ordered to learn the Indian method of dying red with this root, and to ſend large quantities of it over for making experiments, which will not always ſucceed when tried in ſmall quantities.

Mr. Forſter juſtly obſerves, that the wild nations of North America are poſſeſſed of many important arts, which, when known, would enable the Europeans to make an advantageous uſe of various unnoticed plants and productions of that vaſt continent, in phyſic, in improving manufactures, and creating new branches of commerce. As an inſtance, he takes notice that the Spaniards of Mexico have but lately learnt of the natives of California the art of dying the deepeſt and moſt laſting black that ever was known. The plant uſed for this purpoſe is called

Caſcalote;

Caſcalote: it is arboreous, with ſmall leaves and yellow flowers; its growth is ſlower than the oak; it is the leaſt corroſive of all the known ſubſtances employed in dying, and ſtrikes the deepeſt black, for it penetrates a hat to ſuch a degree that the very rags of it are thoroughly tinctured. The latitude of California gives us room to hope, that the country near the Miſſiſippi, or one of the Floridas, produces this Caſcalote, the acquiſition of which would be of unſpeakable uſe in our manufactures.

Art. VIII. *An Account of a ſubærated Denarius of the* Plætorian *Family, adorned with an* Etruſcan *Inſcription on the Reverſe, never before publiſhed or explained. In a Letter to* Matthew Maty, *M. D. Sec. R. S. from the Rev.* John Swinton, *B. D. F. R. S. Cuſtos Archivorum of the Univerſity of* Oxford, *Member of the Academy* Degli Apoſtuli *at* Florence, *and of the* Etruſcan *Academy of* Cortona, *in* Tuſcany.

This piece exhibits, on one ſide, a female head, repreſenting the goddeſs Libera, or Proſerpina, before which ſtand the letters P C O S I N I, very ill preſerved. On the reverſe, is a buſt of the goddeſs S O R S, on a baſis, adorned with the inſcription F SOR ANT, or rather AN; under which, in the exergue, appear, in Etruſcan characters, FIR, or rather FVR ANTIE, *i. e.* FORS, FORTVNA, or SORS, ANTII, or ANTIAT, equivalent to the Latin inſcription above it. The Etruſcan elements ſeem better preſerved than the Latin.

Among the learned and ingenious elucidations of this piece, Mr. Swinton ſays, "The Etruſcan inſcription on the reverſe, in the exergue, ſeems to allude to a paſſage in Tully, relative to the origin of thoſe deities denominated SORTES by the Romans, and to be illuſtrated by, as well as to throw ſome light upon that famous paſſage, which has been handed down to us *(a)* in the following terms:

"*Numerium Suffucium Prænestinorum monumenta declarant, honestum hominem ac nobilem, somniis crebris, ad extremum etiam minacibus, cum juberetur certo in loco, silicem cædere, perterritum visis, irridentibus suis civibus, id agere cœpisse: itaque perfracto saxo Sortes erupisse, in robore* INSCULPTIS PRISCARUM LITERARUM NOTIS. *Is est hodie locus septus religiose propter Jovis pueri, qui lactens cum Junone, Fortunæ in gremio sedens, mammam adpetens,*" &c.

"In ſome of the antient monuments of Prænesſe, mention is made of one Numerius Suffucius. This man, who was one of the moſt conſiderable and moſt venerable perſons in his city, both for his probity and noble extraction, was admoniſhed, in different dreams, and at laſt with terrible menaces, to go to a certain place in Prænesſe, and there cut a flint. Being terrified with theſe frequent viſions, he obeyed. He came to the place appointed, and there, in the preſence of ſeveral of his fellow-citizens, who laughed at his attempt, tried to cut a flint; which, to the great ſurprize of the ſpectators, gave way to the edge of the knife. And out of the body of the flint dropped ſeveral pieces of wood, (or rather oak) each of which had an inſcription *in the antient characters.* The place where this prodigy was performed is now walled in; becauſe in it is very religiouſly kept an image of Fortune, holding Jupiter and Juno, repreſented as infants, in her arms." As I have formerly *(b)* proved, that THE ANTIENT CHARACTERS OF ITALY, or the PRISCARUM LITERARUM NOTÆ of the Romans, were the Etruſcan letters; and as the inſcription formed of thoſe characters, mentioned by Tully in the paſſage here produced, cannot well be ſuppoſed to have *(c)* contained any other word than FIR, or rather FVR, applicable to the deity, or deities, ſo called and worſhipped, both at Antium and Prænesſe; we may fairly ſuppoſe the Etruſcan inſcription before me to have glanced at the cele-

(a). Cic. *De Divinatione*, Lib. II. c. 41.

(b). De Priſcis Romanorum Literis Diſſert. Phil. Tranſ. V. LXI. p. 88, 89.

(b). This muſt be allowed extremely probable, as the pretended origin of the LOTS, mentioned by TULLY, muſt have been ſuppoſed prior to the foundation of their temples at Antium and Prænesſe; and, therefore, the original inſcription was only, in all probability, ſuppoſed to have been either FIR, or FVR; though, after the erection of thoſe temples, the deity or deities, now in view, might have been denominated F SOR ANT, and FOR ANT, on antient Roman coins. Vid J. Vaill. & Sig. Haverc. in Fam. Plætor. et Ruſt.

brate

brated paſſage juſt produced, and conſequently that this paſſage, and my explication of that inſcription, may be preſumed mutually to ſupport and illuſtrate each other."

Art. IX. *A Deſcription of the Quantity of the Sun's Parallax, from the Compariſon of the ſeveral Obſervations of the late Tranſit of Venus, made in Europe, with thoſe made in George-Iſland, in the South-Seas: Communicated by Mr.* Euler, *Jun. Secretary of the Imperial Academy of Peterſburg, in a Letter to* Charles Morton, *M. D. Sec. R. S. and Acad. Imper. Petroburg, &c. Soc.*

[*To be continued.*]

24. REMARKS *upon the* PRESENT MODE *of* EDUCATION *in the Univerſity of* Cambridge. *To which is added, a propoſal for its improvement. By, the Rev.* John Jebb, M. A. *late Fellow of* St. Peter's *College.* 8vo. B. White.

THE deſign of this ſenſible and well-written pamphlet is to ſhew the expediency and even neceſſity of introducing a more perfect mode of education into the Univerſity at large; to point out the advantages of diffuſing the ſpirit of emulation among all orders of young ſtudents; and to recommend each branch of uſeful ſcience, each valuable art, each diviſion of polite literature, to their animated purſuit.

The author, who has been five times moderator, and a tutor more than fifteen years, truſts that he may preſume ſo far upon his knowledge of the form of literary diſcipline, and his acquaintance with the movements of the youthful mind, as to hint what appears to him exceptionable in the preſent courſe of education.

It is, he obſerves, a truth too melancholy to be inſiſted on, that a licentious and infidel ſpirit, diffuſing itſelf from the metropolis as its center, hath at length penetrated theſe retirements for literature; and produced appearances unbecoming a place ſet apart for the purpoſes of learning and religious education. But this portentous diſſipation ariſes not ſo much from a relaxation of diſcipline, as from the denial of indulgence to EMULATION, a virtuous affection productive of the moſt ſalutary conſequences to the public welfare. In our Univerſity the major part of the ſtudents have no opportunity of exerting their talents under the influence of this generous paſſion. Experience ſhews, that the moſt dangerous temptations await the youth at his firſt entrance upon academical life; and, at this time, it ſhould be our peculiar care to confirm the habit of application, gained in preparatory ſeminaries, by a more extenſive exerciſe of the emulative affections, and fruits of a more important kind: yet, ſtrange as it muſt appear, no evidence is required of the ſtudent's proficiency in the courſe preſcribed by the cuſtom of the univerſity, until the time of his appearance as a diſputant in the public ſchools. There the moſt years of reſidence are generally ſpent in indolence and extravagance; and the laſt in an obſtinate courſe of labours, that enfeeble the mental powers of the ſtudent, and frequently deſtroy his health.

Nor is the partiality, afforded to one particular branch of ſtudy by the cuſtom of the Univerſity, leſs reprehenſible. Beneficial and neceſſary as the ſtudy of the mathematics and of natural philoſophy is, it ſhould not entirely engroſs the youthful mind, whoſe enquiries ought to be directed alſo to metaphyſical and moral truth. To excel in juſt ſentiment and expreſſive diction, the ſtudent muſt direct his view to the finiſhed compoſitions of Greece and Rome; yet, excepting the encouragements given by the Chancellor and Univerſity-members, claſſical merit is altogether diſregarded. The ſtudy of hiſtory alſo, that pleaſing monitor, which affords the moſt important leſſons for the conduct of life, is not ſufficiently encouraged. "And, to ſum up the matter of complaint in a few words, almoſt every valuable attainment is defrauded of its proper portion of praiſe; while thoſe honorary diſtinctions, which ought to be the rewards of ſucceſsful labours in every branch of uſeful Literature, and which, if judiciouſly diſtributed, would fix the fervent attention of youth to each important object of purſuit, are, at preſent, diſpenſed, with a culpable partiality, in favour of the proficients in one particular diviſion of the Sciences. The conſequences are ſuch, as might naturally be expected to take place: the academic changes the ſeat of his reſidence for ſcenes, which demand accompliſhments of a different nature from thoſe, to which glory and profit are annexed within the walls of Cambridge—his acquiſitions appear unimportant in the eyes of his fellow citizens—and he therefore either reſigns himſelf to deſpondency, or ſeeks for hap-

happineſs in the gratifications of a diſſipated Life.

The following is a delineation of the propoſed model of improvement.

"Let an *Examination* of *all* the undergraduates, ranged according to their ſtanding in the Univerſity, be *annually* held in the Senate-houſe, in the May term, a little before the time of its diviſion.

"Let the ſubject-matter of this examination be the Law of Nature and of Nations, Chronology, Hiſtory, Claſſics, Mathematics, Metaphyſics, and Philoſophy natural and moral; and let no perſon in *ſtatu pupillari* be permitted to plead his order, as an exemption from attending.

"Let the Claſſic Authors, and portions of Hiſtory, which ſhall appear moſt deſerving of academical attention, be previouſly ſettled by thoſe perſons, whom the Univerſity ſhall delegate for this purpoſe; and publicly given out each year, as the courſe preſcribed for examination in the year which follows; and let honorary rewards be diſpenſed to thoſe ſtudents, who ſhall diſtinguiſh themſelves in each diviſion.

"And, more particularly, let the portions of Mathematics and Philoſophy, which are intended to be the ſubject of each examination, be limited with preciſion; with a view of reducing, within due bounds, the application to a ſtudy, which however uſeful, has of late engroſſed too much of the attention of the ſtudent.

"The more powerfully to invite our academical Youth to aim at excelling in Latin or Engliſh compoſition, let the donation of Books of the moſt elegant editions, embelliſhed with the arms of the Univerſity, and inſcriptions ſuitable to the occaſion, be ſuperadded to thoſe merely honorary diſtinctions which the Univerſity ſhall propoſe as inducements to literary improvement.

"Let not the members of that Royal Foundation, which has always been conſpicuouſly eminent with reſpect to claſſical merit, any longer be deprived of an opportunity of diſtinguiſhing themſelves by the diſplay of every valuable attainment.

"And, in the examination preceding that for the degree of Bachelor in Arts, let not improvements in ſacred Literature remain without their ſhare of praiſe.

"It is not intended, that this courſe ſhould, in any reſpect, interfere with the ſtatuable exerciſes of the Univerſity: nor that it ſhould ſuperſede, but be rather preparatory to, the more important examination for the Bachelor's degree.

25. *The Preſent State of Muſic in* Germany, *the* Netherlands, *and the* United Provinces; *or, The Journal of a Tour through thoſe Countries, undertaken to collect Materials for a general Hiſtory of Muſic. By* Charles Burney, *Muſ. D. in* 2 *vols.* 8*vo.* Becket.

IN this and the former publication, Dr. Burney has given ſuch undoubted proofs of his abilities for the execution of the work that has been the chief object of his travels, as muſt raiſe an eager deſire in the public for the completion of it. Every compariſon that can be drawn between the importance of the Doctor's purſuit and the labour and expence of it, will not fail to do him honour. The knowledge of a ſcience, which diffuſes ſo much blameleſs pleaſure through a circle of ſuch vaſt extent, cannot be deemed of ſmall importance; and to a mind devoted, through life, to Muſic, not only with reſpect to the practice of it as a profeſſion, but to the hiſtory of it as an art, travelling muſt appear the only means for its elucidation and improvement.

The moſt extenſive correſpondence the Doctor could have procured, would have failed in drawing together, from the recollection of private perſons, and the concealment of public libraries, the memorials that he wanted; and the authentic materials for his Hiſtory could only be collected by a perſonal and active ſearch after them. If this is true of the intended work, it is peculiarly ſo of the two pieces already publiſhed, which contain an account of the preſent ſtate of Muſic on the continent of Europe. In the repreſentations of others, the Doctor muſt have been perplexed and miſled, not only by perſonal, but by national prejudices and attachments; and his readers would have fallen ſhort of that ſatisfaction, which they now derive from the obſervations of a ſingle mind enquiring and judging for itſelf, and taking nothing from report, of which it could procure a better teſtimony.

The Doctor, therefore, may juſtly "hope, that the teſtimony of one who has himſelf been witneſs of the particulars he relates, will have a weight

weight which integrity itſelf cannot give to hear-ſay evidence; and that the mind of the reader will be more entertained, in proportion as it is more ſatisfied of the truth of what is written."

But the knowledge collected in theſe pieces, is far from being limited to the adepts in Muſic; and, excluſive of the illuſtrations of that art, every reader will find ſome amuſement and inſtruction in the variety before him. The narrative, which is written with eaſe and elegance, abounds with ſuch lively deſcriptions and juſt obſervations as may be expected from a traveller of taſte and diſcernment, and is enriched with intereſting anecdotes of the characters and fortunes of ſeveral perſons known in the polite and learned world.

From theſe we may hereafter make a few extracts, and at preſent ſhall conclude the article with the author's obſervations on the chief national rivalſhip in Muſic, that between Germany and Italy.

"Beſides the many excellent muſicians which I found in Germany, it has furniſhed almoſt every great city in Europe with profeſſors of uncommon abilities; and it is hardly too much to ſay, that the beſt German muſicians, of the preſent age, with a few exceptions, are to be found out of their own country. Indeed, it has been obſerved, that, from whatever cauſe, tranſplanted Germans, *cæteris paribus*, ſurpaſs, in moſt of the fine arts, thoſe that remain in their original ſoil.

By travelling, muſicians loſe, among other local partialities, that veneration for a particular ſtyle, which ſo much encreaſes the number of imitators, and keeps them in ſuch ſubjection, that, like the writers of modern Latin, they dare not hazard a ſingle thought for which claſſical authority cannot be produced.

The muſicians of almoſt every town, and every band in the ſervice of a German Prince, however ſmall his dominions, erect themſelves into a muſical monarchy, mutually jealous of each other, and all unanimouſly jealous of the Italians, who come into their country: for my own part, as a by-ſtander, who had no ſhare in theſe quarrels, and was not in the leaſt intereſted in the event, I thought I could ſee prejudice operating ſtrongly on both ſides. As to the Italians, however, it muſt be acknowledged that they are careſſed, courted, and frequently rewarded with double the ſalary that is paid even to ſuch natives as have the claim of ſuperior merit. The Germans, therefore, under ſuch provocation, muſt not be too ſeverely cenſured for under-rating the talents of many great Italian maſters, and treating them with a contempt and ſeverity which is due only to the groſſeſt ignorance and ſtupidity.

My intention was neither to write a panegyric nor a ſatire on the muſic of Germany, but to deſcribe its effects on my own feelings. I ſet out with a deſire to be pleaſed; and if I have been ſometimes diſſatisfied, and my diſappointment has produced cenſure, I hope it will not draw upon me the charge of wanting either impartiality or candour.

Praiſing all is praiſing none—and I have ſometimes had my doubts concerning ſuch ideal beauties of particular ſtyles as are ſupported by excluſive admiration.

I will not ſay that the Germans have no national muſic; they have had many men of great abilities, who have never been in Italy, and who have diſdained to pillage the works of their neighbours; but the preſent caſt of German melody can as eaſily be traced from the opera ſongs of the Italians, as the taſte of moſt German compoſers and performers from that of the beſt ſingers of Italy.

Indeed, many favourable circumſtances have contributed to facilitate their acquiring this taſte; particularly their intercourſe with the natives in the great poſſeſſions they have beyond the Alps; and even at home, the inhabitants of Vienna, Munich, Dreſden, Berlin, Manheim, Brunſwick, Stutgard, and Caſſel, have not liſtened to Italian ſinging in vain.

Setting, however, particular diſtinctions aſide, the reſult of all my enquiries and obſervations is the eſtabliſhment of two facts; the firſt, that there is very little good ſinging by the natives in any part of Europe, except Italy; the ſecond, that though the Italians excel the people of all other nations in vocal muſic, yet the Germans, with a few exceptions, excel even the Italians in the conſtruction and uſe of moſt inſtruments; and, perhaps, it is not difficult to account for the different muſical excellence of theſe two nations. The language of the Italians is more favourable to muſic than that of any other people, and the cuſtom

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tom of performing, almoſt continually, the moſt refined and expenſive compoſitions in their churches and theatres, cannot but produce a general rectitude of taſte among all ranks of people, and afford a moſt perfect model of imitation to all who have a diſtinguiſhing ear and flexible voice. On the contrary, the language of the Germans is among thoſe that are the leaſt favourable to muſic; and very little vocal muſic is performed among them, except to Italian words, even in their operas: it was therefore natural, that inſtrumental muſic ſhould become the general object.—— The number of ſchools that have been mentioned in this Journal, where inſtrumental muſic is taught, increaſes the number of competitors; and the munificence of the German princes, who keep numerous bands of performers, not only for the ſervice of the Court, but the field, cannot but excite the moſt vigorous efforts to excel.

Upon the whole, with reſpect to the fine arts, it ſeems as if every ſchool, and every country, had its peculiar vices, as well as virtues. In muſic, it has been ſhewn in my former tour, that the Lombard, Venetian, and Neapolitan ſchools have characteriſtic diſtinctions: the ſame might be proved of the ſeveral ſtyles of compoſition and performance in the principal cities of Germany; Vienna being moſt remarkable for fire and invention; Manheim, for neat and brilliant execution; Berlin, for counterpoint; and Brunſwic, for taſte. But, without oppoſing town to town, and ſtate to ſtate, it may be ſaid of Germany in general, that the muſical virtues of its natives are *patience* and *profundity*; and their vices, *prolixity* and *pedantry*. The Italians are apt to be too negligent, and the Germans too elaborate; inſomuch, that muſic ſeems *play* to the Italians, and *work* to the Germans. The Italians are, perhaps, the only people on the globe, who can trifle with grace; and the Germans have alone the power to render even labour pleaſing.

26. *Additional Obſervations on the Method of preſerving Seeds from foreign Parts.* *By* John Ellis, *F. R. S.*

THIS ingenious gentleman ſome years ago favoured the public with his thoughts on this ſubject: but large experience has ſhewn, that ſome of his former rules were defective, and others ineffectual. Seeds of the Rheum Palmatum, or True Rhubarb, folded up in paper, and ſent to America by the packet, did not ſucceed; but thoſe incloſed in tin and chip-boxes, rolled up in paper, grew very well. The reaſon Mr. Ellis aſſigns is, that the damp ſpoiled them. He gives the ſame reaſon for the miſcarriage of the ſeeds of that valuable plant Chlamydia, brought by Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander from New Zeland, which yields a very fine hemp; not one of thoſe ever grew, to the great diſappointment of the curious.

With regard to ſeeds preſerved in wax, Mr. Ellis has diſcovered, that, unleſs they are ſown as ſoon as opened, they are very apt to miſcarry; by being expoſed to the air, they ſoon loſe their vegetating powers, and when planted rot; whereas, when the ground is ready prepared, and the ſeeds inſtantly ſown, and covered with the earth, very few fail.

He has obſerved likewiſe, that ſeeds ſent to or brought from hot climates, in dry packages, ſuch as bottles, tin or chip-caſes, canniſters, or jars, ſhould be kept in the cooleſt places, ſo that ſuch places be free from damp. The ſame thing muſt be obſerved after they arrive, till opportunity offers, or the ſeaſon is proper for ſowing them.

He thinks the reaſon that ſo many of the ſeeds of the tea tree fail is, becauſe the Chineſe, to keep them ſound, dry them in earthen veſſels over the fire. He, therefore, cautions all who are concerned in the tranſportation of ſeeds to guard againſt that practice.

He adviſes thoſe who would bring over Mangos, Mangoſteens, Chocolate fruit, Avocado pear, and other Eaſt or Weſt-Indian fruits, to pack them up in boxes or ſmall caſks, ſurrounded with claved, or what is generally called Liſbon ſugar. In this manner, if they are firſt prepared in wax, and covered with paper before they are put up, and brought over in a dry part of the ſhip, he doubts not but the ſtones and ſeeds will vegetate, ſhould the eatable part of the fruit be decayed.

The Ginkgo, or Maiden-hair tree, from China, he ſays, has been propagated by Mr. Gordon, of Mile-End, and would grow well in Virginia and the Carolinas; but is but little known, except to the curious in exotics.

He

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He recommends propagating the valuable plants of China, &c. from cuttings planted in pots, and defended by bell-glaſſes; the cuttings, about four inches long, he adviſes to be well rooted, and then placed with their pots in caſks, half filled with earth, leaving part of the caſks above the earth, for the free admiſſion of the air, and defended by wires. The pots muſt be buried in the earth, as is uſual in propagating flowers.

The Cinnamon-tree, the Mangoſteen, the Tubakki, the Mango, the Tea-tree, the Black-pepper, the Nutmeg, the Chocolate-nut, and the Scarlet-clove, may all be brought over in this manner.

In bringing ſeeds from Jamaica, he adviſes them to be put up ſeparately in linen or writing-paper bags, and packed in caſes, with millet, or any farinaceous grain, and whole rice poured upon them to fill up the interſtices; but care muſt be taken, that whatever is made uſe of for this purpoſe, be well dried. Some Camphor ſhould likewiſe be put into the package, to deſtroy inſects, or inſtead of it ſulphur or tobacco. The external air muſt be excluded from the ſeeds by every poſſible means; in order to which the packages ſhould be buried in ſaw-duſt, in ſome cool part of the ſhip, after every other method for ſecuring them has been uſed.

He farther adviſes captains, who are curious in bringing over plants, to carry with them a ſackfull or two of dried moſs, which, when wetted and placed about the roots of the plants, will keep them moiſt, without watering, many months.

The BANKRUPT, *a new Comedy of three Acts, performing at the Theatre in the* Haymarket. *Written by Mr.* FOOTE.

MEN. Sir Robert Reſcounter, Mr. *Foote*. Sir James Biddulph, Mr. *Aickin*. Sir Thomas Tradewell, Mr. *Davis*. James, (Reſcounter's Clerk,) Mr. *Le Marſhe*. Reſource, (a Broker) Mr. *Fearon*. Pillage, (an Attorney) Mr. *Weſton*. Margin, (a Printer) Mr. *Howard*. Dingey, (the Printer's Clerk) Mr. *Courtney*. Plaiſter, and Pepper, (two Writers) Mr. *Jacob*, and Mr. *Hamilton*. Rumour, Mr. *Lloyd*. Phelim O'Flam, (an Iriſh News Collector) Mr. *Moody*. Robin, Mr. *Banniſter*.

WOMEN. Lady Reſcounter, Mrs. *Williams*. Miſs Lucy, (her daughter by a former huſband) Miſs *Ambroſe*. Miſs Lydia, (Reſcounter's daughter by a former wife) Mrs. *Jewel*. Kitty, Miſs *Platt*.

The Scene in London. *The* FABLE *is as follows:*

A TREATY of marriage being on foot between Sir James Biddulph and Lydia, daughter of Sir Robert Reſcounter, the banker, by a former wife; Lady Reſcounter endeavours, by various ſtratagems, to prevent the union, in order to ſecure this wealthy Baronet for her daughter Lucy, the offſpring of her former huſband. Sir James apprehending, from various motives, her baſe deſigns, orders his man Robin to addreſs her maid Kitty, as the moſt probable means of diſcovering her lady's operations. The piece opens therefore with a common love ſcene of this nature, in which Robin ſucceeds to his wiſhes.

The enſuing ſcene diſcovers Lucy Kitty, Lady Reſcounter, and Jame, (one of the Clerks) receiving her Ladyſhip's inſtructions how to act, when interrogated about the following paragraph, which ſhe had fabricated, and got James to tranſcribe, and carry to the printer; aſſuring him of Lydia and her fortune, as a reward, if he was ſecret and prudent:——

"A few days ago the daughter of Sir R—— ——, banker, near the Monument, was detected in an amour with a young man in the city, called J—s; what makes this tranſaction the more ſingular is, that the Lady was engaged to a young Baronet, at the Weſt end of the town, and their nuptials were to have been ſolemnized in the courſe of a few days."

This article of news is artfully revealed to her huſband, by Lady Reſcounter, who, after great heſitation, acknowledges with ſeeming concern, "that truly ſhe had ſome little reaſon to credit the report; but that her maid Kitty could let him more into the matter, whom ſhe ſhe would ſend to him."

Kitty, previouſly inſtructed, enters to Sir Robert, and relates, with feigned tears, that ſhe did diſcover Mr. James, early one morning, ſtealing out of Miſs Lydia's bed-chamber, who afterwards begged of her, for God's ſake, not to mention it. Convinced by this evidence, on her retiring he movingly repreſents his mercantile diſtreſſes, now rendered inſupportable by his daughter's diſhonour. However, he

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he has an interview with Lydia, when, after ſome parental and filial ſtruggles on either ſide, ſhe pleads her innocence ſo firmly as to leave him ſtill in doubt reſpecting her guilt or innocence.

The inveſtigating of this matter is interrupted by the arrival of Pillage, the lawyer, and Reſource, a Stock-broker, characters uſually applied to as the dernier reſort as temporary props for tottering credit, or as pilots to navigate us politically through the ſtraits of bankruptcy. On the Knight's candidly repreſenting his diſtreſſed ſituation, ariſing from the report of a Van Swieten's houſe ſtopping in Holland, with whom he had conſiderable connections, they aſk whether the firſt cauſe was not an Alley Fever, or whether 'tis only a moderate decay; and preſcribe coining a few quires of paper, or craving three years reſpite—ſetting fire to an empty warehouſe, and recovering the whole policy; or, if neither of them would do, to pack up ſome of the beſt ſtuff, get ſome worthy friends to prove a few capital debts upon him, get a commiſſion taken out, and ſo return into the world a better man than before; and to make this ſecure, to tie up a few light guineas in a purſe, and preſent them, with an old battered gold watch, to the commiſſioners, and the buſineſs is done.

Though a dupe to every abſurdity, and always a convert to the laſt ſpeaker, the Knight unexpectedly diſdains ſuch offers of aſſiſtance, and declaring, in ſentimentals, his abhorrence of ſuch iniquitous meaſures, abruptly leaves the room. Pillage, thus diſappointed of his plunder, informs his friend the broker that he'll be revenged of him, however; for, knowing he has government money in his hands, he will inſtantly go and take out an extent againſt him.

In a ſecond interview between Robin and Kitty, on his intimation of an immediate marriage with her, ſhe diſcovers to him a note of 500l. given to her by her Lady, if by her means the match was broke off between Sir James and Lydia, and 500l. more if an union could be effected between the Baronet and Lucy. Satisfied with this diſcovery, he flies from her to find his maſter, under pretence of going to Doctors Commons to procure a licence.

Sir James, in the mean time, aſſured of Lydia's innocence, urges Sir Robert to go with him to the Printer's (altho' his wife had adviſed him againſt it) to trace the matter home, if poſſible; intimating ſome ſuſpicions which he thought muſt come to light.—The laſt Act, therefore, opens with the Editor's office of a news-paper, adorned with all the conſequential formality of Collectors, Eſſayiſts, &c. and where Sir Robert and Sir James, amongſt others, come to demand ſatisfaction for the injury they had ſuſtained in the abuſive paragraph. After much news-paper nonſenſe on all ſides, the interview terminates with the Editor's delivering up the manuſcript, which the Knight diſcovers to be the hand writing of his Clerk James, which they inſtantly carry home.

On their return, Sir Robert ſhews his Lady the hand-writing, which ſhe endeavours to prove a confirmation of their guilt, and almoſt perſuades him into a belief of it; but Sir James Biddulph having received the intelligence and note from his ſervant, brings the matter to a criſis, by producing them, and appealing to Kitty, who openly diſcovers the iniquity of the plot. Her Ladyſhip's only triumph now conſiſts in obſerving to her huſband, that "he has ſome ſtrange kind of viſitors below," and inſolently retires with her daughter, telling him, "when thoſe are ſatisfied, ſhe ſhall put in her claim." At this inſtant of his diſtreſs, and his daughter's generous offers to aſſiſt him, a Clerk enters, and informs him, that the report of the Dutch failure was premature, and that all his bills were duly honoured. Sir Robert, therefore, now meaning to bid adieu to commercial connections in future, joins the hands of the deſerving pair, and ſo concludes the piece.

The Prologue, written and ſpoken by Mr. Foote, contains a fund of humour and true ſatire. Wit and Credit are made to keep pace with each other in their decline. He makes a compariſon between the want of Wit and want of Caſh, in which he declares if he is drawn on

'For Wit or Humour which he cannot pay,
'He muſt turn Bankrupt too, and—hop away.'

Unleſs indeed, like other moderns, he ſhould

——'ſoon apply
'To ſell his wares by way of lottery:'

For that he cannot reconcile it

——'to himſelf to beg,
'Though intitled to it from his Wooden Leg!'

He

He then proceeds to parody the ſpeech of a much talked of Nabob, and concludes to this purport:

'Be then your Judgment, as your Candour, ſhewn;
And while you touch my Honour, don't forget your own.'

28. *The* HISTORY *of the* ISLAND *of* MAN, *from the Earlieſt Accounts to the Preſent Time. By the late Mr.* Rolt. 8vo.

THE Iſland of Man is ſituated in St. George's Channel, or the Iriſh Sea, 4 deg. 30 min. weſt of London, and between 54 and 55 deg. of north latitude. It lies in the center of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, all of which may be ſeen from Man; for this iſland is 35 miles weſt of the coaſt of Cumberland; 28 miles north of the Iſle of Angleſea, in Wales; 20 miles ſouth of the coaſt of Galloway, in Scotland; and 40 miles eaſt of the coaſt of Down, in Ireland. Its length from north to ſouth is about 30 miles, and about half that in breadth from eaſt to weſt. But this country is ſaid to labour under ſome natural misfortunes, occaſioned by a thin unfertile ſoil, which requires more experience, labour, and manure, than the inhabitants in general are qualified to beſtow upon it.

The ſoil in the north parts is very healthy, ſandy, and gravelly: the north eaſt has a large tract of meadow called Curragh, which was formerly under water, but has been drained and well improved; and there are good meadows and paſtures in the ſouth.

The air is ſharp; and they have ſome froſts, but ſhort and ſeldom. On the ſouth-weſt it lies open to the chops of the Channel, and ſo is liable to a ſalt vapour, which ſometimes has bad effects; but, in general, is very wholeſome to the inhabitants, who are troubled with no pernicious fogs or damps.

The people are naturally of a chearful, ſocial, generous, and hoſpitable diſpoſition to ſtrangers; much inclined to muſic and freedom among themſelves, very loving, but ſomewhat choleric. They were formerly reputed courageous, and eminent for military diſcipline; but now that character is loſt.

The revenue of this Iſland, from 1754 to 1763, both incluſive, was 85,085l. 6s. 6½d. Manks: but, as 7l. Manks makes 6l. Britiſh, ſo the revenue for ten years was, in Britiſh money, 72,930l. 9s. 7d. which, at a medium, was 7,293l. 6½d. a year.

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ODE *at the Encænia, held at* Oxford, *July* 1773, *for the Reception of the Right Hon.* Frederick *Lord* North, *Chancellor of the University: Written by Dr.* Wheeler, *Professor of Poetry; and set to Music by Dr.* Hayes.

RECITATIVE.

DAUGHTERS of Beauty, who enraptur'd hail
The Virgin Quire, in that romantic Vale
Where Isis down her green enamel'd edge
Glides in soft eddies o'er the waving sedge;
And Cherwell from his osier'd bed
Oft hears the Fairies' printless tread,
When misty night with silent pace
Steals gradual o'er their circling chace:
And You, illustrious Chiefs, who glow
With ardor for your country's weal,
Yet, 'mid the call of patriot zeal,
At Phœbus' shrine with transport bow:

AIR.] From busy scenes to these embower'd retreats
Your step auspicious mitred Sheldon greets;
While Peace, attendant at her hallow'd fane,
Parent of Science, swells your solemn train.

RECIT.] Mark, where the fiend of War, on havock bent,
Gigantic ranges o'er Moldavia's land,
And Warsaw's sons, by feuds remorseless rent,
Reluctant own the Victor's stern command!
Hesperia views the gathering cloud
From Gallia rise, and lowering Spain;
While floating bulwarks with their thunders loud
Affright the Naiads of th' Egean main.

RECIT.] Britannia sits inthron'd in awful state,
Sole Arbitress serene; "and what she wills, is Fate."

AIR.] Heroes in the ghastly fight
Vainly vaunt atchievements brave;
Check, O check your lawless might!
Valour conquers but to save.
Happier they, whom Wisdom's lore
Prompts to frame the social plan;
Fraught with Science' richest store,
Skill'd to bless and perfect Man.
Da Capo.

RECIT.] What martial sons, once proud of thy behest,
O Rhedycina, blazon wide the page
By Memory mark'd! full many a royal guest
Here mus'd attentive to the hoary Sage.
Lion-hearted Richard's spear
Glitter'd first in * Beaumont's shade;
Here he couch'd his lance, and here
Panted for the bold Crusade.
Henry†, thunder-bolt of war,
Here plan'd his hardiest deeds; here learnt to wield
His maiden sword, and hurl the massy bar;
Here grasp the mimic shield.

RECIT.] Enough, heroic souls, of cruel fight;
Forgive, if milder Arts invite
The grateful Muse for social worth to twine
The wreath of Honour, snatch'd from Virtue's shrine.

SYMPHONY.

RECIT.] Heard ye, while echoing from yon azure sphere
Prophetic accents struck th' astonish'd ear?

AIR.] I see the sovereign form descend,
And wrapt in Stole majestic downward bend.

RECIT.] Britons, if ought ye boast of Cressy's field,

ACCOMP.] Where many a crimson'd helm and batter'd shield,
By delving plowman turn'd, recals the name
Of Edward, high enroll'd by deathless Fame;
That praise be mine. But better far
The peaceful sway, than spoils of savage war
To Me, or Bolingbroke's undaunted son,
On Poictou's tented plains by valour won.
With crouded canvas wing'd, 'tis yours to sweep
Golconda's shores, and darken all the deep.

AIR.] But stay, you bold adventurers, stay;
Nor, blithsome o'er the briny surge,
With mad'ning speed misguided urge
To pearly Ind' your heedless way.
What boots it that my Edward led
In Freedom's cause his eager van;
If you, relentless foes to man,
O'er fruitful climes dire famine spread?

RECIT.] Yet haply shall a Brunswick's rule benign,
By sapience counsel'd, prune your daring wing,
And distant tribes with haste consign
Their wavering homage to a guardian King.
Asia, no more thy guiltless natives mild,
By ruthless hand despoil'd,
Frantic their fabled Genii shall invoke
With wizard rites, and curse their galling yoke."

AIR.] Ye Chiefs, who near your Liege's throne
Attendant, hold the helm of State;
As Edward's tilting Barons shone
In royal Windsor's trophied gate;
O think, while on your puissant thigh
The mystic Garter firm you bind,
From that quaint badge what lessons high
Reflecting warm each op'ning mind.
The generous youths near Isis' stream,
Who joyous hail a Sovereign's choice,
Crown'd by Rhedycina's voice,
With rival ardor catch th' instructive theme.

RECIT. ACCOMP.] "Goodness, deck'd with glory, wide
"Darts her lustre, heav'nly bright;
"Fame, to Virtue unally'd,
"Shines—the meteor of a night."

CHORUS.] The generous youths near Isis' stream,
Who joyous hail a Sovereign's choice,
Crown'd by Rhedycina's voice,
With rival ardor catch th' instructive theme.

The

* *Near Worcester College; once a seat of* Hen. II.

† Hen. V. *educated at Queen's College.*

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The BATCHELOR's MAID.

YE maids of Parnaſſus, inſpire my ſong!
Oh! lend too, Apollo, thy aid;
Let my verſe with your numbers flow tuneful along,
While I ſing of a Batchelor's maid.

Seven years are now paſt ſince ſhe came to my cot,
And enter'd my ſervice for hire:
Then I knew not the treaſure that fell to *my* lot;
Each year ſince I've priz'd it the higher.

What tho' in her face little beauty is ſeen,
In her form tho' ſmall grace is expreſt,
Yet her temper and paſſions are mild and ſerene,
And the Virtues reſide in her breaſt.

Thus iron, tho' covered a little with ruſt,
Oft proves of more value than gold;
Rich paintings are often diſguis'd by the duſt,
And the choiceſt of plants ſpring from mould.

If the mines of Potoſi to me gave their ſtore,
If Paſtolus divided my land,
She never would covet the rich ſilver ore,
Or a grain of the glittering ſand:

But, like care, ſhe attends me in ſickneſs and health,
My health and well-doing her aim;
With prudence ſhe makes the beſt uſe of my wealth,
And I ne'er have occaſion for blame.

Net the down of the ſwan, nor the lamb's tender fleece,
With my veſts can in whiteneſs compare;
With elegant neatneſs my cottage is dreſt,
And my viands are delicate fare.

My bed, when at night I retire to reſt,
Is as ſmooth as a calm ſummer ſea;
And Nancy, I'm certain, would think herſelf bleſt,
If ſhe could but partake it with me.

Then tell me ye Maidens, ye Batchelors tell,
Shall I give or withold my kind aid?
Is it cruel or kind, as ſhe loves me ſo well,
To let her continue a MAID?

An ADDRESS *to the* GOUT, *on its firſt* VISIT, *by a young Country Patient.*

WElcome!—thou friendly earneſt of fourſcore;
Promiſe of wealth—that haſt alone the pow'r
T'attend the rich, unenvied by the poor.
Thou, that doſt Eſculapius deride,
And o'er his gallipots in triumph ride;
Thou, that art us'd t'attend the Royal throne,
And underprop the head that bears the crown;
Thou, that doſt oft in Privy-Council wait,
And guard from drowzy ſleep the eyes of ſtate;
Thou, that upon the Bench art mounted high,
And warn'ſt the Judges not to tread awry;
Thou that doſt oft from pamper'd Prelate's toe,
Emphatically urge the pains below;
Thou, that art ever half the City's grace,
And add'ſt to ſolemn doodles ſolemn pace;
Thou, that art us'd to ſit on Lady's knee,
To feed on jellies, and to drink cold tea;
Thou, that art ne'er from velvet ſlippers free;
Whence comes this unſought honour unto me?
Whence does this mighty condeſcenſion flow,
To viſit my poor Tabernacle?—Oh!
As Jove vouchſaf'd on Ida's top, 'tis ſaid,
At poor Philemon's cot to take a bed;
He is'd with the ſpare but hoſpitable feaſt,
Jove bad him aſk, and granted his requeſt:
So do thou grant (for thou'rt of race divine,
Begot on Venus by the God of Wine)
My humble ſuit—and either give me ſtone
To entertain thee, or ne'er ſee me more!

In the PUMP-ROOM *at* BATH.

By Mr. J. Harington, *of Queens-College, Oxon.*
Scire Poteſtates Aynarum, uſumque Bibendi. Virg.

ALWHYLE ye drynke, 'mydſt Age and Ache ybent,
Ah creepe not comfortleſse beſyde our Streame!
(Sweete Nurſe of Hope) Affliction's downwarde ſente, [Thryftleſs Dreame;
Wythe ſtyll ſmalle Voyce, to rouze from Eache wyng to prune, that ſhiftythe everie Spraie [awaie.
In wytleſse Flyghte, and chyrpythe Lyfe

Alwhyle ye lave, ſuche Solace may be founde!
"When kynde the Hande, why 'neath its healynge faynte"? [Wounde";
"Payne ſhall recure the Heartes corruptede
"Farre gone is That, whych feelethe not its Playnte".
"By kyndrede Angel ſmote, Bethesda gave"
"Newe Vyrtues forthe,—and felte her troublede Wave".

Thus Drynke, thus Lave—nor Evermore lamente; [friende.
Oure ſprynges but ſlowe Pale Anguiſh to be-
How Faire the Meed that followethe Contente!
How bleſſe to live, and fynde ſuche Anguiſh mende! [makes ſure,
How bleſſe to Dye, when ſufferynge Faithe
At Lyfe's high Founte, an Everlaſtynge Cure! EDGAR.

The CHARACTER *of a* HAPPY LIFE;

By Sir HENRY WOOTTON

HOW happy is he born and taught,
That ſerveth not another's will,
Whoſe armour is his honeſt thought,
And ſimple truth his utmoſt ſkill.

Whoſe paſſions not his maſters are,
Whoſe ſoul is ſtill prepar'd for death;
Unty'd unto the world by care
Of public fame, or private breath.

Who envies none that chance doth raiſe;
Nor vice hath ever underſtood,
How deepeſt wounds are given by praiſe,
Nor rules of ſtate, but rules of good.

Who hath his life from rumours freed,
Whoſe conſcience is his ſtrong retreat;
Whoſe ſtate can neither flatterers feed,
Nor even make oppreſſors great.

Who God doth late and early pray
More of his grace than gifts to lend;
And entertains the harmleſs day
With a religious book or friend.

This man is freed from ſervile bands
Of hope to raiſe, or fear to fall;
Lord of himſelf, tho' not of lands;
And having nothing, yet hath all.

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Hiſtorical Chronicle, *July*, 1773.

MR. Bruce, of whom ſome account was given in our laſt, p. 295. lately arrived at Marſeilles. This learned traveller was attacked with a diſorder they call the Vena Medina. It is a twiſted worm, ſometimes ſix feet long, which introduces itſelf into the ſkin, and lodges in the cellular membrane. There is no curing this ſingular diſorder but by the total extraction of the worm. Happily the whole worm is extracted, though it broke in the operation, and thereby endangered his life. The journey of this ingenious man abounds with remarkable particulars. He relates, among other occurrences, that he was preſent at three battles in Abyſſinia. Two Kings ſucceſſively loſt their lives in the two firſt actions; and thoſe events had like to have occaſioned the loſs of his liberty. Happily the victory gained by their ſucceſſor facilitated the means for his quitting Abyſſinia. In the firſt battle Mr. Bruce received two wounds with a lance, one on each arm. It is ſomewhat extraordinary, that the wound in his left arm broke out afreſh in Nubia, and in Egypt, from which he concluded the weapon was poiſoned. However, theſe two wounds are now healed, and he feels no pain from them except in changes of weather.

The famous Ali-Bey, of whom ſo much has been ſaid in the foreign prints, being on his march at the head of 40,000 men to conquer Egypt, was met on the 29th of May laſt, on the plains of Salibie, by Mehemet Aboudaab, who commanded an army of 3 ,000 well diſciplined troops. The two armies engaged, and a bloody battle was fought, which laſted eight hours; when Ali Bey being deſperately wounded in five places, his army was diſcouraged, and victory declared againſt him. He was taken priſoner and carried before the conqueror, and had juſt life enough left to kiſs his hand; which having done, he inſtantly expired. His head was then cut off, and ſent to Conſtantinople as a preſent to the Grand Signior.

JUNE 17.

A moſt violent ſtorm which fell in the neighbourhood of Belford, in France, and which laſted but twelve minutes, deſtroyed all the hopes of the inhabitants of a plentiful harveſt. The leaſt hail ſtones that fell weighed four or five ounces, and many were taken up which weighed half a pound. Several perſons were wounded, many much hurt, all the glaſs expoſed to the ſtorm was broken, and great damage done to many houſes.

The ſame day a like ſtorm cauſed great ravages at Sarguemines, and twenty-nine neighbouring towns of Lorraine, and extended likewiſe over ſix diſtricts of the Principality of Naſſau.

June 18.

A moſt violent ſtorm of hail, not only deſtroyed all the corn in the neighbourhood of Zittau, in Upper Luſatia, but almoſt ruined ten villages. The element appeared entirely green at the time of this dreadful calamity, and the hail ſtones were prodigious large; in one village 29 houſes were beaten down, ſeveral trees were ſplit aſunder, and the general damage done to the farmers is incredible.

June 20.

As the regiment of the Hereditary Prince of Heſſe Caſſel were on their march, a Capt. made his company halt, and drew up around him the Grenadiers, who loved him as their father, becauſe he treated them as his children. He then made a ſhort ſpeech to them on their ſituation, and earneſtly exhorted them always to diſcharge their duty. Having ſaid this, he next diſtributed all the money he had amongſt them, then drew a piſtol from the holſter of his ſaddle, diſcharged it into his breaſt, and fell dead upon the ſpot.

June 25.

Obadiah Rolleſon, of Stourbridge, was moſt barbarouſly murdered, as ſuppoſed, by Walter Kidſon of Coleborne brooke, who called him out of bed about two o'clock in the morning, on pretence that a horſe had got into his mowing graſs. About five the deceaſed was found lying acroſs the road, with the back part of his ſkull beat into his brains, and maſhed in a ſhocking manner; a large cut on the ſide of his neck, and ſeveral other wounds in other parts of his body. The villain's motive was to rob the deceaſed of a ſum of money he had received the night before; but in dreſſing himſelf in haſte he changed his breeches, and left the money behind him.

June 29.

Mr. Alderman Plomer, who on Midſummer-day was elected at Guildhall one of the Sheriffs of London and Middleſex, paid his fine of 400l. and 20 marks, to be excuſed from ſerving that office.

June 30.

It was moved in the Houſe of Commons, that the ſeveral Reports from the ſelect and ſecret Committees, upon Eaſt India affairs, ſhou'd be printed, and the ſame was agreed to.

JULY 1.

The Houſe of Commons ordered, that the names and places of abode of all brewing victuallers, who have not brewed, and alſo of all retailers who have not retailed, more than 25 barrels of ſtrong beer or ale, within the year ending July 5, 1773, to be laid before them at their next meeting.

Letters were received this day by ſeveral perſons, from on board the Lord Camb-

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den Indiaman, ſpecifying that the Aurora frigate was actually taken, in the Eaſtern ſeas, by a Dutch men of war. The crew, it is ſaid, mutinied, killed the Captain and officers, and commenced pirates; that they had made themſelves immenſely rich by plunder from the Spaniards, and that miſtaking the Dutchmen for merchant ſhips, they were happily ſecured.—What gives ſome colour to this report, is, that the crew were much diſſatisfied before they went out; and a boy that was going with Mr Vanſittart, took an opportunity of running away from the ſhip becauſe he did not like their ways.- This ſtory, however, is much doubted, as the captain of the Indiaman heard nothing of it.

The Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer delivered the opinion of that Court in the cauſe between Sir James Lowther and the D. of Portland, relating to the foccage of the caſtle of Carliſle, in favour of Sir James Lowther.

This day the Royal Aſſent was given to the following bills:

A bill for granting his Majeſty a certain ſum out of the ſinking fund, for the ſervice of the preſent year.—For raiſing 600,000l. by Exchequer bills. ——— For applying 1,400,000l. for the relief of the E. I. company.—For preventing the counterfeiting of bank notes, &c —For the preſervation of the high ways.—For preventing the counterfeiting or diminiſhing the gold coin. By this bill, the ſeveral receivers of the public revenue are empowered to cut and deface all unlawfully diminiſhed coin that ſhall be tendered to them in payment, and all gold coin under the weight here ſpecified, is to be conſidered by them as unlawfully diminiſhed:

	dwts	gr.
Guineas coined prior to 1ſt Geo. III.	5	8
Half guineas during the above period	2	13
Guineas coined during the reign of his preſent Majeſty, prior to 1ſt Jan. 1772	5	6
Half guineas during the ſame period	2	14
Quarter guineas	1	7
Half guineas coined ſubſequent to do.	2	14
Do. coined ſubſequent to 1ſt Jan. 1772	5	8

But for accommodating the holders of light money, the receivers are empowered to accept all ſuch cut money in payment, at the rate of 3l. 18s. per ounce; and the Bank of England will purchaſe cut money at the ſame rate.

—The bill for regulating the prices of the wages of Spital fields weavers.—For the better cultivation of waſtes, &c —For regulating lying in hoſpitals.—For enabling Meſſrs. Adam, to diſpoſe of the Adelphi buildings by way of chance. —and to other private bills. After which his Majeſty put an end to the Seſſions by the following ſpeech:

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I cannot cloſe this ſeſſion without aſſuring you, That I have obſerved, with much ſatisfaction, the zeal, aſſiduity, and perſeverance, with which you have applied yourſelves to the very important buſineſs which, at the meeting of parliament, I recommended to your particular attention: and I hope, and truſt, That the laws, which have been the reſult of your deliberations, will be found to anſwer the ſalutary purpoſes for which they were intended.

The continuance of the war between *Ruſſia* and the *Porte*, with both of whom I am cloſely connected in friendſhip, although under no engagement to either, gives me great concern. But, from the pacifick diſpoſitions of other powers, I have reaſon to hope, that thoſe troubles will extend no further. I ſhall perſevere in my earneſt endeavours to preſerve the general tranquillity of *Europe*; at the ſame time, it ſhall be the conſtant object of My care, to be ſufficiently prepar'd againſt any event which may affect the honour, ſafety, or intereſt, of My kingdoms.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I return you My hearty thanks, for the ſupplies which you have granted Me with ſo much chearfulneſs: and I ſee with pleaſure, that, notwithſtanding the ample proviſion which you have made for every branch of the public ſervice, and the effectual relief and ſupport which you have afforded to the *Eaſt India Company*, you have been able to make ſome progreſs in reducing the national debt.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The experience I have had of your attention to the public good, and of your attachment to Me, convinces Me, That you will, in your ſeveral ſtations, uſe your utmoſt endeavours to aſſiſt Me, in promoting the happineſs of My people. I have no other object but their welfare; and no other view, but to employ the powers with which I am intruſted in maintaining the credit, reputation, and proſperity, of My kingdoms.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by His MAJESTY's Command, ſaid;

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

It is His Majeſty's Royal Will and Pleaſure, That this Parliament be prorogued to Tueſday *the ſeventh day of* September *next, to be then here held; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to* Tueſday *the ſeventh day of* September *next.*

Friday 2.

The prizes given annually by the Hon. Mr. Townſend, and Richard Croſſes, Eſq; Repreſentatives for the Univerſity of Cambridge, for the beſt exerciſes in Latin proſe, were adjudged to Mr. James, of King's College, and Mr. Law, of Peterhouſe, Senior Bachelors; Mr. Tomkyns, of King's, and Mr. Robinſon, of Trinity College, Middle Bachelors.

Saturday 3.

William Lee, Eſquire, Citizen and Haberdather, was this day choſen ſheriff, in

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he room of Alderman Plomer, who fined o be excuſed.

Tueſday 6.

His Majeſty viſited Woolwich, attended by a party of the light horſe. His Majeſty was received by Lord Townſh nd, as Maſter General of the Ordnance, and ſaluted by a diſcharge of 21 twelve pounders. The guard reſted their arms, and the drums and muſic beat the march: the Royal Standard was diſplayed on the Mortar battery, and his Majeſty paſſed, in the front of the old invalids, to the new-erected Foundery, where Mr. Van Brugen ſhewed him the different proceſſes of caſting braſs guns. The King then entered the boring-room, for boring guns caſt ſolid, by a horizontal boring machine, the moſt curious and the beſt contrived of any in Europe, where a forty-two pounder was bored in his Majeſty's preſence. His Majeſty then viewed a very curious contrived light piece of artillery, which, on emergencies, might be carried on mens ſhoulders; its uſe and effects were tried by ſeveral charges of grape-ſhot, to the great amazement of his Majeſty. This ingenious piece is the contrivance of Gen Pattiſon, who explained it to his Majeſty. From thence his Majeſty went to the Royal Military Academy, where he ſaw a very curious model of a fortification, together with the lines of approach, parallels, and ſaps, explained by the Inſpector of the Academy, Capt. Smith, who is ſaid to have been twelve years in the Pruſſian ſervice. His Majeſty then viewed the drawings and other exerciſes of the Upper Academy, explained by Dr. Pollock, Profeſſor of Artillery and Fortification; after which he retired into the grand room of the Academy, and was regaled by a breakfaſt and banquet. Laſtly, his Majeſty reviewed the Royal regiment of Artillery, and expreſſed the utmoſt ſatisfaction in all their manœuvres. Col. Broom, in parading in the front of the regiment before his Majeſty, on a very beautiful and well-broke horſe, but very tender mouthed, checked him, which made the horſe riſe upon his hind legs and fall backwards upon his rider, who is ſo greatly bruiſed that his life is deſpaired of.

Being Commencement day at Cambridge, the following Gentlemen were admitted to the degrees undermentioned:

Doctors of Divinity: Dr. Cooper, Dr. Warner, Dr. Symonds, of Trinity College; Dr. Rycroft, of Catharine Hall; Dr. Roberts, of King's College; Dr. Churchill, of Clare Hall; Dr. Griffiths, of St. John's College, Rector of Spaniſh-town, and Chaplain to the Council in Jamaica; Dr. Good, of Emanuel College.

Doctors of Phyſick: Dr. Reynolds, of Trinity College; Dr. Wright, of Emanuel College.

Bachelors in Divinity: Mr. Prichett, of St. John's; Mr. Jones of Chriſt's Mr. Wilcox, of Emanuel; Mr. Fytche, o Corpus Chriſti.

Maſters of Arts, 51. Bachelors in Law, 7. Bachelor of Phyſic, 1.

Beſides the above, there have been nine Maſters of Arts admitted as Noblemen: Lord George Cavendiſh, Lord Stanley, of Trinity College; Lord Ferrers, of St. John's; Hon. Mr. Sutton, Mr. Stanley, Mr. Walpole, of Trinity College; Mr. Cecil, Mr. Hyde, of St John's; and Mr. Ottſlow, of St. Peter's College.

Advices received, by this day's Mail, from Conſtantinople, ſay, that in one of the late actions between the Turks and Ruſſians, near Bohahdag, no leſs than 15,000 of the former were blown up by a mine. The loſs of theſe troops has greatly diſpirited the Grand Signior.—A particular account of this war, will be given at the cloſe of the campaign.

A French ſhip belonging to Marſeilles, brings advice that the Ruſſian ſquadron had attacked the iſland of Candia, and had taken it from the Turks, who made an obſtinate reſiſtance for three weeks, when moſt of their people being killed, the reſt ſurrendered. The Ruſſians took a great number of cannons, vaſt quantities of amunition, and a conſiderable treaſure in the iſland.

Wedneſday 7

The great cauſes ſo long depending between the heirs of the late Gen. Stanwix, (ſee vol. XLI.) was finally determined, when the court recommended the reſpective parties to ſhare alike, to which they agreed.

Thurſday, July 8.

At eleven o'clock this morning came on, in the Court of King's Bench, the long depending Action brought by Lord Sandwich againſt the printer of the London Evening Poſt, for *ſcandalum magnatum*. The ground of complaint was as follows:—Some time in the month of January laſt, a letter under the ſignature of *Alfred* appeared in the London Evening Poſt, charging Lord Sandwich with corruption in the diſpoſal of certain places within his department as Firſt Lord of the Admiralty. In particular, the letter-writer charged his Lordſhip with having expoſed the office of a Commiſſioner of the Navy to ſale, for the ſum of two thouſand pounds; and employed one Henry Corte as his agent to negociate the affair. The Defendant in his plea put himſelf upon his country to prove the truth of the charge.

Mr. Buller, one of the plaintiff's counſel, opened the cauſe; and was ſucceeded by the Attorney General, who ſtated the important nature of the charge; that if *true*, it would have operated to the utter ruin of the noble Lord; and if *falſe*, was a ſpecies of atrocious defamation which ought to be puniſhed with the utmoſt ſeverity. That he ſhould entruſt a *ſtranger* (Mr. Corte) with his reputation, and his honour; that

he

he ſhould empower this ſtranger to barter with another ſtranger for the paltry *inadequate* ſum of two thouſand pounds; implied a ſpecies of weakneſs, as well as criminality, which even Lord Sandwich's moſt inveterate enemies could never upon any foundation impute to him. The Attorney General therefore concluded, that the charge was totally groundleſs, and being ſo, the propagator of the ſcandal deſerved exemplary puniſhment; and aſſured the jury, that, "in his opinion, the damages, though laid at *ten thouſand pounds*, bore no manner of proportion to the heinouſneſs of the offence."

The Attorney General having finiſhed, ſeveral witneſſes were called by the plaintiff's council, one of whom proved the publication of the paper.

Serjeant Glynn next aroſe, and, as counſel for the defendant, ſtated at large the caſe before the court. He inſiſted, that it was not the caſe of a private individual, of a particular printer: it was a direct attack upon the *liberty of the preſs*, and every printer in England was concerned in the event; that if the freedom of political diſcuſſion was denied to a free people, men in office might commit errors with impunity; they might trample upon the rights of humanity, yet go unpuniſhed: that the charge alledged againſt the noble Lord, if *untrue*, could not materially injure his intereſt, nor ought to affect his peace of mind; that it was never underſtood Lord Sandwich poſſeſſed that *extreme delicacy*, as to be ſhocked at trifling occurrences, or alarmed at trivial imputations; that his Lordſhip, to be ſure, had a nice ſenſe of honour, but happy in a ſpotleſs character hitherto unimpeached, happy in an integrity unſullied, his Lordſhip wrapt in conſcious innocence, might defy the ſhafts of malice to wound his *immaculate* breaſt.—With reſpect to the "*proof* of the publication," Serjeant Glynn obſerved, that it reſted upon the teſtimony of a man whoſe ſole employment it was to act as a "*ſpy upon the preſs*." This diſgraceful office had been reſted towards the cloſe of the infamous reign of Charles the Second; the office was founded to promote the purpoſes of tyranny, and to deſtroy the peoples liberties; hence the perſons employed in this infamous trade were generally to the laſt degree infamous themſelves. The man hired to prove the publication of the paper wherein the ſuppoſed libel was contained, was of that ſtamp; an obſcure individual, avoiding the light, and ſeeking to hide from honeſt men even the place of his reſidence.—The Serjeant then touched upon the hazardous ſituation of printers in general, ſhould they be liable to exceſſive fines for every piece which, through inadvertency, through hurry, or the careleſſneſs of ſervants, might appear in their ſeveral papers; and he pleaded for the extenuation of damages in the caſe before the court, as nothing ſhort of the defendant's *ruin* was at ſtake.—With reſpect to the action, the very bringing it againſt the printer partook of the nature of a *malicious proſecution*; for the Serjeant contended it ought to have been brought againſt the ſuppoſed Agent Corte; it was he, if any perſon, who had traduced the noble Lord's character; it was *he* who had caſt a ſtigma upon his reputation by offering to treat for the diſpoſal of places in the noble Lord's department. "Yet this man," concluded the Serjeant, "remains unmoleſted, he is ſuffered to exerciſe his office, to carry on his traffick as an agent; and though clearly convicted of having treated in the bargain and ſale way for the purchaſe of places to which Lord Sandwich has a right to recommend; though clearly convicted of having done this, no notice is taken of his criminality, whilſt the ruin of a *printer* is aimed at for admitting an unguarded publication to appear in his paper."

Captain LUTTRELL, *and the Rev. Mr.* PARROT, *were then examined.*

Capt. Luttrell depoſed, "That when the death of Mr. Hanway, Commiſſioner of the Navy, was hourly expected, he received a meſſage from Mr. Corte to the following purport, that if he, Capt. Luttrell, had any friend who could advance the ſum of 2000l. he might be appointed to the place in caſe of Mr. Hanway's death." Capt. Luttrell, "replyed he, had a friend who would advance the ſum required, but he *ſpurned at the propoſal*, as there were ſo many gentlemen his ſeniors, better entitled, from their long ſervices, to the appointment."—The Captain was aſked, "Whether the name of Lord Sandwich was mentioned? or, Whether Corte gave any intimation that he had his Lordſhip's authority to treat for the diſpoſal of the place? To both which queſtions he replied in the *negative*—He was then aſked, "Whether after the charge appeared againſt Lord Sandwich in the paper, he had not attended his Lordſhip's levee?" and, "Whether he had not attended it purpoſely to give his Lordſhip an opportunity of converſing with him upon the ſubject?" He anſwered both theſe queſtions in the *affirmative*; but added, "that Lord Sandwich never ſaid a ſyllable to him about the affair." Captain Luttrell was then aſked, "If Mr. Corte was Agent to Lord Sandwich?" he replied, "that to the beſt of his knowledge he was *not his Lordſhip's Agent*."

The Rev. Mr. Parrot depoſed, That "Mrs. Brooke, wife to a clergyman at Norwich, firſt told him in general, that ſhe had intereſt to procure *places*;" and added, "that if he knew any perſon capable of preſenting her with a *handſome douceur*, ſhe would uſe that intereſt in his favour."—Mr. Hanway's death being at that time likely, Parrott applied to Mr. Corte, and aſked him, "What he thought would be

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be deemed a proper compliment for the place of a Commiſſioner of the Navy?" Corte replied, "it was not worth more than 2000l."—Mr. Parrot being aſked, "Who the perſon was through whoſe intereſt Mrs. Brooke could procure the places?" replied, "*not Lord Sandwich*"

The queſtion being thus evaded, was again put, and on the Council's inſiſting on an explicit anſwer, Parrot ſaid, "that the gentleman through whoſe intereſt Mrs. Brooke procured the places, was a Mr. Friedenburgh, one of the Queen's German attendants."—Mr. Parrott was then aſked, "If he had received or expected any preferment from Lord Sandwich?" He anſwered in the negative. Did he know him? The reply was, "I ſhould not know his Lordſhip if he was here."

The evidence on both ſides being thus gone through, the Attorney General replied to every part of Serjeant Glynn's ſpeech: He declared himſelf a "friend to the Liberty of the preſs, and the freedom of political diſcuſſion; but he hoped no man would pretend to call a baſe *attack* upon public characters political diſcuſſion." With reſpect to the greatneſs of the damages, he argued thus: "An attempt has been made to ruin Lord Sandwich; the perſon baſe enough to make it dares not ſtand forth; the Printer therefore is the reſponſible party; and if he is ruined for having aimed at the ruin of another man, he falls by the hand of "*diſtributive juſtice.*"—He added, that "the offence was aggravated by the defendant's having in his plea avowed the fact, and pledged himſelf to the public to prove the truth of the charge." This was ſtigmatizing Lord Sandwich *upon record*; and as it was done with a deſign to intimidate his Lordſhip from proceeding, ſo ſhameleſs an audacity deſerved the ſevereſt reprehenſion."

Mr. Thurlow then concluded, by addreſſing the jury as men who had "characters to maintain, and he doubted not, as the law was in their own hands, they would give every ſupport to the noble Lord who had appealed to that law in juſtification of his innocence, labouring under aſperſions of the vileſt kind."

Lord Mansfield then proceeded to give his charge. He ſaid, "there were two ſorts of proſecutions in matters of Libel, *criminal* and *civil*.—"In caſes of *criminal* proſecution, the truth or falſhood of the charge was totally immaterial, the charge itſelf being the libel. If a perſon charges another with felony, forgery, or theft, ſuppoſing the charge *true* in every part, the perſon is ſtill guilty of a libel; and why? becauſe the Law has provided a puniſhment for ſuch offences; if therefore the man is guilty, proſecute him; but to charge him with crimes is an *extrajudicial* proceeding, and as ſuch may be puniſhed.—As to *civil* actions in caſes of libel, the matter is otherwiſe; there the falſhood of the libel conſtitutes the crime. In the caſe before us the defendant hath put himſelf upon proving the truth of the libel: Well! What have the evidence proved? nothing which affects the plaintiff. Had Corte been Lord Sandwich's Agent or Secretary, the plaintiff might have been affected by a kind of implication; but that not being the caſe, and the evidences both concurring to clear Lord Sandwich from having any hand in the buſineſs, not the ſlighteſt ground appears to accuſe the plaintiff. Parrott was very properly aſked the name of the perſon who procured theſe places: he at firſt boggled a little, but afterwards mentioned the perſon.—With reſpect to the whole of the evidence, had the plaintiff's council objected to it, ſuch objection would have been well founded, for undoubtedly it is not evidence *de bene eſſe*; it goes no farther than to prove a converſation which paſſed between the parties who delivered it, and a third perſon; however, the Council did not at firſt object to it, though they did afterwards.—With reſpect to the publication, that is proved by the Vintner who bought the paper; and from the returns made by the Stamp Office it appears that the defendant was the publiſher at the time the libel appeared.—You will therefore, Gentlemen, find for the plaintiff; but I will not ſay one word about the *damages*, as you are perfect maſters of the caſe, and will, no doubt, maturely weigh every circumſtance of private and public character."

The Jury withdrew, and after being out of court one hour and three quarters, they returned, and found a verdict for the plaintiff, with *two thouſand pounds damages*.

The Univerſity of Oxford, in full convocation, paſſed a vote for appointing a Subſtitute to fill the Vinerian Law Profeſſorſhip, in the abſence of Mr. Juſtice Chambers, who is appointed one of the Puiſne Judges for the Eaſt Indies, that Gentleman having the option, within three years, of returning to his Profeſſorſhip, ſhould it prove more agreeable.

The following letter ſent to each of the Captains of the men of war at Portſmouth, was read to their ſhips companies:

Sir Thomas Pye, Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips at Spithead and in Portſmouth Harbour, has it in command from the King, to acquaint the Right Hon. Lord Edgecumbe, Vice Admiral of the Blue; Sir Richard Spry, Rear Admiral of the White; and the Captains of the ſquadron under their command; that he is pleaſed with their attention during his viſitation at Portſmouth; and that he ſhall ever have in remembrance the activity and vigilance of the officers and men of that ſquadron, on the late equipment. THOMAS PYE.

Friday.

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Friday 9.

A trial came on by way of information before Ld. C. J. Mansfield, in the C. of K. B. against the publisher of the Covent Garden Magazine, for exhibiting indecent prints, tending to corrupt the morals of the readers. He was found guilty, but his sentence was deferred till next term.

This day the Encænia at Oxford, which began on Wednesday, ended; and is said to have been the grandest that ever was celebrated in that University.

Lord North arrived on Monday in the evening, and on Tuesday morning his Lordship had his first levee at Queen's College, and afterwards walked in Procession with the President and Governors of the Radcliffe Infirmary (it being their Anniversary Meeting). A Sermon was preached on the occasion by the Lord Bishop of Chester; and a collection made at the church door which amounted to £ 51. 10s. 3d.

On Wednesday he headed the procession from Queen's College to the Theatre, where he presided as Chancellor, and having opened the business of the Convocation his Grace the Lord Archb. of Canterbury was admitted, *ad eundem*, to the degree of Doctor in Divinity of that University:—And the honorary degree of Doctor in Civil Law was severally conferred on the Marquis of Caermarthen, son of his Grace the Duke of Leeds; the Rt. Hon the Earl of Macclesfield; the Rt. Hon. Lord Charles Spencer, second brother to his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, and Knight of the shire for the county; the Right Hon. Lord Robert Spencer, third brother to the Duke of Marlborough, and Member in Parliament for the city; the Right Hon. Philip Lord Viscount Wenman, of Tuam, in the kingdom of Ireland, Knight of the shire for the county; the Right Hon. Charles Tracy, Lord Viscount Rathcoole, in the kingdom of Ireland; the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Palmerston; the Right Hon. Lord Cranbourn, son of the Earl of Salisbury; the Right Hon. Lord Guernsey, son of the Earl of Aylesford; the Right Hon. Lord Paget, of Beaudesert, in Staffordshire; the Right Hon. William Lord Craven; the Right Hon. Lord Edgecumbe; the Hon. Thomas Fitzmaurice, brother to the Earl of Shelburne; the Hon. Thomas Noel, eldest son of Lord Viscount Wentworth; the Right Hon. Welbore Ellis; the Right Hon. Charles Jenkinson; the Hon. Sir George Nares, Knt. one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas; Sir Thomas Tancred, Bart. of Bampton, in the county of York; Sir Brownlow Cust, Bart of Belton, in the county of Lincoln; and Geo. Howard, Lieut. Gen. of the Guards.

After which an Ode, written by the Rev. Dr. Wheeler, Poetry Professor, and set to music by Dr. Hayes, Professor of Music, for the reception of the Chancellor, was performed, and received with great applause.—*(See the Poetical Essays.)*

The compositions for the Chancellor's prizes were then recited: the first in Latin prose, by Mr. Lowth, of New College, son to the Lord Bishop of Oxford; and the other by Mr. Milles, of Queen's.—These were followed by the Commemoration-speech, from the Poetry Professor, which closed the morning's celebrity.

The Chancellor dined in the Hall of Queen's College, where there was a sumptuous entertainment; and in the evening a grand miscellaneous concert was performed in the Theatre, in which the celebrated Mrs. Sheridan and Miss Linley formed a part of the vocal band, together with Signora Galli, and Messrs Norris and Matthews of that place; whose, taste, spirit, and musical powers, met with the highest plaudits from a judicious, as well as polite, audience.—The instrumental performers consisted likewise of the first masters, led by Signor Giardini; and the whole was conducted by Dr. Hayes.

At night there was a most brilliant assembly in the Town-hall.

On Thursday the Encænia were resumed in the Theatre, when the degree of Doctor in Civil Law was conferred on the Right Hon. Hervy, Lord Viscount Mountmaurice, of the kingdom of Ireland; Adolphus, Baron Sporcken, nephew of Field-Marshal Sporcken, and of the Ladies Chesterfield and Howe; the Hon. Thomas Hamden, son of Lord Trevor; the Hon. Frederic Irby; the Right Hon. G. Onslow; Sir John Wrottesley, Bart. Sir Sampson Gideon, Bart. Sir Geo. Cornwall, Bart. John Burland, Esq; one of his Majesty's Serjeants at Law; John Bush, Esq; High Sheriff of the county; Charles Townshend, a Lord of the Treasury; Peregrine Cust, Esq; Member of Parliament; Ralph Congreve, Esq; Member of Parliament; William Nevil Harte, Esq; Member of Parliament; Benj. Langlois, Esq; Member of Parliament; Wm. Drake, Esq; Member of Parliament; Henry Thrale, Esq; Member of Parliament: Sambroke Freeman, Esq; Member of Parliament; Thomas Lister, Esq; Member of Parliament; Richard Gorges, Esq; Thomas Cave Esq; Henry W. Dashwood, Esq; Oldfield Bowles, Esq; Penyston Powney, Esq: John Laurence Aikenhead, Esq; Samuel Estwick, Esq; Charles Gould, Esq; Judge Advocate; John Ambrose, Esq; William Langham Jones, Esq; Geo. Taylor, Esq; James Haller, Esq;

The honorary degree of Master of Arts was also conferred on James Adams, Esq; eldest son of Mr. Baron Adams: John Adams, Esq; Gent. Commoner of Queen's John William Bridges, Esq; Gent. Com. of Baliol; Joseph Webb, Esq; Gent. Com. of Wadham; Thomas Truffon, Esq; Gent. Com. of Queen's: Paul James

Bruce

Bruns, Esq; John Burridge Cholwick Esq; Gent. Com. of Exeter; John Burridge, Esq; Gent. Com. of Corpus Christi; Tho. Ellicourt, Esq; Gent. Com. of St. John's; Charles Massingbred, Esq; Gent. Com. of New College; Robert Goodden, Esq; Gent. Com. of Corpus Christi; John Ewer, Esq; late Gent. Com. of University; Robert Chormley, Esq; Gent. Com. of University.

And the following Gentlemen were admitted, *ad eundem*, to their respective degrees: William Backhouse, S. T. P. of Christ's College, Cambridge; Anthony Shepherd, S. T. P. of ditto; Richard Cope, S. T. P. of Clare hall, Cambridge; John Horseman, S. T. P. of St. John's College, Cambridge; Elias Thackery, S. T. P. of King's College, Cambridge; Lewis Bruce, S. T. P. of Trinity College, Dublin; Benjamin Newton, A. M. of Jesus College, Cambridge; Francis Kelly Maxwell, A. M. of Pembroke-Hall, Cambridge; Yoric Smythies, A. M. of St. John's College Cambridge; Rowland Chambre, A. M. of ditto; Elijah Impey, A. M. of ditto: Robert Cranmer, A. M. of Trinity College, Cambridge; John Davis, A. M. of ditto; Joseph Dickenson, A. M. of Sidney-Hall, Cambridge.

After which elegant Latin and English verses were spoken by the following Noblemen and Gentlemen, viz. Lord Lewisham, Christ Church, English; Lord Fairford, Magdalen-College, ditto; Hon. Mr. Bouverie, junior, University College, Latin; Sir George Beaumont, New College, English; Sir David Carnegie, Christ-Church, Latin; Mr. Elton, Queen's College, English; Hon. Mr. Hewitt, University College, Latin; Mr. Drummond, Christ-Church, English; Mr. Coxe, Corpus Christi College, Latin; Mr. Head, Trinity College, English; Hon. Mr. Seymour, University College, English; Sir Charles Watson, Christ-Church, English; Mr. Howard, Wadham College, English.

And the whole closed with an humorous Latin dialogue between Mr. Urquhart and Mr. Hutchinson, both of Magdalen College.

The speakers on this occasion did honour to the University; and many of the compositions were received with due applause from an illustrious and learned audience. The Chancellor, with all the Nobility of his suite, dined this day in the Hall of Trinity College, where they were most elegantly entertained by the bursars of that society.

In the evening Mr. Arnold's new Oratorio of the Prodigal Son was performed in the Theatre.

On Friday morning the Encœnia were again resumed by the Chancellor, at the usual hour, when the honorary degree of Doctor in Civil Law was conferred on the Hon. William Montague, second son of Lord Sandwich; Charles Baldwin, Esq; Henry James Pye, Esq; John Archer, Esq; John Robinson, Esq; Will. Chaffin Grove, Esq; William Gibbons, Esq; John Caillaud, Esq; Edward Morant, Esq; Isaac Hawkins Brown, Esq; Sir Joshua Reynolds, Knt. President of the Royal Society of Arts, Richard Taylor, Esq; John Beatie, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Aberdeen; Richard Glover, Esq; Christopher Glover, M. A. of Brazen-nose College; Will. Richardson, Esq; James Allgood, Esq; and Dodington Hunt, Esq.

The honorary degree of Master of Arts was also conferred on the Hon. Lord Fairford, only son of the Right Hon. the Earl of Hillsborough; the Hon. John Trevor, second son of Lord Trevor; Henry Thomas Cope Freeman, Esq; Gent. Com. of University College; William Dean Pointz, Esq; late Gent. Com. of University College; Walter Sneyd, Esq; Gent. Com. of Brazen-nose College; William Palmer, Esq; late Gent. Com. of University College; the Rev. Francis Evans, formerly a scholar of Trinity College.

And the following gentlemen were also this day admitted, *ad eundem*, viz. Tho. Dampier, S. T. P. of King's College, Cambridge; John Woodcock, S. T. P. of Catherine Hall, Cambridge; John Hey, S. T. P. of Sydney College, Cambridge; Charles Marsh, A. M. of Trinity College, Cambridge; Stayner Holford, A. M. of St. John's College, Cambridge; Thomas Grove, A. M. of ditto; Richard Bowser, A. M. of ditto; Richard Haighton, A. M. of Christ's College, Cambridge; William Pearce, A. M. of St. John's College, Cambridge; George James Edmonds, A. M. of ditto; James Fisher A. M. of ditto; William Parry, A. M. of Emanuel College, Cambridge; Mat. Rob. Arnott, A. M. of Clare Hall, Cambridge; Thomas Sydenham, A. M. of Gonvil and Caius College, Cambridge; Richard Hey, A. M. of Sydney College, Cambridge.

After which, verses, as on the preceding day, and equally elegant, were spoken by the Hon. Mr. Bouverie, sen. University College; Hon. Mr. Legge, Christ-Church; Hon. Mr. Vaughan, Magdalen College; Sir Harry Trelawney, of Christ Church; Mr. Cadogan, Christ-Church; Mr. Fenton, Queen's College; Hon. Mr. Ward, Christ Church; Mr. Brooke, Brazen nose College; Mr. Burland, Corpus Christi College; Mr. Gooch, Christ Church; Mr. Burgh, Oriel College: Mr. Bragge, New College; Mr. Shuckburgh, Ballol College; Mr. Knox, St. John's College; Mr. Fetherstonhaugh, University College, and Mr. Morant, University College, dialogue.

In

In the evening of this day there was another grand concert in the Theatre; and at night a fecond ball in the Town Hall.

Saturday 10.

A Jew from Poland, travelling through Birmingham, was fet upon by a defperate fet of young villains, who robbed him of 90l. and upwards, and beat and otherwife mifufed him in a barbarous manner. It is now 22 years ago fince a poor Polifh Jew was robbed of a like fum, for which one Goddard was apprehended and tried at the Old Bailey, but acquitted. See vol. xxi. p. 224

Sunday 11.

A man, genteely dreffed, called at the houfe of Mr. Earlington, in Bethnal-Green, and pretending bufinefs, was fhewn into the parlour, where, on the door being fhut, he pulled out a piftol and robbed Mr. Earlington of 26 guineas, then took a polite leave and got clear off.

Monday 12.

This morning came on, in the Court of Common Pleas, at Guildhall, before Judge Gould, the important caufe between Antonio Fabrigas, a native of the ifland of Minorca, plaintiff, and Lieutenant General Moftyn, governor of the faid ifland, defendant. The action was brought for an affault, falfe imprifonment, and baniſhment from the ifland for the term of one year: and the damages were laid at ten thoufand pounds.

The plaintiff's cafe was briefly opened by Mr. Peckham, and enlarged upon by Mr. Serjeant Glynn, who forbore however mentioning any thing but the circumftances of the plaintiff's imprifonment, which he repreſented as aggravated by every poſſible hardſhip, cruelty, and rigour. He then called five witneſſes on behalf of the plaintiff, four of whom were the guard placed over the plaintiff at Minorca. They proved his having been confined in a dungeon, wherein capital offenders were uſed to be kept; that all admittance was refuſed to his wife and family, who came to bring him food and bedding, which were alſo denied him; and that he lived upon bread and water during the ſix days he was in priſon, and lay on the bare floor of the priſon without any covering. The witneſſes never remembered any, even the moſt capital offender, treated with ſuch ſeverity, as they were allowed bedding, and meat and drink. They ſaid the plaintiff lived like a gentleman on the iſland and they never heard any impeachment of his character as a peaceable quiet ſubject. The defendant's council admitted ſo much of the evidence as proved the ſeizure of the plaintiff's perſon his confinement in the priſon, the circumſtances of his confinement, and his baniſhment to Carthagena.

The principal witneſſes on behalf of the defendant, were James Wright, Eſq; Secretary to the Governor; John Pleydel, Eſq; his aid de Camp, and Robert Hudſon, Eſq; Poſt Adjutant; who depoſed that the authority of the Governor was arbitrary and unlimited on the iſland—(particularly within the range of the cannon of the fort, where the plaintiff reſided); and they alſo ſpoke to the excellency of the defendant's character, and the badneſs of the plaintiff's, whom they repreſented as a turbulent, ſeditious, and immoral man.

The ſevere treatment of the plaintiff, (in which, it was depoſed, the defendant was ſupported by the opinion both of the field officers and chief law officers) was attempted to be juſtified on his threat to bring a petition "backed by 150 men," or that he would bring a petition "with 150 men to back it." Mr. Wright, the defendant's ſecretary (who was permitted by the court to refer to written minutes which he had taken of this tranſaction immediately after it happened) ſeemed to be of opinion, on his firſt examination, "that the plaintiff meant to *intimidate* the Governor into a compliance:" and this ſuggeſtion was ſo much improved on by one of the defendant's council, that it was by him intimated to the Court, that there was ſome reaſonable cauſe of ſuſpicion, that the plaintiff intended to have brought an *armed* force with him on the occaſion. This miſtake, however, the plaintiff's Council corrected, by proving from Mr. Wright's own minutes, in his croſs-examination, that the plaintiff meant he would bring, in ſupport of his petition, ſuch a number of people "concerned in the cultivation of vines and vineyards."

The Jury, after receiving a moſt excellent charge from the Judge, quitted the Court, and in about three quarters of an hour returned with a verdict for the plaintiff for 3000l. and coſts of ſuit. The Council for the defendant, however, preferred a bill of exceptions, which muſt be argued, in the Court of King's bench, before the matter can be finally ſettled. The Council for the plaintiff were Serjeant Glynn, and Meſſrs. Lee, and Morgan: for the defendant, Serjeant Davy, Burland, Walker, and Mr. Buller. The Court broke up a few minutes before ten o'clock at night.

Tueſday 13.

A countryman having bought ſome linnen, at a ſhop in Holborn, offered in payment a light guinea, which the maſter of the ſhop inſtantly clipt in two. The countryman ſtared firſt at his guinea, and then at the man that clipt it; and ſnatching up the ſciſſars made a chop at the ſhop keeper's hand, cut off the firſt joint of his middle finger, and then ran away.

Wedneſday 14.

The ſeſſions which began at the Old Bailey, on Wedneſday the 7th, ended, when ten convicts received ſentence of death; among whom was John Lennard, for raviſhing Miſs Eſs.—Lennard was a bailiff's follower, and was left by Mr. Vere, a ſheriff's officer, in poſſeſſion of a

houſe

houſe in Weſtminſter, into which he had carried an execution, and in which Miſs Boſs was a lodger. On the 15th of June the maid went out in the evening, and left no body in the houſe but the priſoner, and his two aſſociates, and Miſs Boſs: Lennard ſoon began to be rude to the young lady, and being repulſed, behaved to her in a manner too ſhocking to be mentioned. She ſcreamed out and made all the reſiſtance in her power, ſeized the villain by the throat, and ſtruggled with him till ſhe loſt her ſenſes: a neighbour hearing her ſcream and ſuſpecting ſome foul play, knocked at the door, and enquiring what might be the cauſe, Lennard opened the window, and made anſwer it was only a drunken woman, and retired. The fact was fully proved, and he was capitally convicted. His two aſſociates, whoſe names are *Graves*, and *Guy*, were indicted as acceſſaries after the fact, and being found guilty, were burnt in the hand, and ſentenced to remain in Newgate one whole year.

This morning came on in the Lord Mayor's court, at Guild-hall, the cauſe between the City and the Refractory Companies: Mr Allen opened the pleadings, by ſtating the grounds on which the proſecution was commenced, and the Plea entered by Mr. Plumbe, the defendant.

The merits of that plea were now to be tried; and Mr. Dunning, as leading council for the plaintiff, proceeded to ſtate the invalidity of every part of the plea, and the inſufficiency of each excuſe urged by the Defendant in extenuation of his criminality.—Mr. Dunning aſſerted, "that the defendant had, contrary to his oath and duty as a freeman, been guilty of a wilful diſobedience in not complying with the directions contained in the Lord Mayor's precept."—Previous to entering upon the ſupport of this propoſition, proofs of a precept being iſſued on the 9th of April, 1770, were adduced: The precept was couched in the uſual form, was directed to the uſual perſons, and was left with the clerk of the Goldſmiths company.—It required the Maſter and Wardens to "ſummon the Livery of their company to attend a Common-Hall, in order to receive the Lord Mayor's report of his Majeſty's anſwer to the Addreſs, Remonſtrance and Petition."

Theſe facts being ſtated on the ſide of the plaintiff, and granted on that of the defendant, Mr. Dunning proceeded, "Either, ſaid he, the precept was a lawful one, or it was not. If it was a lawful precept, diſobedience on the part of the defendant was to the laſt degree criminal, and flatly contradictory to the oath he muſt have taken when admitted to the freedom of the city, the form of which oath ran thus, 'obedient and obeiſant ye ſhall be to the mayor:' and was flying in the face of legal authority was diſobeying the precepts of the mayor, a way of conforming to the purport of the oath? Was this to be 'obedient' and 'obeiſant' to the chief magiſtrate? But even diſobedience to the commands of a ſuperior might in ſome caſes be excuſed, ſuch as where the diſobedience happened by accident, was an overſight, and not in any degree the effect of predilection; yet Mr. Plumbe's diſobedience was wilful, is was contumacious, and ſuch as, if permitted to paſs with impunity, would overturn all order, and deſtroy that ſubordination eſſential to the exiſtence of every corporate body. Thus the matter ſtood if the precept was a lawful one, and Mr. Plumbe's diſobedience wilful; if on the contrary the defendant, by his council, could ſhew either that the precept was not a lawful one, or that Mr. Plumbe's diſobedience was not wilful, the proſecution muſt neceſſarily fall to the ground."———Mr. Dunning, however, obſerved, that he would ſave his learned Brethren on the oppoſite ſide, the trouble of attempting to prove a negative, by himſelf proving, as the proof lay upon him, the affirmative, viz. "That the precept was a lawful one."

This he did by quoting a multiplicity of caſes from the Refertory Book all demonſtratively ſhewing that ſimilar precepts had, in former times, been iſſued by the mayor for convening the livery on other purpoſes than that of Elections; that implicit obedience had always been paid to ſuch precepts, conſequently their validity was eſtabliſhed by preſcription, their legality acknowledged by the ſubjection ſo readily yielded to them.

Mr. Plumbe had in his plea ſet forth, "that the matter of the Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition, had not been aſſented to by the majority of the Aldermen, and that both Houſes of Parliament had addreſſed the King againſt thoſe proceedings." What end it could anſwer the defendant to make uſe of ſuch ridiculous trifling, and to ſanctify it with the term of a plea, Mr. Dunning ſaid he could not account for, unleſs upon the principles of artifice and equivocation; for ſaid he, "Suppoſe ſome in the courts of Aldermen and Common Council diſſented from the meaſure; this was not an act of the Lord Mayor ſingly, nor of the common Council or Court of Aldermen collectively; it was the act of the Common Hall; was entered upon the City Records as ſuch, and was underſtood ſo to be univerſally. To ſay then that a majority of the Aldermen and Common Council did not agree to the meaſure, becauſe many of them did not attend, was only to ſay that many of them, by not attending, betrayed a cenſurable inattention to their duty as individuals, and to the franchiſes of that City of which they proved themſelves to be unworthy members.

The Addreſs of both houſes of Parliament:

ment proved Mr. Dunning argued nothing, but that parliament differed in opinion from the citizens, respecting the then state of public affairs. The citizens had an undoubted right to express their sense of public affairs; both Houses of Parliament had also a right, inherent to do the same. "Court and City Creeds have varied before now, they perhaps may vary hereafter, and unless you substitute a political instead of a religious Pope, who shall be empowered to thunder out his political anathemas against all but those who are deemed orthodox at court; unless this institution take place, it will be impossible to prevent variations in political opinion."

Mr. Plumbe in his plea, had further urged, that "it was unnecessary to assemble the Livery to hear the King's answer to the Remonstrance read, when such Remonstrance had appeared in all the principal news papers."

But this Mr. Dunning combated in pointed terms, as an excuse which of itself argued the badness of the cause.—First, Mr. Plumbe, as Warden of the Goldsmith's Company, was only an officer acting officially under the Lord Mayor, yet he assumed that right of determining upon the propriety or impropriety of summoning the Livery, which belonged exclusively to the Chief Magistrate.—This, instead of an excuse, amounted to an aggravation of his offence.—Secondly, The Common Hall having voted an Address, Remonstrance, and Petition, it was the Mayor's duty publicly to report the Answer received to such Address. How was he to report it? Was he to issue precepts, directing the several Liverymen of the different Wards to read the news-papers at the City's expence, and order the affairs of the City to be henceforth negociated through the channel of the public prints?

Mr Dunning next recognized the other matters alledged in the defendant's plea, relative to the "antiquity of the Goldsmiths company, and their power to make bye laws for the government of their own Members.—As to Bye-laws, undoubtedly every Company, Mr. Dunning said, "has a right to frame such as shall more immediately conduce to the government of their own society; but then those Bye-laws must be such as do not clash with that relation in which a single company stands to the City at large, a relation which is as a part to the whole.—To suppose the Goldsmiths, or any other Company, to be self existent, independent, subject to no laws, but those of its own will, is a supposition which carries absurdity upon the very face of it! A proposition which, if admitted, would strike at the very existence of the City as a Corporation! For the different Companies, like so many component parts, make but one whole; they form, in an aggregated sense, the Corporation. It is not then when apart that the Corporation is discernible, but when the Members are assembled in convention; so that a power of convening is not only essential to the existence, but is also involved in the very idea of a Corporation."

To prove that, at different periods, the different Lord Mayors had interfered in regulating the affairs of several of the Companies, Mr. Dunning had recourse to a variety of instances.——By which it evidently appeared, "that Common-Halls were of great antiquity;" that "they had been often summoned for various other purposes beside those of Election;" and "that the Lord Mayor's right to convene them, had been repeatedly recogniz.d.—That the Goldsmiths Company acknowledged, when it made not against them, the interposing power of the Mayor, was proved by a late Extract, "wherein they had "applied to the Lord Mayor to permit one of their Company to enjoy the place of Tackage and Porterage:" so that, argued Mr. Dunning, when a purpose of one sort is to be served, the Goldsmiths Company can assume an air of authority, and talk of independency; when a purpose of another kind is to be answered, the same self-existing company can crouch at the feet of the Mayor, and pray him to exercise his authority, in appointing certain persons to certain places.

Serjeant Burland, leading council for the defendant, began his reply by stating the unhappy consequences attending the determination of this cause, supposing it to be decided in favour of the plaintiff; every thing dear to the defendant as a man and a citizen depending thereon; and even the subsistence of the other defendants was, the Serjeant said, subject to the eventual decision of the cause under consideration. In a matter, therefore, of such extreme importance to so great a number of individuals, it behoved him as council, and indeed it coincided with his inclination, he said, to state to the jury every defect in the evidence which had been produced, and to make such remarks as, subject to the jury's observations, the peculiarity of the case seemed to require. He first took the liberty to remark, that "the plaintiff's council had drawn their instances from a period reprobated in the annals of this country by every friend to the revolution, every lover of liberty; the instances commenced in the reign of James the Second, a reign replete with acts of tyranny, remarkable for nothing but despotism; a time when charters were extorted from corporate bodies by the infamous proceeding of *Quo Warranto*, and other charters better adapted to the slavish purposes of an arbitrary court were crammed down the throats of the citizens in their stead." That a king and council in those days of tyranny, assumed a right of dictating to the citizens; yet in no one instance

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inſtance of ſuch dictatorial power was the term of Liveryman to be found, except in one inſtance, which was the caſe of a perſon diſcharged by Charles and reſtored by James to the exerciſe of his function. Nor did any of the inſtances quoted prove that the mayor ſingly had any power, all the inſtances relating to powers exerciſed by the court of aldermen.

Thus much the Serjeant advanced in reply to the firſt ſeries of entries. To the ſecond, adduced to prove the antiquity of Common Halls, the Serjeant thus argued. He ſaid, that the ſeveral meetings deſcribed under the terms "*totius Communitatis*," and "*univerſa Communitas*," meant the Freemen at large in contradiſtinction to Liverymen. He ſaid, that in the time of Edward the Third, there was no Common Council, but analogous to this inſtitution Folkmotes were held. He ſaid, that during the reign of Richard the Second, Repreſentatives out of the Wards were firſt choſen, as they had been, in Edward the Third's time, out of the ſeveral Companies; that after the inſtitution of a Common Council, the Livery at large aſſembled only for the purpoſes of Election, every other right being transferred to their Repreſentatives; that Common Halls did not mean meetings of the Livery, excluſive of other Freemen, but that if they did, there was not a ſingle inſtance of their being aſſembled by virtue of the Mayor's precept, until the years 1640, 1641, and 1642; that theſe were inſtances of extreme exigency; and the meeting called at the inſtigation of the Speaker Lenthall, ought not to be quoted in times like the preſent, when the Speaker's warrant would be treated, as it deſerved, with indignity. The Serjeant farther contended, that the Livery of London were neither parts of the Aggregate nor Repreſentative Body; conſequently to elect was the only buſineſs for which they ought ever to aſſemble; and as they have nothing to do with the government of the city, it is not ſurprizing that the term of Liveryman ſhould be ſo lately mentioned. The Serjeant next contended, that the Mayor had no power to ſummon the Livery *ad libitum*; and he proved it negatively thus: from the years 1640 and 1641, we hear nothing of precepts iſſued by any Lord Mayor, except for the purpoſes of election: a proof that the Mayors had no ſuch right; for otherwiſe we may ſuppoſe it would in all that time have been exerciſed. The Serjeant then obſerved, that there may be Liverymen not free of the city; a precept therefore, commanding the Defendant to ſummon the Livery, was indeterminately expreſſed, and might equally mean an order to ſummon thoſe who when convened could not vote. But laſtly, the Goldſmith's Company (which, the Serjeant aſſerted, was, as to exiſtence, coeval with the city) the Goldſmith's Company had made a Bye-Law, that their members ſhould not obey any ſummons without the approbation of the Warden and the Court of Aſſiſtants. This precipitated the Defendant into a dilemma; for if he obeyed the Lord Mayor's precept, he muſt have violated the Bye-Law of his Company; if, on the contrary, he paid obeiſance to the Bye Law, he would unavoidably incur the diſpleaſure of the Chief Magiſtrate. Here Serjeant Burland cloſed his defence.

A multiplicity of extracts written in the Norman, French, and Law Latin, but intelligible to few, were then attempted to be read, and a Frenchman was pitched upon to tranſlate them into Engliſh. His blunders kept the Court in good humour for two hours; when tired with the impertinence of the ſubject, and the dulneſs of the matter, Mr. Dunning aroſe, and informed the Jury, that the ſubſtance of all theſe extracts amounted to nothing more than this, "that from the frequency of City Meetings, great tumults had ariſen; that ſlanderous reports of the intent of thoſe meetings had prevailed in the parliament at Weſtminſter; and that to prevent confuſion for the future, the expedient of a Common Council had been ſuggeſted."

The minutes of the Goldſmith's Company were then read, ſtating that on Thurſday, 22d March, 1770, at the Court of Aſſiſtants, "a precept was read, addreſſed to the Warden; after which, the Court taking notice that a moſt indecent Remonſtrance had been preſented to the King, it was ordered, that for the future no precept ſummoning the Livery ſhall be iſſued, unleſs for the purpoſe of Election, without the conſent of the Court of Aſſiſtants." Preſent, Mr. Alderman Plumbe, Braſs Croſby, Eſq; Thomas Halliſax, Eſq; Meſſrs. Freeman, &c.

Theſe documents being over, Mr. Deputy Paterſon was ſworn and examined by the Defendant's Council, who ſaid little to the purpoſe.

The evidence cloſed, Mr. Dunning obliged the Court with his final reply. He told the Jury, that whether they were entertained with extracts, repeated to them by thoſe who could neither read nor tranſlate; whether they were amuſed by the opinions of an evidence, whoſe opinions, if well founded, affected not the caſe in point; whether theſe or a thouſand other methods were taken to amuſe them, the ſum and ſubſtance of the queſtion was this, "Whether Mr. Plumbe wilfully diſobeyed a lawful precept?" If he did, he deſerved to have thoſe Franchiſes wreſted from him which he had contumeliouſly abuſed, to the evil example of all inferior men. As to puniſhment, this could be none to a man of his name. Mr. Dunning farther ſaid, that though his learned brother had taken great pains to reduce Mr. Plumbe

Plumbe to the ridiculous ſituation of an Aſs between two bundles of hay, yet he would refuſe him from ſuch a doleful plight. Mr. Plumbe had not been reduced to a dilemma, not knowing whom to obey, the Warden of the Company, or the Lord Mayor; ſo he himſelf was the Warden; there could be then no queſtion whether he would obey himſelf? And being Warden, at the time the precept was iſſued, he had no conſent to aſk, but acted from his own free will: there could, therefore, little doubt remain on the mind of any man, but that the diſobedience was wilful. Mr Dunning touched upon every part of the defence made by Serjeant Burland, and invalidated the whole, leaving no ſuſpicion upon the minds of thoſe preſent relative to Mr. Plumbe's official criminality; in which caſe the Jury, Mr. Dunning concluded, would find for the Plantiff; thus, by an honeſt verdict, bearing teſtimony to the truth of each ſyllable he had advanced in the courſe of the pleadings.

The Recorder then ſummed up the evidence with great accuracy: he went through every caſe quoted from the Reſtorv-book, prefaced ſome of them with ſhort hiſtoric narrations, elucidated others by apt anecdotes, drawn from an anchiritium of the times, and concluded by ſubmitting the following to the Jury's conſideration; "Whether the Mayor had a power to convene Common Halls; and whether, when aſſembled, they were legal Conventions?" If the Jury determined theſe propoſitions in the affirmative, there was then no doubt but the Mayor's precept to Mr Plumbe was legal, and his diſobedience in that caſe muſt be criminal, and aggravated in its criminality by being more or leſs wilful. The Recorder did not doubt the power of any Company to make Bye laws, but he aſſerted that theſe Laws ought not to claſh with the Laws of the land as interwoven in the City conſtitution. He, from the entries produced, ſubmitted it to the Jury's conſideration, "Whether the Goldſmith's Company was an independent one, or whether from immemorial uſage, that and other Companies had not been ſubject to controul." The modern Common Halls, the Recorder contended, anſwered exactly to the antient ones deſcribed, though under different terms, in the various inſtances adduced in evidence. Whether after the inſtitution of Common Councils, all the powers exerciſed by Common Halls in Edward the Third's time, paſſed to the Common Council? this the Recorder ſubmitted as a queſtion; but alledged, if that was the caſe, it would be difficult to account for Common Halls in ſubſequent reigns exerciſing rights, which in a preceding one they are ſuppoſed to have parted with. Laſtly, If when a Common Hall meets for the purpoſe of Election, they enter upon Acts of another kind, it is allowed theſe Acts are valid; why then, if Acts ſo done are valid, may not the Livery be convened to do, what, when done, is granted to be valid? The Recorder then recapitulated thoſe inſtances which proved that Common Halls had been ſummoned for purpoſes far different from thoſe of Elections, ſuch as to conſider of Faulkonbridge's Letter, &c.

The whole was then recommended to the moſt ſerious attention of the Jury, who withdrawing for about three quarters of an hour, returned a verdict for the Plantiff, which was received with inceſſant ſhouts of applauſe.

Monday, 19.

Came on to be tried before Lord Manſfield and a ſpecial Jury, the great cauſe between Alexander Campbell, Eſq; and William Hall, Eſq: Collector of the cuſtoms in Granada, for ſeizing the ſugar of the plantiff, as forfeited for non-payment of a duty of 4 and a half per cent. lately impoſed on all commodities ſhipped off the ceded iſlands, *by his Majeſty's Authority only*, without conſent of parliament, or any act of the Aſſembly of the iſland: as a more important cauſe than this has not been litigated ſince that of Hampden, the Jury found the facts, and the legal merits of the cauſe are referred to be argued the enſuing term.

Tueſday 20.

A young gentleman, natural ſon to a late eminent attorney in the Temple, was taken into cuſtody, being charged with forging the Will of a gentlewoman, in which he had made himſelf her ſole executor, and had taken out letters of adminiſtration at Doctors Commons, by virtue of which he had ſold South-Sea ſtock to the amount of 3501. in order to pay off the pretended legacies as expreſſed in this Will, but had converted the ſame to his own uſe. The fraud was detected by the gentlewoman's appearing at the South-ſea houſe, in order to receive her dividend, when to her great aſtoniſhment, ſhe was told ſhe was dead, her Will adminiſtered to, and her ſtock diſpoſed of. She was ſtruck with the deepeſt ſorrow, when ſhe was told by whom. She had been intruſted with the care of the youth in his infancy, and loved him as her own child. A melancholy inſtance this, of the temptation to which unexperienced youth are expoſed by the prevailing diſſipation and extravagance of the times!

This day the Recorder made the report to his Majeſty in council of the capital convicts in Newgate, viz. Tho. Younger, James Younger, and Thomas Grear, for breaking and entering the houſe of Mrs. Mortimer, Milliner, in Gravel-lane, Ratcliff highway, and ſtealing a quantity of effects. Joſeph Holmes and Maurice Mur-

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ray, for burglariously breaking open the house of John Wiley, in Crow-court, Whitecross-street, and stealing a cask of liquor, two coats, &c. Thomas Plunkett, for robbing Mr. Dudley on the highway, between Highgate and Islington. Alexander Montgomery, for breaking and entering the house of Mr. Craig, in Holborn, and stealing a table cloth. John Lennard, for committing a rape on Miss Ann Bos. William Eames, for uttering a counterfeit Bank note for 40l. knowing it to be forged. Francis Grainger, for being at large after receiving sentence of transportation. And Mary Delaney, convicted of felony in February Session, but respited by the Judge on account of her pregnancy. His Majesty was pleased to respite James Younger, Alexander Montgomery, Francis Grainger, and Mary Delany. The Law is left to take its course with the others, and they are to be executed on Wednesday the 11th of August.

Wednesday 22.

At a general court of the Proprietors of the E. I. Company, the Resolution of *not* appointing General Clavering Commander in chief of the Company's forces in India, was confirmed.

Saturday 31.

At the request of the Lords of the Treasury, the Bank give notice in this night's Gazette, that any quantity of guineas, half-guineas, and quarter guineas, (cut and defaced agreeable to the act) not less than fifty guineas in a parcel, will be taken in there on Monday August 2, and every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, till further notice, at the rate of 3l. 17s. 10½d. per ounce.

By an Act of parliament made in King William's reign, and *yet unrepealed*, "whoever *takes* or *pays away*, any milled money, *not cut to pieces*, for *less* than it passed current when first coined, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and suffer death accordingly."

By the late Act to prevent the counterfeiting of Bank Notes, Paper makers, not authorised by the Bank, who shall make any paper, or be assisting in making any paper, with the words BANK OF ENGLAND, visible in the substance of such paper, shall be adjudged felons, and suffer death without benefit of clergy; and Engravers, who shall engrave any Promissory Note, Inland Bill, or Bill of Exchange, containing the words BANK OF ENGLAND, BANK POST BILL, or any words expressing the SUM or AMOUNT, in white letters in a black ground, or having any plate so engraved in their custody, shall be committed to the county goal, and suffer imprisonment therein, for any term not exceeding six months. The same punishment is likewise to be inflicted upon all persons who shall utter Notes with any such marks upon them.

By reports to the H. of Commons, it appears, that the linen manufacturers of Scotland and Ireland, have decreased these two last years at least one half, owing to the migration of the poor from those kingdoms.

The States General, at the instance of Sir Joseph York, have given orders for placing lights in the summer as well as winter in the light-houses on the opposite banks of the Meuse to prevent the accidents to which English ships are exposed in cloudy weather.

Letters from Muscow bring an account of a fire having broke out in that city, by which above 2000 houses were consumed to ashes when the post set off, who left it burning.

The Foreign Prints announce that the Grand Russian army has passed the Danube, and that fire-works have been played off in the Russian camp, in Poland, on that occasion.

There are letters in town from Captain Phipps, and the officers on board his ship, the Sea Horse, which give an account that they had reached the 68th deg. latitude, and were in health, and preparing to enter the polar circle, in order to pursue their discoveries to N. N. E. The crew were in perfect health, and wholly supplied with water by distillation according to Irwin's method, who, being on board himself, directed the process.

In the neighbourhood of Kirkwall, in Scotland, a whale of an enormous size was lately stranded, in whose stomach the skeleton of a man was found, the bones of which were so softened that they yielded to the slightest touch.

An ingenious gentleman belonging to the Society of Arts, has discovered a new species of oak, which grows in Devonshire; it is straight and handsome as a fir, its leaves evergreen, its wood as hard as the common oak, and its growth so amazingly quick that in the space of twenty or thirty years it will outgrow in altitude and girth the common oak at an hundred. It is common about St. Thomas's, in the above county, and is now cultivated with great success by the neighbouring farmers.

AMERICAN NEWS.

ONE Sarah Wilson, who attended Miss Vernon, and who, in 1771, was transported for robbing the Royal apartments at St. James's, lately assumed the title of Princess Susanna Carolina Matilda, sister to the Queen, and making her escape from the master who purchased her, travelled through the Southern part of N. America, under that character, imposing upon many credulous people, and defrauding them of considerable sums. She was, however, soon detected, and reduced to her former slavery.

The correspondence between the Colonies, which gave Government so much of-

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fence ſome years ago is again renewed. A letter haa been read in the Aſſembly, at Boſton, incloſing a reſolution of the Aſſembly of Virginia, to maintain a correſpondence with the Sifter Colonies; which letter and reſolution were almoſt unanimouſly approved. A Committee is appointed for that purpoſe, and inſtructions given to that Committee to inform themſelves without delay, by what authority a Court of Inquiry was conſtituted at Rhode Iſland, ſaid to be veſted with powers to tranſport perſons accuſed of offences committed in America, to places beyond the ſeas to be tried.

Theſe inſtructions have been circulated to the reſpective Aſſemblies upon the Continent, in confidence that they will readily unite in ſupport of the Rights and Liberties of the American Colonies, at a time when thoſe Rights and Liberties appear to be ſyſtematically invaded.

In the mean time the Commiſſioners appointed by the King to enquire into the circumſtances of attacking his Majeſty's ſchooner Gaſpee, at Rhode Iſland, have again engaged lodglogs at Newport, having received freſh inſtructions from Government to proceed on that buſineſs.

In a meſſage which the houſe of Repreſentatives of the Province of Maſſachuſet's bay, in New-England, preſented to the Governor, there is this remarkable paragraph. "When we conſider, ſay they, the many attempts that have been made effectually to render null and void thoſe Clauſes in our Charter, upon which the freedom of our Conſtitution depends, we ſhould be loſt to all public feeling, ſhould we not manifeſt a juſt reſentment. We are more and more convinced, that it has been the deſign of Adminiſtration totally to ſubvert the Conſtitution, and introduce an arbitrary government into this province; and we cannot wonder that the apprehenſions of this people are thoroughly awaked." When this meſſage was formed there were 91 members in the houſe, and it paſſed by a majority of 81.

Some diſcoveries have lately been made of an extraordinary correſpondence carried on by perſons of high character, in the above province of Maſſachuſſet's Bay, the tendency of which, was, as the aſſembly have voted, "to ſubvert the Conſtitution, and to introduce Arbitrary Government in its ſtead"—While the letters relative to this affair were before the Houſe, the Governor ſent a meſſage to the Aſſembly, in which he declared, "that HE was not conſcious of having written any letters with ſuch a tendency, and deſiring a tranſcript of their proceedings relative thereto. To which the houſe replied, in ſubſtance, that HE having denied the writing of any letters with ſuch a tendency, they deſired him to lay before the houſe, copies of ſuch letters as he did write, of the dates and to the perſon, to whom the letters now before it were directed.——This affair has alarmed the whole province.

The Committee appointed to conſider the ſeveral letters laid before the Houſe of Repreſentatives, at Boſton in N. England, among other ſpirited reſolutions, came to the following:

"Reſolved, That this Houſe is bound in duty to the King and their Conſtituents, humbly to remonſtrate to his Majeſty the conduct of his Excellency Thomas Hutchinſon, Eſq; Governor, and the Hon. Andrew Oliver, Eſq; Lieutenant Governor of this Province, and to pray his Majeſty would be pleaſed to remove them for ever from the Government thereof"

The ſpirit of the people of N. England, may be known by the Reſolution of the town-meeting of Gorham, on the Eaſtern frontiers of that province; who, among others, Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this town, that it is better to riſk our lives and fortunes in the defence of our rights civil and religious, than to die by piece-meal in ſlavery.

The town aſſembly of Salem, in N. England, have paſſed the following vote. 'That the Repreſentatives of the town be inſtructed to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to prevent the future importation of Negroes into this Province, their ſlavery being repugnant to the natural rights of mankind, and highly prejudicial to the province.'

Inſtead of Lothby manor, as mentioned in our laſt p. 302, a correſpondent informs us, it was the manor of *Catteſhulle*, that was held by ſervice of being marſhall of the *Meretrices* when the king came that way.

Blount (Joc. Ten. p. 80.) gives the tenure: "*Per ſerjantiam duodecim puellarum quæ ſequuntur curiam domini regis.*"

Now, though neither Bp. Gibſon, nor Mr. Aubrey were aware of the meaning of theſe words, it is well known that *Meretrix*, in later Latin writers, is equivalent to *Lavatrix*, or *Lorix*; which ſome dictionaries give as of claſſical authority. Theſe *twelve* women were therefore to follow the *Court* in the capacity of laundreſſes, to be furniſhed by the Lord of the manor of *Catſhill*, or *Gateſhill*, which laſt ſame Salmon derives from its lying on the hill, over which the *Gate* or road led.

BIRTHS.

June 23. LADY of the Earl of Egmont, in Portman-ſquare, of a daughter, which died the next day

July 3. The wife of William Colbourne, Eſq. of Pall-mall, of a daughter

6. The wife of Joſeph Dormer, Eſq. of Groſvenor ſtreet, of a daughter.

8. The Counteſs of Dumfries, of a daughter

15. The Counteſs of Pembroke, of a daughter

The Lady of Chriſtopher Curzon, Eſq.

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in Portman-ſquare, of a daughter

16. The Lady of Lord Barrymore, in Portman ſquare, of a ſon

19 The Lady of Col. Williams, in Newman ſtreet, of a daughter

MARRIAGES.

JAMES Sibbald, Eſq. Reſident at Onore, to Miſs De Lagaid, at Bombay

June 25. Henry Warner, Eſq. to Miſs Harris

26. John Earl, Eſq. to Miſs Suſannah Hatton

30. Mr. Glade, of Greenwich, to Mrs. Lake

Lately at York, the Rev. Mr. Cayley, Vicar of Hutton Buſhel, to Miſs Mary Thompſon

July 1. Daniel Jennings, Eſq. of Lemon-ſtreet, to Miſs Patron, of Bloomſbury-ſquare

James Whitlock, Eſq. of Barbadoes, to Miſs Hughes, of Watling ſtreet

2. Capt. Charles Driceſon, in the Carolina trade, to Miſs Heathman, of Limehouſe

Samuel Smith, Eſq. of Cannon-ſtreet, to Mrs. Prockter, of Clapham

3. Capt. Saunders, of the Train of Artillery, to Miſs Bond, of Woolwich

4. William Heaton, Eſq. of Hatton garden, to Miſs Lane, of Bloomſbury-ſquare

5. Capt John Leveſon Gower, of the Navy, to Miſs Boſcawen, of South Audley-ſtreet

6. Robert Worledge, Eſq to Miſs Eliz. Sumner, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Sumner, of Cambridge

Capt. Stanton, of the Navy, to Miſs Partington, of Holborn-hill

7. Robert Collins, Eſq. of Mary-le-bone ſtreet, to Miſs Marſhall, of New Bond-ſtr.

8. Mr. Tho. Hareſield, of Kew-green, to Miſs Pigott, of Cheapſide.

Robert Hudſon, Eſq. of Teddington, to Miſs Weyland, of Red-lion ſquare

22. The Rev. Dr. Fowell, Rector of Biſhopſbourn and Chatham, in Kent, to Miſs Suſannah Alkin, of Canterbury.

23. Sir Baſil Keith, Governor of Jamaica, to Miſs Warren, of Harley-ſtr.

DEATHS.

NIgel Kingſcote, Eſq; at Kingſcote, Glouceſterſhire

Daniel Lyſons, Eſq; at Hampſtead, near Gloceſter

Rev. Henry Shove, Vicar of Dodington, Kent

The Princeſs Dowager of Prince John Auguſtus of Saxe Gotha, at Reda.

June 16. At Stainland, near Halifax, Mr. Clegg, aged 96

17. Philip ap Morice, Eſq. at Cardigan, aged 92

18. At Ripon, in Yorkſhire, the Rev. John Talbot, Rector of Kirklington, in the North-riding

The Right Hon. John Earl of Rothes, at Leſlie, in Scotland

20. Col. Cracherode, of Queen ſquare, Weſtminſter

23. At Putney Park, John Tracy Atkyns, Eſq; Curſitor Baron of the Exchequ.

Captain Charles Davenant, Town major of Portſmouth

At Plaiſtow, Mr. Geo. Edwards, F.R.S. Librarian to the College of Phyſicians.

25. Stephen Fibbleſon, Eſq. aged 98, at Mile-end

John Clayton, Eſq. at Mary-le-bone

John Simpſon, Eſq. in Groſvenor-place

Mrs. Nicholls, at Oxford, aged 83, relict of the late Dr. Nicholls, Canon of Chriſt-church, and mother of the preſent Dean of Oſſory

27. Mrs. Jacobs, of the Little Almonry, Weſtminſter, aged 97

Joſeph Hodgſon, Eſq. of Size-lane

Mrs. Byfield, of the Great Almonry, Weſtminſter

The Rev. William Griffith, Rector of Llanderoy and Uber, in Carnarvonſhire

28 the Rev. Mr. Lloyd, Prebendary of Armagh, in Ireland

The Rev. Mr. Chamberlayne, Rector of Creſſingham, and Attleburgh, in Norfolk

Mr. M'Findley, aged 103

29 Andrew Girardot, Eſq; Berner's-ſt

July 1 Wm. Edlings, Eſq; in Park-ſt.

Mrs. Mary Brewſter, one of the people called Quakers, at Brandon in Suffolk, aged 77

3 Alderman Folds, of Nottingham, 69

The Rev. Mr. Donne, Rector of Catfield, and Vicar of Happiſburgh, in Norfolk

Richard Tonſon, Eſq; Repreſentative for Baltimore, and one of the eldeſt Members of the Houſe of Commons in Ireland, at Cork

The Rev. Hen. Fiſher, Vicar of Bere Regis, Dorſetſhire, near 50 years

John Mackleod, Eſq; at Muiravenſide, in Scotland

5 Thomas Powell, Eſq, in an advanced age, at Brecon,

8 Matthew Lyncon, Eſq; at Hampſt.

9 Abraham Cowley, Eſq; of Dublin, who dying a bachelor, has left his fortune to the Hoſpital for Lunatics

10 Henry Moore, Eſq; a Commander in the Navy, at Richmond, in Surry

Robert Mabbot, Eſq; at Marylebone

Richard Mindon, Eſq; of Berkley-ſq.

The Rev. Mr. Bolton, Rector of Silbridge, in Dorſetſhire, in the gift of Corpus Chriſti College, Oxford

6 The Right Hon. Francis Greville, Earl of Brooke and Warwick, Recorder of Warwick, and one of the Vice-Preſidents of the Foundling Hoſpital; at his ſeat in Warwick. He is ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his ſon, the Hon. Lord Greville, one of the Lords of Trade

7 Sir Walter Simpſon, in Cranhill, aged 78 years

The

The Right Hon. James Cranſton, Lord Cranſton, of Creting, in the county of Roxburgh, in the kingdom of Scotland, at his houſe in Portman-ſquare

Mrs. Ann Smith, Laundreſs to his Majeſty, and Wet-nurſe, when he was Prince of Wales.

John Delaval, Eſq; at Hoxham, formerly Page to the Duke of Wolfenbuttle,

Charles Dempſter, Eſq; in the Civil Service of the Eaſt India Company in Bengal. He was brother to George Dempſter, Eſq; one of the late Directors of that Company, and is the ſecond brother that Gentleman has loſt within the year in the Company's Service.

Mrs. Tomkyns, at Bath, wife of Mr. Thomas Tomkyns, ſurgeon, in Norfolk-ſt.

9 Joſeph James, Eſq; at Knightſbridge

Dr. Grieve, in Charterhouſe-ſquare, phyſician to St. Thomas's hoſpital, and the Charterhouſe

7 The Rev. Mr. Simpſon, Diſſenting Miniſter at Coventry

8 Andrew Edmonſtoun, Eſq; at Glaſg.

9. Alexander Hume, Eſq; at Edinburgh

13 Mr. J. Barnard, at St. James's, one of the Pages of the Back-ſtairs to his Maj.

William Barnſton, Eſq; at Kenſington

Wm. Huggatt, Eſq; at Richmond, Surry

Rev. Mr. Pococke, aged 94, at Milden ha l, Wilts

14 At Twickenham, aged 91, The Rt. Hon. James O'Hara, Lord Tyrawley, Field Marſhal of all his Majeſty's Forces, Col. of the Second (or Coldſtream) regiment of Foot guards, Governor of Portſmouth, and one of his Majeſty's moſt Hon. Privy Council

Mr. Long, farmer, at Fourtree hill, Enfield, aged 102

The Rev. Matthew Woodhouſe, a Baptiſt Preacher at Nottingham

9 John Campbell, Eſq; of Skipneſs, in Scotland

15 John Remington, Eſq; at Greenwich

16 Henry Buckridge, Eſq; at Cheſhunt, in Hertfordſhire

Robert Langley, Eſq; in Lower Groſvenor ſtreet

Mr. Stratford, Apothecary, in Clerkenwell Bridewell, who was committed to that priſon formerly, charged with an unnatural crime, but made his eſcape, and was lately re-taken

14 The Rev. Lewis Evtij, Rector of St. Mary's Caſtlegate, and St. Michael's Spurriergate, in York; Prebendary of Grindale in that Cathedral, and Chaplain to the Caſtle.

DISPENSATIONS.

THE Rev. James Bingham, to hold Epperſton R. with Culverton V. both in Nottinghamſhire

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

June 28. REV. Thomas Murrow, to Malton V. in Pembrokeſh

Rev Rob. Stedman, to Wilieſburough V. in Kent

Rev. Rowney Noel, appointed chaplain to the 5th regiment of foot

Rev. Wm. Burford, D. D. Preb. of Cant. to Datchworth R. in Herts.

The Rev. Hen. Parkinſon, to Swinnerby V. in Lancaſhire

Rev. John Weeldon, to the R. of Wethampſtead cum Harpenden, Herts.

July 13 Rev.—Geree B. C. L. to the Living of Milborn Port, Somerſetſh.

Rev. Charles Ayleway, to the V. of St. Mary's, in Haverford-Weſt

Rev. George Read, to Plowdon R. in Cumberland

Rev. Mr. Metcalf, to Croſton R. in Yorkſhire

19 Rev. Wm. Dade, to the Reſtories of St. Mary Caſtlegate, and St. Michael Spurriergate, both in York

24 Rev. James Vincent, to Lannroy R. in Carmanthonſhire

Rev. George Wade, to Berwick R. in Devonſhire.

26 Rev. John Davis, to the perpetual curacy of Gillbynnock, in Monmouthſh.

Rev. Tho. Bradbury, to Brudwell V. in Bucks

Rev. Hen. Shepperd, to Aſhby cum Fenby V. in Lincolnſh.

PROMOTIONS MILITARY.

LIEUT. col. Thomas Clarke, of the Coldſtream reg. of foot-guards, to be Aid de Camp to his Majeſty

Lieut. Joſeph Collins; of the 67th reg. to be Deputy Judge Advocate, and Comiſſary of the Muſters in Minorca

Horace Churchill, Gent. an Enſign in the 11th reg. of foot

Thomas Swanton, Eſq; ſon of Adm. Swanton, who received Quebec, to the rank of Lieut. in the 3d reg.

Francis Moore, to a Cornecy in the 11th reg. of dragoons

William Stead, Eſq; to an Enſigney in the 3d reg. of foot-guards

Archibald Campbell, Eſq; to an Enſigney in the 36th Regiment of Foot

Major Gen. Erle, Col. of the 28th reg. of foot, late Ld. Townſhend's.

Francis Drake, Eſq; Capt. of a Company in the 41ſt reg. of foot, or invalids

David Howell, Eſq; to a Cornecy in Gen. Elliot's Light-horſe

PROMOTIONS CIVIL.

MR. Impey, to be chief Juſtice, and Meſſrs. Chambers, Le-Maitre, and Meſſers. Puiſne Judges of the New Court in the Eaſt Indies

PRICES of STOCKS.

	July 14	July 29.
Bank Stock	141¼	142¼
India Stock	ſhut.	150½
3 per Cent. reduced	86¾	86¾
3 per Cent. Conſol.	ſhut.	86¾
Long Ann.		

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London Gazette
Daily Advertiſer
PublicAdvertiſer
Public Ledger
Gazetteer
StJames'sChron
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd'sEvening,
Monday, Wedneſday, Friday.
Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Briſtol 3

St. JOHN's Gate.

York 2 pap
Dublin 3
Newcaſtle
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glaſgow
Ipſwich
Norwich
Exeter
Glouceſter
Saliſbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worceſter
Stamford
Nottinghan
Cheſter
Mancheſter
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For AUGUST, 1773.

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By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at St. JOHN's GATE.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Auguſt 9, to Auguſt 14, 1773.

	Wheat		Rye		Bar.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	7	3	3	6	3	1	2	3	3	6
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middleſex	8	3	0	0	3	8	2	5	3	10
Surry	8	2	4	5	0	0	2	6	4	5
Hertford	7	10	0	0	0	0	2	5	4	4
Bedford	7	7	0	0	0	0	2	3	4	2
Cambridge	7	11	4	1	0	0	2	1	3	2
Huntingdon	7	7	0	0	4	6	2	2	4	2
Northampton	7	5	0	0	5	0	2	2	3	11
Rutland	7	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Leiceſter	7	3	5	9	4	10	2	4	4	6
Nottingham	6	5	4	3	3	6	2	4	4	3
Derby	6	2	0	0	0	0	2	5	4	6
Stafford	6	3	4	5	0	0	2	7	4	7
Shropſhire	6	7	5	1	4	4	2	5	5	4
Hereford	6	3	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0
Worceſter	6	5	4	0	0	0	2	11	0	0
Warwick	6	11	0	0	0	0	2	8	5	0
Glouceſter	7	9	0	0	0	0	2	7	5	0
Wiltſhire	7	3	0	0	3	9	2	6	4	10
Berks	7	8	0	0	3	7	2	5	4	4
Oxford	7	2	0	0	3	9	2	6	4	3
Bucks	7	8	0	0	4	5	2	7	4	2

COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Eſſex	7	9	3	3	3	4	2	5	3	6
Suffolk	7	6	3	6	2	9	2	3	2	10
Norfolk	7	11	3	7	0	0	2	3	0	0
Lincoln	6	6	4	0	3	9	1	11	1	8
York	6	0	3	5	0	0	2	3	3	11
Durham	6	4	4	1	0	0	2	5	4	2
Northumberland	5	9	4	3	3	3	2	4	4	11
Cumberland	6	9	4	2	3	3	2	3	4	0
Weſtmoreland	7	7	4	9	1	6	2	4	3	9
Lancaſhire	7	3	0	0	3	0	2	2	3	9
Cheſhire	7	0	4	6	4	0	2	6	0	0
Monmouth	7	4	0	0	4	3	2	4	0	0
Somerſet	7	7	4	4	0	0	2	6	4	7
Devon	6	9	0	0	3	6	1	8	0	6
Cornwall	5	11	0	0	3	4	1	8	0	0
Dorſet	8	2	0	0	3	9	2	5	4	11
Hampſhire	7	2	0	0	3	5	2	2	0	0
Suſſex	7	5	0	0	3	0	2	4	0	0
Kent	7	3	0	0	3	4	2	3	3	6
WALES.										
North Wales	6	10	5	1	4	2	1	12	5	3
South Wales	5	11	4	5	3	2	1	7	3	4

A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for SEPTEMBER, 1772.

Sept. 1772	Wind.		Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	S	freſh	29 7	65	many ſhowers in the day
2	Ditto	little	29 7½	62	cloudy in general but no rain
3	S W	little	29 8	60	an exceeding wet day
4	Ditto	freſh	29 7½	61	ſeveral ſhowers, but in general fair
5	Ditto		29 8	61	a coarſe day, with many ſhowers
6	Ditto	ſtrong	29 8	62	a fair day, with a few ſhowers
7	Ditto		29 6	61	many ſmart ſhowers in the day
8	S E	little	29 6½	58	bright morning, dull heavy afternoon
9	N E	ditto	29 6	57	very wet morning, fair afternoon
10	N	ditto	29 8	56	great ſhows for rain, but little fell
11	Ditto		29 7	60	chiefly cloudy, but fair
12	E	little	29 6½	61	a very fine pleaſant day
13	N E	ditto	29 7	60	very foggy morning and evening, bright mid day
14	E	ditto	29 6½	58	foggy morning, bright-mid-day, wet afternoon
15	Ditto		29 8	58	foggy morning, fine bright day
16	W S W	little	29 7	59	Ditto
17	N W	freſh	29 8	56	Ditto
18	W S W	ditto	29 9½	54	Ditto
19	Ditto	little	29 9	57	Ditto
20	Ditto		29 8	60	a very fine bright day
21	Ditto	freſh	29 7	60	ſlight rains early, fine bright day
22	Ditto		29 7	60	chiefly cloudy, miſling rains at times
23	S S E	ſtrong	29 5	60	a very wet day
24	S W	ſtormy	29 2	55	tempeſtuous night, dry day, wet evening
25	Ditto		29 1	55	Ditto Ditto, bright calm evening
26	Ditto	freſh	29 5	55	bright morning, cloudy day; with drops of rain
27	S	little	29 7½	53	ſlight froſt in the night, very bright pleaſant day
28	S W	freſh	29 7	52	an exceeding wet day
29	E S E	little	29 5½	57	a very heavy moiſt day
30	W S W	ditto	29 5	58	very cloſe and very warm.

Bill of Mortality from June 22, to July 27, 1773.

Chriſtened.			Buried.					
Males	556	1096	Males	657	2280	Between	2 and 5	79
Females	540		Females	623			5 and 10	33
							10 and 20	56
							20 and 30	117
							30 and 40	150
							40 and 50	226
							50 and 60	121
							60 and 70	80
							70 and 80	48
							80 and 90	9
							90 and 100	0

Whereof have died under two years old 461

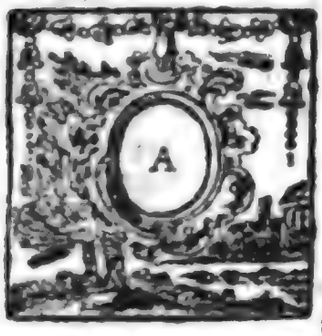
Peck Loaf 2s. 10d.

THE
Gentleman's Magazine;
For AUGUST, 1773.

DEBATES *in* PARLIAMENT.

Debate on Sir Wm. M-r-d-th's *motion for aboliſhing the Subſcription to the* 39 *Articles required of perſons at their Matriculation in either of the Univerſities, continued from p.* 312, *and concluded.*

Mr. M-nt-gue.



Gentleman ſome time ſince congratulated a noble Lord oppoſite me, on his election to the Chancellorſhip of an Univerſity; and ſeemed to intimate, that his Lordſhip might uſe his weight with the Univerſity in behalf of that ſide the Gentleman eſpouſed. I am afraid the noble Lord has *too much weight* with ſome bodies, and *too little* with others; however, his Lordſhip has, I am informed, given his *opinion* on the ſubject. As to the education of youth, it cannot be deemed more important than I think it; but, with reſpect to requiring ſubſcription from *all* indiſcriminately, I confeſs, I think it abſurd; for the very knowledge of thoſe articles our youth ſubſcribe would be of no manner of advantage in civil life. I know a noble youth [the young Marquis of Granby], who has all the goodneſs of his much-lamented father's heart, is poſſeſſed of infinite genius, and, as a claſſic, few, I believe, ſurpaſs him; yet, with reſpect to the Articles, I don't know that ever he profeſſed himſelf a *ſupra* or a *ſub-lapſarian*; and, though a tolerable Grecian, he may yet not know whether the ſo-much conteſted Greek word ſhould be *Omouſia* or *Omoiouſia*. The knowledge of theſe matters is unneceſſary, and, therefore, no atteſtation of their truth or falſhood is required.

Mr. T-wnſh-nd.] It is ſo ſeldom I differ from the Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke laſt, that I am ſure it would give me infinite concern, did I not think, that the difference ſo obſervable among particular friends, during the courſe of this debate, evinced that it was carried on with the greateſt freedom and impartiality. I do not, Sir, riſe warmly to eſpouſe *either* ſide of the queſtion. I am rather *neuter*; a ſituation in which I am not accuſtomed often to ſtand. I think the Hon. Gentleman's motion reaches *too far*, and yet I think it ought not to be entirely oppoſed. I am not diſpleaſed with the Gentleman who ſits below me [Sir Roger N-wd-g-te]; nor ſhould I cenſure any Gentleman who now does, or propoſes hereafter to repreſent the Univerſity of Oxford, for warmly oppoſing the motion: but I flatter myſelf, that, if the Univerſity ſhould hereafter, in its wiſdom, think fit to deſiſt from requiring ſubſcription, the Gentleman, who now ſo ſtrenuouſly argues *againſt* the meaſure, may then be induced to change his opinion, and be the firſt to extol the reformation made by the Univerſity.

As to the Humes, the Bolingbrokes, and the Roſſeaus, I verily think them, Sir, the *worſt peſts* to ſociety: but, Sir, don't let us go into the oppoſite extreme; let ſomething be done, and, if we cannot comply with all, let us ſhew a willingneſs to comply with ſuch part as cannot injure the cauſe of truth, of religion, of virtue.

[Here Sir W. D-lh-n and Ld. N-rth being up, the Houſe was, for a long time, divided who ſhould ſpeak firſt; at length the Speaker decided in favour of Sir W. D-lh-n, and he began as follows:]

Sir *W. D-lh-n.*] Upon a ſubject of this kind, it is poſſible, Sir, that a perſon as obſcure as myſelf may throw ſome light. The queſtion before us ſeems to be, Whether it is at all expedient for this Houſe to interfere in the matter of ſubſcription, and, if expedient, whether *this* be the time it

ſhould

ſhould interfere? For my part, Sir, I cannot diveſt myſelf of the idea, that the motion the Honourable Gentleman hath this day made, is, ſome how or other, connected with or involved in the motion which was made laſt year. The petitioners, ſeeing it impoſſible to gain their point in a *direct* manner, have endeavoured obliquely to obtain the prayer of the petition. Beginning with the youth of the Univerſities, they thought, would be a ſtep towards ending with themſelves. The ſtratagem was artful, but not too artful to be ſeen through; and as, Sir, I believe this to be the caſe, I do not think it expedient for this Houſe to interfere *at all*.

But, Sir, at any rate, *this* cannot be the time, if we conſider the ſtate of religion amongſt us. Such is the degeneracy of the age, that, if we give way in one inſtance, we ſhall be peſtered with petitions to grant many unwarrantable things. Has not this been the caſe, Sir, already? Firſt come the *Diſſenters*; next comes an allegation, that the degrees of conſanguinity, prohibited from intermarrying with each other, ſhould be aboliſhed, and that leave ſhould be given for a man to marry his *grandmother*. Dr. *Kennicott*, of *Oxford*, tells the public, that we have a *ſpurious Bible*, to which no credit ſhould be given; he hath, therefore, received *ten thouſand pounds* for collecting manuſcripts, and will not, I ſuppoſe, have finiſhed before he receives another *ten thouſand pounds*. Mr. *Foote*, the comedian, had the ſhameleſs effrontery from his theatre to tell us, that the *ten commandments* might be divided into *two* parts, and that he would make a *comedy* of each part. Now, Sir, when ſuch licentiouſneſs, ſuch ſacrilegious aſſertions, are daily propagated, I think, inſtead of relaxing, we ſhould keep a ſtricter hand. Beſides, Sir, was the ſubſcription at matriculation ſuch a grievance as is pretended, why do foreigners flock in ſuch multitudes to Oxford in preference to Cambridge? I know many there at preſent who think the complaint frivolous. In ſhort, Sir, I wiſh the Houſe not on any account to interfere, and if it does determine to interfere, I am clearly of opinion that this is not the *proper time*.

Sir R-ch-rd S-t-n.]—Mr. Speaker, In anſwer to what an Honourable Gentleman [Mr. J-nk-nſ-n] ſaid ſome time ſince, concerning the foreign Univerſities, I, Sir, was at both Leipſic and Gottingen, and I can aſſure him, that at neither of thoſe places does the cuſtom of *ſubſcribing* prevail. At Oxford, indeed, when I took my maſter's degree, I writ my name in a book, and was afterwards told I had ſubſcribed ſome articles which I had never ſeen. At the German Univerſities we had ſtudents of all perſuaſions; Catholics, Proteſtants, and thoſe of *no religion* at all. We had, I remember, a youth, born of *Heathen* parents, educated in a Chriſtian country, merely, I ſuppoſe, to *preſerve the breed*.

Mr. P-ge.]—I really, Sir, do not ſee why the Houſe ſhould be longer troubled with a motion, founded on a ſcrap of a pamphlet, written by a perſon we know nothing of. This ſame Doctor Tucker might be anſwered by *Doctor Tottie*.

L-rd N-rth.]—I am not certain, Sir, whether I ſhould have taken any part in this debate, had it not been for an expreſſion let fall by an Honourable Gentleman, [Mr. M nt-gue] whom I am proud to rank amongſt the number of my friends.

The gentleman, Sir, is pleaſed to talk of the "weight I may have with ſome bodies; he is alſo pleaſed to intimate, that I have given "an *opinion* on the ſubject." Honoured as I am, Sir, far beyond my deſerts; diſtinguiſhed in a manner to which my feeble abilities could lay no claim; I can only ſay, Sir, that my *opinion* was not officiouſly obtruded; I gave it, when aſked, as became an honeſt man; I gave it with all deference to thoſe who aſked it.

The queſtion before us, Sir, hath been this day much agitated. As a private individual, as a Member of Parliament *only*, I ſhall offer the objections I have to make to the motion propoſed. Sir, we have heard a great deal about *atteſtations* and *ſolemn ſubſcriptions*. The friends of the motion have, with ſingular adroitneſs, endeavoured to put ſubſcriptions to the Articles on almoſt the ſame footing with *oaths*. Now, Sir, it ſo happens, that the gentlemen who have ſpoken in behalf of the queſtion, are ignorant of, or wilfully miſrepreſent, the matter of fact; for, Sir, the ſubſcription required of youth at their matriculation, implies nothing about their aſſent to the Thirty-nine Articles: they barely ſubſcribe their names in token of their being members of a church, which maintains

maintains ſuch and ſuch doctrines. When they take, Sir, a degree, the form runs thus: "I do profeſs to believe, that the Articles, &c. contain nothing but what is *agreeable to the word of God*." Now this, Sir, is very different from a ſimple ſubſcription of their name, which, in the ſenſe the Univerſity receives it, is far from meaning that the ſubſcriber thereby declares his aſſent to every propoſition contained in each Article.

But, Sir, was there any grievance in the caſe, who are the parties that complain? Not the members of the Univerſity; not the young men whoſe cauſe is pleaded with ſuch perſuaſive eloquence. Who then are they? It is eaſy to gueſs, Sir, from whence this motion originates; it is no difficult matter to conjecture the *reſtleſs ſpirits* who are at the bottom of it. But, Sir, ſhall we be prevailed upon to grant now what we wiſely reſiſted in its firſt ſtage? Shall we permit in one form what we choſe to reject in another? I ſhould hope not, Sir; I ſhould hope we are better friends to that religious diſcipline and eſtabliſhment which hath ſtood the teſt of ages.

We are told, Sir, of *reformation*: the reforming notions of this age, Sir, are dangerous in their tendency; ſomething more than reformation is intended; ſomething that deſerves an *harſher* appellation; and to which if we give way, adieu to religion, adieu to every thing dear to us as men and as Chriſtians! On the whole, Sir, I am againſt the motion, becauſe ſubſcription enjoins no hardſhip on the parties who ſubſcribe; becauſe they do not complain of it as an hardſhip; becauſe the ſenſe in which they ſubſcribe, by no means implies their aſſent to the propoſitions; and, becauſe the times are ſuch, that relaxation in matters of this kind, inſtead of reforming, would increaſe that diſſoluteneſs of religious principle which ſo much prevails, and is the characteriſtic of this ſceptical age.

Sir *W. M-r d-b.*] I find, Sir, that there are *honeſt* men, whoſe conſciences can dexterouſly diſtinguiſh between ſubſcribing and verbally aſſenting to the truth of a thing. I envy not the Gentlemen their talents; I have, thank God, through life, been unaccuſtomed to all ſuch ſubtleties. An ingenuous mind ſcorns pitiful evaſions; it has no need of ſalvos, and deteſts them. I ſhould have thought a youth, by ſubſcribing, declared his unfeigned aſſent to the contents of the propoſitions he ſubſcribed. I was miſtaken, Sir; Miniſters explain it otherwiſe: he, it ſeems, only thereby ſubſcribes himſelf a member of the eſtabliſhed church! I thank the noble Lord for his diſtinction; it may be of ſervice to the cauſe of ſubſcription.

As to the petition laſt year moved for, the petitioners pleaded, as well as ſome other gentlemen over the way, in behalf not only of themſelves, but of thoſe who might have children; and, for the ſake of our infant poſterity, they were anxious to have what the noble Lord thinks no grievance, but what I call an oppreſſive one, rectified.

The noble Lord is pleaſed to ſay, "that the youth make no complaints." To whom are they to apply for relief? Are they to preſent themſelves at the bar of this Houſe? Their ſuperiors have refuſed to abate one tittle of their ſevere exaction: Who, then, but ſome Member, a ſtranger to the jargon of the ſchools, can take up their cauſe? Such an one hath made this motion; and, content to be the ſervant of theſe little ones, he hath ſolicited the interpoſition of that power which alone can ſave them from the oppreſſive hand of ſpiritual tyranny.

As to what an Honourable Gentleman [Mr. P-ge] let fall concerning Dr. *Tottie*, ſurely, the Gentleman hath not peruſed the Doctor's performance: but, leſt the Houſe ſhould depart with a wrong impreſſion of that *Reverend* Archdeacon, I will inform you, Sir, that, in a charge to his Clergy, deſigned as a *defence* of the Articles, there is the following paſſage, —— "Taken in a *literal ſenſe*, the *Thirty-nine Articles* are *horror* and *blaſphemy*."

[This debate continued till nine o'clock; when, the Houſe being cleared, the queſtion was put, and upon the diviſion the numbers appeared thus: For the motion 64, Againſt it 159.

Tueſday, March 9.

In a committee of the whole Houſe, agreeable to the order of the day, the Commons proceeded to take into conſideration the affairs of the Eaſt-India Company.

Lord North preſented to the Houſe ſeveral papers, containing copies of letters which paſſed between Mr. Pitt, when Secretary of State, on the part of the Engliſh, and Monſieur Buſſy and others, on the part of the French Court, relative to the French and Engliſh

lish East-India Companies. These papers contain the sentiments of both Courts, at the time the Definitive Treaty of peace was negociating between the two nations, respecting the territorial acquisitions in India. On a motion being made, That the papers should lie on the table, Mr. Dowdeswell rose, and read part of a foreign dispatch, which contained the following passage:

"Respecting those territorial acquisitions the English E. I. Company hath made in Asia, every dispute relative thereto must be settled by that Company itself; the Crown of England having no right to interfere in what is allowed to be the legal and exclusive property of a body corporate belonging to the English nation."

From several other papers, which Mr. Dowdeswell said he had to produce, all maintaining the same doctrine, authenticated by the British Ministry at the time of the peace, Mr. Dowdeswell inferred, that, as far as the sentiments of the Crown could be collected from the sentiments of its Ministers, it was understood that the East India Company had an *exclusive* and undoubted *right* to those territories it possessed, whether acquired by conquest or otherwise.

The Speaker quitted the chair, and Lord North opened the debate.

Lord *North*.] Before, Sir, we enter into the discussion of the Company's exclusive right, I shall beg leave to make a few remarks upon another supposed *right* the Company have assumed of demanding assistance from Parliament. It has, Sir, with confidence been asserted, that the income agreed to be paid by the Company to Government was excessive, was advantageous to the state, and, the Company's affairs considered, was more than they could possibly *afford*, doing justice to the several proprietors of stock.—— Taking this position for granted, it hath been argued, that, as the state, by exacting the stipulated income from the Company, hath been accessary to its distress, the state in justice is *bound* to afford the assistance necessary to remove those difficulties in which at present it is involved. Now, Sir, this position is altogether *false*, and, of course, the consequence deduced from it is equally remote from truth; for the income agreed upon, so far from being advantageous, was by no means an equivalent for those articles of the revenue which the state gave up when it accepted the stipend of 400,000*l.* in lieu thereof. And as to this being a larger sum than the Company could *afford*, the Company knew, or ought to have known, the strength of its own resources; and, if the stipend offered was *more* than it could with convenience discharge, it was yet *less* than the state had a right to require. And for my own part, I declare, I was, at first, averse to giving ear to any proposal of the kind; I was in hopes the Company's distresses were not what I have since found them to be; and, therefore, that, without the interposition of Parliamentary aid, they might have been redressed: but when, pressed by the Company on the one hand, and the insight I daily gained into its deplorable situation on the other, I found it *necessary* for something to be done to save the Company from a situation little short of absolute *bankruptcy*,—then, Sir, I listened to the proposal; but so far from an *exaction*, it was only an acquiescence on the part of Government to the Company's repeated and earnest solicitations. The *justice*, then, Sir, of the state's at all interfering, on a supposition of its having been accessary to the Company's distresses, is an idea utterly repugnant to the matter of fact.

As to the *right* the state has to interpose its authority founded on its prior claim to all territorial acquisitions made by a body of its subjects, I shall say but little, though I might be fully justified in maintaining this right even in the most absolute sense; for, Sir, many men, far my superiors in abilities, in learning, and knowledge of the laws, have declared themselves of this opinion, and scruple not to express themselves clearly on this head, that "such territorial possessions as the subjects of any state shall acquire by conquest, are virtually the property of the state, and not of those individuals who acquire them." But, whether we allow, or not, the East India Company's claim of justice to be relieved, it certainly will be granted, that in policy we ought, if possible, to extricate from its difficulties a Company so consequential to the state, and conducive, when under proper regulations, to the good of that whole, of which it is an illustrious part. We are, therefore, to consider what can be done for relief of the Company, which, from the malversation of its servants abroad, and

perhaps

perhaps the culpability of ſome of its leading agents at home, is in abſolute neceſſity of immediate interpoſition.

Now, Sir, various plans have been propoſed to me to relieve the Company. The firſt is, that they might "borrow what money they want upon bonds:" but this is a method I can by no means approve of; for, Sir, they have already ſtretched their credit too far. Another expedient has been ſuggeſted, which is "the funding the Company's bills: but this, Sir, would by no means effect what is wanting, an immediate relief. Laſtly, it has been ſuggeſted, that, "as the directors and managers of the Company muſt have been ſome how or other to blame, it is but juſt that they ſhould contribute to extricate the Company out of thoſe diſtreſſes, to plunge it in which their flagrant miſconduct has contributed:" but, Sir, every man, at firſt ſight, will perceive the futility of this propoſal; for during the interval ſpent in getting at proofs of the guilt of the culprits, the Company may be ruined beyond even a poſſibility of redemption. On the whole, Sir, after revolving again and again this ſubject in my mind, I am more and more convinced that an inſtantaneous ſtep ſhould be taken: and it is for the intereſt even of the public, that the public ſhould aſſiſt the Company; not, however, without taking the neceſſary precaution to prevent the like diſaſters from befalling the Company in future; not without reſtraining the dividend to a certain aſſeſſment; nor yet without providing, in caſe the managers of the Company ſhould neglect ſo to regulate their affairs as effectually to rectify the abuſes which at preſent ſubſiſt, that then, at the time the public grants an aid of money, the grant may be accompanied with Parliamentary aid to remedy the evils complained of. With theſe precautions I beg leave to propoſe the following reſolutions:

"That it is the opinion of this Houſe, that the affairs of the East-India Company are in ſuch a ſtate as to require Parliamentary aſſiſtance.

"That a loan of a ſum of money is neceſſary to reinſtate the Company's affairs.

"That a ſupply of 1,400,000l. be granted to the Company.

"Provided at the ſame time, due care ſhall be taken, that the neceſſary regulations be adopted, to prevent the Company's experiencing the like exigencies in future."

Mr. *D-ud ſw-ll.*] The noble Lord, with a perſpicuity peculiar to himſelf, hath ſtated the Company's affairs, and proved, I believe, Sir, to the ſatisfaction of every man preſent, that, without almoſt inſtantaneous relief, the Company is in a fair way of being totally undone. I riſe not to oppoſe his Lordſhip's reſolutions, but to make a few remarks upon ſome expreſſions he let fall in his ſpeech.

The noble Lord, Sir, is pleaſed to talk of the *territorial acquiſitions* of this Company as of "*rights* and *juſtice* belonging to the *ſtate*." I, in this particular, differ ſo much from the noble Lord, that I think the poſition utterly repugnant to truth; and, in behalf of an *injured Company*, I here ſtand up to diſavow ſuch notions as inconſiſtent with the high prerogative of the Crown, the faith of Parliament, and the confirmed property which every man, and every body of men, have, or ought to have, in their legal acquiſitions. The opinion, which the noble Lord has been pleaſed to read, may be *juſt* in certain circumſtances, and cannot be denied when territorial poſſeſſions are acquired under the authority of the ſtate: but, when the ſtate has, in the moſt ſolemn and authentic manner, delegated that authority to a diſtinct and ſeparate body, that authority can never, without a breach of the conditions upon which it was granted, be reſumed without manifeſt injuſtice. And I will venture to ſay, that no inſtance can be produced of any ſuch reſumption, without ſome proofs of delinquency on the part of the delegated body, in the moſt deſpotic times.

Mr. *D-mpſt r.*] The noble Lord dropped an expreſſion, which, I confeſs, gave me greater ſurprize than any thing I ever remember to have heard ſince I had the honour of ſitting in this Houſe. The noble Lord was pleaſed to ſay, Sir, that "the East-India Company had no claim of *juſtice* for relief." To what, in the name of goodneſs, does this aſſertion amount? Is not the East India Company a *trading* company? Have not the benefits accruing from its traffic been immenſe to this nation? and ſhall we ſay, nay, ſhall we hear it from the *mouth of Adminiſtration itſelf*, that, in ſtrict juſtice, we ought *not* to attend to the COMMERCIAL INTERESTS of Great-Britain? For what, Sir, do we by relieving the Company, except putting it

in a ſituation of benefiting the ſtate by its commerce? Yet, Sir, according to the noble Lord, this is not a matter of *juſtice*, but of *policy merely*, that is, of convenience to ſome party!

Mr. *Edm-nd B-rke* took occaſion to remark the impropriety of wording the reſolutions; to which Lord North replied and juſtified.

Mr. *Wm. B-rke.*] We were called together early in the ſeaſon, to conſider of the regulations which the noble Lord informs us are yet in the womb of time. Our adjournments have been ſhort; our meetings frequent; our committees on India affairs many. Yet what has all this produced? What the ſenſible part of the world expected—*nothing!*—By the language of the motions, the regulations propoſed ſhould commence *now* that we are about to reſolve the money neceſſary; by the language of the Miniſter, it is not *now*, but at ſome *future* period!

(To be continued.)

Some neceſſary REGULATIONS, *humbly ſubmitted to the Conſideration of Members during the Receſs, in order to be laid before the Parliament next Seſſions.*

1. TO repeal the marriage-act, and remove every impediment to marriage among the common people.

2. To reduce the number of beggars, vagrants, and ſtrollers, by building houſes of induſtry in every county, and making ample proviſion for real objects of charity.

3. To prevent the pernicious practice of ſmuggling, by taking off the duties upon tea, and levying a proportionate tax upon every family in lieu thereof.—Were it not for tea, ſmuggling would ceaſe of courſe.

4. To ſubſtitute a corporal puniſhment for petty theſts, that of tranſportation being found ineffectual,

5. To render penal acts of Parliament more generally known.—The law was read to the Jews annually in their ſynagogues, that none might offend through ignorance.

6. To regulate the fees of all public offices, and make the tranſfers of all property, like tranſfers in the funds, eaſy and ſafe.

7. Laſtly, To moderate the taxes that principally affect the poor, ſuch as ſoap, candles, leather, ſalt, ſmall beer, &c. and levy an equivalent on luxuries and diverſions.

EXPLANATION *of the* PLATE, *repreſenting a new invention for ſtopping wheel-carriages in going down ſteep hills.*

THIS moſt uſeful invention, was communicated to the Editor by the late Earl of Warwick, the munificent patron of every ingenious art. From a drawing, which his Lordſhip brought over from France, he cauſed a model to be made; and there is not the leaſt doubt but that the contrivance, which is very ſimple, will anſwer in practice.

When gentlemen travel, either in poſt-chaiſes or other wheel-carriages, with no other ſervant but the driver, it is dangerous, if the horſes are mettleſome, to leave them alone, while the driver gets down to lock the wheel before attempting a ſteep deſcent; and accidents have frequently happened on ſuch occaſions. By way of prevention, his Lordſhip was deſirous that the contrivance here exhibited might be laid before the public.

The lowermoſt figure repreſents the hind wheels of a carriage with its axis properly mounted.

B is a lever of ſufficient ſtrength fixed to the axis by the bolt C, on which it has room to turn freely; but is kept ſteady in one direction, that is, to move up and down only, by the ſtaple D, between the ſides of which the end of the lever has juſt room to fall and riſe, as occaſion requires.

To the lever at E one end of a cord is to be fixed; the other end is to be paſſed over a ſmall pully in the ſtandart at G, and then let in at the bottom of the carriage, in much the ſame manner as the coachman's ſtring is now uſually let in at the top. It is eaſy to conceive, that, by pulling this ſtring, one end of the lever will be raiſed, and the other depreſſed. To lock the wheel, therefore, nothing more is neceſſary than to drive four catch-pins to the inner ſide of the nave of the wheel, as in the uppermoſt figure at E E E E is expreſſed. Theſe catch-pins ſhould be made in the form of an inverted T; ſo that, when the end of the lever is depreſſed, the top of the pin may catch it, and keep it down while the carriage is deſcending; and when, at the bottom of the deſcent, it is neceſſary to let the wheel have its play, by backing the horſes ever ſo little, the ſpring underneath will raiſe the lever up, and ſet the wheel free.

Nothing can lock the wheel more ſecurely than is done by this ſimple contrivance; for, if one pin ſhould give way, there are three others to catch the lever, and a child may pull the ſtring and lock the wheel.

Repreſentations of uſeful inventions of this kind, which we diligently endeavour to procure, are ſurely preferable to the obſcene repreſentations of our competitors, calculated with a view to inflame the paſſions, and corrupt the morals of youth; which, however, the good and virtuous will ever diſcourage.

☞ *Mr.* Bradley's *Obſervations and Calculations are under conſideration.—Other ingenious pieces, that have lately been received, ſhall be inſerted in due courſe.*

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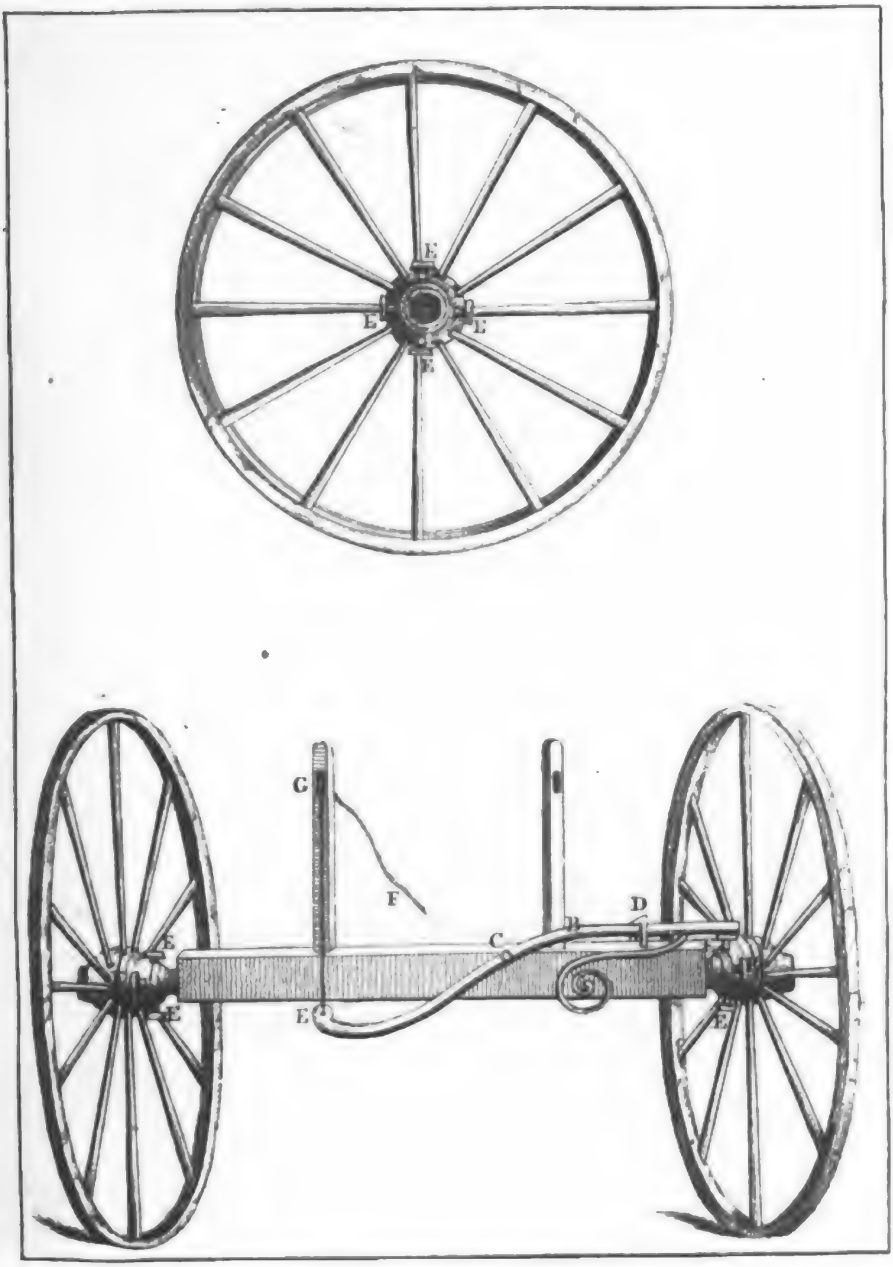
A Contrivance for stopping Carriages descending steep Hills.



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Mr. URBAN,

The following Introduction, in Dr. P. Du Moulin's * own hand-writing, is inſerted in a copy of his *Hiſtoire des Nouveaus Preſbyteriens Anglois et Eſcoſſois, Seconde Edition*, 1660, preſented by him to the library of Chriſt Church, Canterbury. You may preſerve it, if you pleaſe, as a curioſity.

Yours, J. D.

"OUR gracious king and now glorious martyr Charles the Firſt, finding that his rebellious ſubjects, not content to make warre againſt him in his kingdom, aſſaulted him with another warre out of his kingdom with their tongues and pens; he ſet out a declaration to invite all his loving ſubjects and friends that could uſe the tongues of the neighbouring ſtates, to repreſent with their pens the juſtice of his cauſe, eſpecially to Proteſtant churches abroad. That declaration ſmote my heart, as particularly addreſt unto me; and I took it as a command layd upon me by God himſelf. Whereupon I made a ſolemn vow to God, that as farre as Latin and French could goe in the world, I would make the juſtice of the king's and the church's cauſe to be known, eſpecially to the Proteſtants of France and the Low Countries, whom the king's enemies did chiefly labour to ſeduce and miſinforme.

"To pay my vow, I firſt made this booke, which was begun at York during the ſiege, in a roome whoſe chimney was beaten down by the canon while I was at my work: and after the ſiege, and my expulſion from my rectory at Wheldrake, it was finiſht in an underground cellar, where I lay hid to avoid warrants that were out againſt me from committees to apprehend me and carry me priſoner to Hull.

"Having finiſht the book, I ſent it to be printed in Holland, by the means of an officer of the maſter of the poſtes at London, Mr. Pompeo Calandrini, who was doing great and good ſervices to the King in that place. But the king being dead, and the face of publique buſineſſes altered, I ſent for my manuſcript out of Holland, and reformed it for the new king's ſervice. And it was printed, but very negligently, by Samuel Browne, at the Haghe.

"The title of the book was then as I have ſet it downe in a page by itſelf. Much about the ſame time I ſet out my Latin poeme *Eccleſiæ Gemitus*, with a long epiſtle to all Chriſtians, in the defence of the king and the church of England; and two years after, *Clamor Regii ſanguinis ad cælum* †.

"God bleſſed theſe books, and gave them the intended effect, the diſabuſing of many miſinformed perſons. And it was ſo well reſſented by his majeſty, then at Breda, that, being ſhewed my ſiſter Mary ‡ among a great company of ladies, he brake the crowd to ſalute her, and tell her that he was very ſenſible of his obligations to her brother, and that if ever God ſettled him in his kingdom, he would make him know that he was a grateful Prince.

"This French book was tranſlated into Engliſh by ſome ingenious traveller, who yet hath ſhewed ſufficiently that he had not the genius of the French tongue: and he changed the title, and intituled it *Hiſtory of the Preſbyterians*, although ſuch an hiſtory was not treated or intended in the book, but occaſionally.

"About eleven years after this French book was printed, it came into the hands of the Reverend Doctor Coſins ‖ at Paris, who carried it to the king, then at Colomb neere Paris. Having read before him ſome pages of it, he ſayd to his majeſty, "*Sir, you ſhall never do enough for the author of this book*;" and adviſed him by all

* Peter Du Moulin ſucceeded his father as Prebendary of Canterbury, June 29, 1660. (His father died at Sedan, March 10, 1658.) He had been D. D. at Leyden, and came in his elder years into England, where he lived privately till the Reſtoration, when he was made chaplain to the king, and Prebendary of that church. He was a ſtrict Calviniſt, and wrote ſeveral treatiſes. He died in the year 1684, aged 84. Dart's Antiquities of Canterbury Cathedral, p. 200.

† Prefixed to this work, printed at the Hague 1652, is a Latin dedication to K. Charles II. ſigned A. VLAC, through every page of which, in the copy belonging to the library above mentioned, a line is drawn, and before it, in Dr. Du Moulin's hand-writing, are the following words, *Epiſtola quam aiunt eſſe Alexandri Mori, quæ mihi valde non probatur.*

‡ She died at the Hague in Feb. 1699. See Bayle's life of David Blondel, (in his Dictionary) Note 2.

‖ Maſter of Peter-houſe, Cambridge, Prebendary of Durham, and Dean of Peterborough; from all which preferments he was ejected by the parliament in 1642, for ſending the Univerſity plate to K. Charles I. then at York, upon which he withdrew to Paris, where he officiated as chaplain

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means to get it reprinted, as moſt conducible to the preſent poſture of his affaires. His majeſty, though ſhort of money, gave him ſixteen Lewiſes to reprint it, which was done in Paris by that Doctor's care, who altered and inſerted ſeveral things in it in point of hiſtory, wherein he, living in France in the time of the rebellion, was not ſo well informed as I who then lived in England.

"Howſoever, this was the edition printed in Paris by the king's command, and at his coſt.

"Two moneths after, his majeſty came into England. And when I had the honour to kiſs his hand, I found him as good as his royal word."

[On a ſeparate leaf]

"The author had given unto this book this title, *Apologie de la Religion Reformée, et de la Monarchie et de l'Egliſe d'Angleterre, contre les Calomnies de la Ligue rebelle de quelques Anglois et Eſcoſſois.*"

Mr. URBAN,

I Have for ſome time paſt been employed in reading the volumes of your uſeful and entertaining Magazines, and find you have often obliged your correſpondents with anſwers to ſeveral medical enquiries; in hopes of the ſame indulgence, I ſend you the following caſe:—It is upwards of a year ſince I loſt the ſenſe of ſmelling by a violent cold; and, as ſeveral times in my life I have loſt it for a few days, from the ſame cauſe, I was not at firſt ſo much alarmed, but now fear it is irretrievably gone. My head is conſtantly ſtuffed, with a continual diſcharge from my noſtrils, eſpecially the night, but without any head-ach. The cauſe, whatever it is, lies in my head only, as I am entirely free from aſthma, catarrh, indigeſtion, want of perſpiration, &c. which I mention, as a gentleman, to whom I applied for relief, informed me thoſe complaints might occaſion it. My taſte is in a great meaſure gone with it, as there are many things I cannot diſtinguiſh at all. You cannot imagine, Sir, how much the common comforts of life depend on this ſenſe, inſignificant as it may ſeem to thoſe who never knew its loſs. As I live far diſtant from any town, I have no opportunity of conſulting a ſkilful phyſician; and, as I am no favourite of Fortune's, have no ſuperfluous enjoyment in life: ſo that the deprivation of this ſenſe is the more ſenſibly felt.

If any gentleman of the faculty will be ſo kind to favour me with his advice in your Magazine, I ſhall be exceedingly obliged to him; and if through this means I ſhould be happy enough to recover it, every agreeable ſenſation I may hereafter receive from it, will raiſe my gratitude and thankfulneſs to my benefactor.

Hereford ſhire. LOUISA SIMSON.

Mr. URBAN,

THOUGH Verus, in your June Magazine, p. 266, differs in opinion from me in many things, yet we agree in this, that none ſhould ſign the articles but thoſe who believe them; therefore all ſigning them with a latitude of explanation, or as articles of peace and not of belief, is as contrary to his opinion as to mine. I ſhall here however make ſome remarks on his anſwer to my former letter, and then leave it to the impartial to judge between us.

When I ſay, *Do they believe this or that?* I mean, *Do thoſe who careſully ſtudy the Bible, and uſe their beſt endeavours to underſtand it, believe that thoſe are the doctrines contained in it?* The ſenſe I have all along given of the articles, ſeems to me to be the true one; that which the writers of them intended, and the words naturally mean. I am not for conſidering what ſenſe they *will bear*, that is, may be explained away into; no ſenſe is the true one but the natural one, *the true, uſual, literal, and grammatical ſenſe* of the words, as the king's declaration prefixed to them calls it, and I am not ſenſible I have ever wreſted them to any other.

It appears to me that the ſenſe he puts on the 17th article is not the true one. If that was the meaning, it could not be ſaid to be *his counſel ſecret to us.* It was indeed *a myſtery in other ages not known*, Eph. iii. 5. that is, before Chriſt's coming; but it is not ſo now, *it is now revealed.* The plain meaning of it ſeems to be, "That God by his ſecret counſel has decreed to ſalvation

chaplain to ſuch of Q. Henrietta's houſhold as were Proteſtants. He compoſed, during his exile, many learned works, chiefly againſt the Roman Catholics, and at the Reſtoration was not only re-inſtated in his preferments, but alſo advanced in Dec. 1660, to the rich See of Durham. He died full of years and of good works, Jan. 15, 1671-2. See his life in Biogr. Britann. Vol. III.

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tion certain whom he has choſen; thoſe ſo choſen be called, obey, be juſtified, and attain everlaſting felicity: and this predeſtination is ſweet to ſuch as feel it in themſelves; but it is a dangerous downfal to ſuch as have before their eyes God's contrary predeſtination, and doth thruſt them into unclean living." Here I think the *election* comes firſt as the cauſe, and the *belief and obedience*, or the *downfal and unclean living*, is the conſequence of it. This I think was the opinion of the writer of the article, and the old predeſtinarians, as it is to this day of thoſe who ſtill remain.

The article about *free-will* was, I apprehend, put in by the Predeſtinarians who denied it, and as ſuch I oppoſed it. If it had been deſigned to be underſtood in a more reſtrained ſenſe, it ſhould have been more clearly expreſſed to mean ſo.

It is true that mankind are born frail, with a body, and animal ſoul, fitted for and inclined to animal pleaſures, and a ſpirit deſigned to regulate the paſſions, but weak; and that in conſequence *there is no man that ſinneth not*, 1 Kings viii. 46. But Verus muſt give me leave ſtill to think, that it is no ſcripture doctrine, that children deſerve puniſhment as ſoon as they are born; though the article ſays, *in every perſon born into this world it deſerveth God's wrath and damnation.* The Bible ſeems to me to think that only to be ſin which is wilful, *To him who knoweth to do good and doth it not, to him it is ſin*, Jam. iv. 17. And our Saviour ſeveral times ſpeaks of children as examples of innocence, Mat. xviii. 3. But when I ſtated this matter more fully in the book I printed about baptiſm, I did not find he any where ſaid they were ſinful at birth. If Verus examines again, 1 Cor. xv. 22. he will find the ſubject St. Paul is there treating about is the reſurrection of mankind from the dead, as a conſequence of Jeſus's reſurrection. Rom. v. 12-19 ſays, Adam was the firſt who brought ſin, and in conſequence death, into the world, and as from him we all die, ſo after him we all ſin: but he does not ſay we are puniſhed for his ſin any otherwiſe than by mortality, which was the puniſhment threatened to, and inflicted on, his ſin.

The 13th article expreſſes more than Verus ſuppoſes, for it ſays, not that works without faith are defective, but that *they have the nature of ſin*; that is, as I have heard it expreſſed, that *the virtues of the heathen were ſplendid ſins.* I agree with him that God has not revealed what reward he will give to thoſe who had no opportunity of knowing him, the article therefore had better have left them to him, and not have preſumed to judge what it did not underſtand.

Verus juſtly gives up the doctrine of *juſtification by faith only*, yet that ſeems to be the meaning of the 11th article; and was the opinion of ſeveral of the firſt reformers; particularly I think Luther had a mean opinion of St. James's Epiſtle, becauſe it ſays *faith without works is dead*, ii. 26. yet he afterward altered his opinion, but Calvin perſiſted in it. In oppoſition to the Papiſts, who laid too great ſtreſs on the merit of good works, they went into the contrary extream, and denied any at all.

The articles of Trinity in Unity, and the Athanaſian creed, I muſt ſtill think a bold impoſing the opinions of men for the doctrines of ſcripture, on multitudes who canot find them there. I do not look on myſelf as a worſhipper of two Gods, in calling the Son of God *a divine being*. I believe in no independent, ſelf-exiſtent being but God only; and worſhip him through his only begotten ſon, who is next to him, and the perſon who by God's appointment at firſt made, and ſtill governs the world, and therefore called our Lord and our God: but while I find fault with others for defining too nicely the particulars of the nature of thoſe great Beings, I muſt not run into the ſame error myſelf; as no man knoweth the Father but the Son, ſo no man knoweth the Son but the Father, Mat. xi. 27. Let every man therefore ſearch the ſcriptures, believe what he finds revealed, and leave undetermined what is not, nor aim to impoſe his own opinion on thoſe who differ from him. What rumour Verus has met with that Dr. Clarke retracted his opinions, I know not; but, in the life of Dr. Clarke prefixed to his ſermons, Biſhop Hoadley, who deſires to be remembered under the character of his friend, ſays, "*One matter of fact I will add, that from the time of his publiſhing this book* (the Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity) *to the day of his death, he found no reaſon, as far as he was able to judge, to alter the notions which he had there profeſſed concerning the Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt.*"

I ſaid, and ſtill think, that no body of

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of men have power to decree doctrines, but I did not ſay that the church of England was ſingular in ſo doing.

If the book of Homilies is out of uſe, it is the more improper that thoſe who know not what doctrine they contain ſhould ſubſcribe that it is good.

The places where γεεννα is uſed are Mat. v. 22, 29, 30. x. 28. xviii. 9. xxiii. 15, 33. Mark ix. 43, 45, 47. Luke xii. 5. James iii. 6. In all which places it ſignifies *the place of torment*; unleſs you except that in James, *The tongue is ſet on fire of hell*, or rather by the inhabitants of hell.

Ἅδης is uſed in the following places: Mat. xi. 23. xvi. 18. Luke x. 15. xvi. 23. Acts ii. 27, 31. 1 Cor. xv. 55. Rev. i. 18. vi. 8. xx. 13, 14. and plainly means *the ſeparate ſtate*. I ſhall make ſome remarks on particular texts.

Mat. xi. 23. *Capernaum ſhall be brought down to Hades*; that is, the city ſhall be deſtroyed. The city itſelf could not go into the ſeparate ſtate; but as people, by going into the ſeparate ſtate, periſh from among men, ſo ſhould Capernaum periſh from among cities. The inhabitants of Capernaum are long ſince gone into the ſeparate ſtate, and probably many of them were ſent thither at the very time of its deſtruction.

xvi. 18. *The gates of Hades ſhall not prevail againſt it.* The meaning of this I take to be, that, though the church ſhould be perſecuted, and many chriſtians be thereby ſent into the ſeparate ſtate, with deſign to deſtroy it, that ſhall not prevail; and ſo it proved, the blood of the martyrs was the ſeed of the church.

Rev. xx. 14. Hades is expreſsly diſtinguiſhed from the place of torment, which is λιμνη πυρος, the *lake of fire*. See xix. 20. xx. 10, 14. xxi. 8. and Death and Hades are ſaid among others to be caſt into the lake of fire, that is, they ſhall be no more.

Luke xvi. 23, is the only place which looks like ἅδης being uſed of hell, becauſe the rich man is ſaid *to be in torments*. But I apprehend there is a diſtinction made between the righteous and the wicked in the ſeparate ſtate; as the oration about it, attributed to Joſephus, alſo ſays, that the rich man was not then in hell itſelf, but the ſeparate ſtate; for his brethren were then on earth, and the time of diſtributing the proper rewards and puniſhments is not till the day of judgment.

I do not find that γεεννα is uſed in the Septuagint, as a future ſtate of rewards and puniſhments was not clearly revealed before Chriſt: but ἅδης frequently occurs, and there alſo means *the ſeparate ſtate*. The following texts will ſhew it cannot be uſed of *hell*:

Gen. xxxvii. 25, Jacob ſays, *I will go down into* Hades *to my ſon mourning*.

2 Mac. vi. 23, *Saying they ſhould ſend him immediately into* Hades.

As the truth is what I ſeek, if any man can approach nearer to it than either Verus or I do, I am willing to hearken to him; and am, Sir,

July 22, 1773. Yours, T. BARKER.

Mr. URBAN,

THERE is a principle of equity which ought to be carefully attended to by all who are entruſted with the important buſineſs of legiſlation: this principle ſuppoſes, that no man ſhould ſuffer puniſhment for the crime of another: this principle, however, amidſt the impatience of mankind to accompliſh ſome favourite purpoſe, has been too frequently diſregarded; and, perhaps, in few inſtances more obviouſly, than in a late act of the legiſlature deſigned to prevent the current coin of the kingdom from being diminiſhed.

How far the powers granted by this ſtatute will be exerted, and, ſuppoſing them exerted equally with thoſe of many other ſtatutes, how far they will anſwer the end propoſed, will not perhaps be very eaſily determined; but that they have already proved injurious to a number of individuals who did not merit injury, is ſufficiently evident.

The undeſigning tradeſman and labourer have innocently received mutilated coin in payment for their goods and their labour, perhaps not knowing it to be deficient in weight, at leaſt not ſuſpecting any impediment to its currency—they now have it taken from them by force; and eſtimated, not at its reputed, but intrinſic value.

Is not the equity of this proceeding, the equity of puniſhing a perſon for ignorantly purchaſing goods at a fair price, in a public ſhop, where there was no ſuſpicion of illicit traffic, merely becauſe the goods ſo purchaſed were originally ſtolen?

To the profligate ſenator, who ſcatters his money as Solomon's madman his firebrands and arrows, in ſport, to do miſchief to ſociety—whether his guinea will paſs at the gaming-table, or in the tavern, or the brothel, for twenty

twenty-one ſhillings, or for ſeventeen only, is a matter of little importance; but by thoſe, to whom money is valuable as the ſupport of themſelves and their families, this unexpected ſubſtraction of a conſiderable part of their property muſt be felt, and felt ſeverely.

But the general utility of the meaſure will be urged in its juſtification; the intereſt of individuals, it will be ſaid, muſt ſubmit to the advantage of the community. This is the ſtale plea for all thoſe retroſpect laws which puniſh for actions committed previouſly to their exiſtence: but if an act which neither conſcience nor reaſon deem criminal, is to be declared ſo by an arbitrary edict iſſued ſubſequently to its commiſſion, no man can be ſafe; even when the act is vicious *per ſe*, as the ends of puniſhment are to reform and to deter (for, in any other view, puniſhment is nothing but gratified revenge), it will be ſufficient for the law to act in *terrorem*, and endeavour to prevent a repetition.

In the caſe in queſtion, there could not be even the appearance of neceſſity for a law of this nature; a general and ſudden call of the current ſpecie might have been made, the ſeveral coins received at their reputed values, a new coinage might have taken place, and the loſs fallen on the public, not on individuals. The preſent act, or one of ſimilar import, had then been introduced with propriety; there would have been no temptation for any to vend diminiſhed coin, but the real and wilful diminiſhers of it; and the ſtroke of juſtice conſequently could not have erred from it's aim, and wounded the innocent inſtead of the guilty.

I am, Sir, a lover of equity, and of the public; and write, not from reſentment of injury, but conviction of the truth, not having ſuffered in my property by the preſent act to the value of a ſingle ſhilling.

Yours, Z.

On Health. *Addreſſed to the Studious.*

Food.

THE ſtudious and ſedentary ſhould not indulge themſelves much with ſweet things, nor with aliments that are rank, oily, greaſy, ſlimy, gluiſh, ſour, windy, tough, and hardened by ſmoak and ſalt. In other reſpects, they may live in the common way, which ſenſe and long experience have taught their countrymen to uſe.

It is a good general rule, that they eat and drink ſuch things, and in ſuch quantities, as they like and find agree with them; but by all means abſtain from ſpirits, which curdle the blood and juices.

Variety and Temperance.

It is wrong to live by any ſtrict method, or unvaried rule: a general temperance is ſufficient; for nature delights in varying the ſorts and quantity of food, and prefers a generous way of living before a very abſtemious one; becauſe the latter ſhrivels up the tubes of the body.

Some recreation and reſt ſhould be uſed, at leaſt half an hour before and after every meal.

Cleanliness.

Cleanlineſs in their perſons, eſpecially in their teeth, and in their clothes and houſes, contributes greatly towards health.

Exercises and Amusement.

A variety of ſuch exerciſes (begun gently, and encreaſed gradually) as entertain the fancy, and amuſe the thoughts, ſhould be uſed in the open air, at leaſt two hours every day, and a frequent change of air is very uſeful. Walking and riding, the cold bath, and friction, will make the fluids circulate regularly in the human body, which is a hydraulic machine compoſed of many veſſels, whereof ſome are very ſmall.

Converſation.

They ought, at and after ſupper, to enjoy ſocial life in chearful and agreeable company. Theſe things do in an eaſy manner employ a new ſet of fibres, and relieve thoſe that are fatigued by ſtudy; they introduce pleaſing thoughts into the mind, and thereby refreſh and raiſe the ſpirits.

Sweat ſhould put an end to bodily labour, and wearineſs to the exerciſes of the body and mind. Fatigue ſhould be always avoided.

Paſſions.

A due government of the paſſions, contentment, chearfulneſs, hope, juſtice, benevolence, fortitude, and temperance, preſerve and promote health.

The ſtudious ſhould riſe and go to bed early; the morning is the beſt time for bodily exerciſes and ſtudy; but late watchings, the air of the night, and the oily ſmoke of candles, are very hurtful.

Poſture.

We ſhould often change our poſture at our ſtudy; ſometimes ſit, and ſometimes ſtand, or walk.

Change

Change of Study.

A change of ſtudy relieves ſome fibres by employing others, and in ſome meaſure anſwers the purpoſes of reſt and recreation.

Immoderate ſtudy, like a ligature applied to all the nerves, retards the animal ſpirits, hurts the brain, which is in action all the time we think, and often cauſes a lunacy. The brain is alſo hurt, and nervous diſeaſes are produced, by the wearineſs of the eyes: and learning, when exchanged for health and happineſs, is certainly bought too dear.

Reading aloud, and ſinging moderately, in the morning, are reckoned good for the ſtomach; but medicines generally hurt it, and ſhould not be uſed even when neceſſary without the advice of an honeſt and ſkilful phyſician.

Much ſtudy is a wearineſs to the fleſh; and a young child, whoſe brain is ſoft, and an old perſon, whoſe brain is hard, ſhould not ſtudy much, becauſe in theſe two extremes the brain is unfit to bear the oſcillations of the fibres.

Epitome *of Commodore* Byron's Voyage *round the World.* [*Continued from p.* 324.]

HAVING paſſed the Straits, as has been already related, in moſt tempeſtuous weather, they directed their courſe to Maſafuero, on the north ſhore of which iſland they anchored on the 28th of April, after a paſſage of 19 days, without any incident worth notice intervening. This iſland lies in lat. 33° 28′ S. and in 84° 27′ W. long. from London. Here they ſupplied the ſhips with wood and water, killed ſome goats, and caught abundance of fiſh; and it was remarkable, that, among the goats that were killed, they found ſome marked in the ear, for which it is not eaſy to account.

The cork jackets, with which the men were provided, were here found of infinite uſe; for, as the ſurf was ſo great that the boats could not venture to ſhore, the jackets not only facilitated the landing of the men, but ſaved them from being bruiſed againſt the rocks. They were, however, expoſed to another danger, ſtill more dreadful than the rocks or the waves; and that was the riſk they ran of being ſeized and ſwallowed alive by the enormous ſharks that every-where abounded about the iſland, ſome of them 20 feet long, which in full ſight of the ſhips ſwallowed ſeals of the largeſt ſize. One of theſe monſters purſued a ſailor in ſwimming his caſk to ſhore, and was ſo near ſeizing him, that he who had the care of the boat ſtruck the creature with his boat-hook. This providential eſcape ſo terrified the poor fellow who happened to be attacked, that he choſe rather to remain upon the iſland alone, than to return to the boat by the way that he came *. He had even taken a ſolemn leave of his companions, when a midſhipman, in pity to him, ſwam through the ſurf with a ſmall rope about his middle, in which he had made a nooſe: this cord, while he was expoſtulating on the oddity of the man's reſolution, he contrived dexterouſly to throw over his ſhoulders, and then giving the ſignal to the boat's crew to haul away, they dragged him half-dead into the boat, and in that condition carried him on board his ſhip, where he ſoon recovered.

There were on this iſland whole herds of goats, and ſuch plenty of fiſh on the coaſt, that, while one part of the crew were employed in hunting, and in taking in wood and water, the other ſupplied both the ſhips companies with as much fiſh as they could conſume.

Here the Commodore made a promotion of officers, and gave the command of his own ſhip to Capt. Mouat (all flag-officers having a captain under them), and that of the Tamar to Mr. Cumming, firſt lieutenant of the Dolphin; which made way for ſeveral other changes of leſs importance.

It is no improbable conjecture, that the Commodore made choice of this iſland to refreſh at, rather than Juan Fernandes, as leſs liable to alarm the Spaniards, who are ever jealous of foreigners navigating the Pacific Sea, and who have fortified Juan Fernandes as a check upon the enemy in caſe of a war with the maritime powers, who cannot undertake any formidable enterprize in that part of the world

* On this iſland one Alexander Selkerk, a native of Scotland, was left by Capt. Stradling in 1744, and remained there four years and four months. He had with him his cloaths and bedding, a gun, a pound of powder, ſome bullets, a hatchet, a knife, a kettle, a bible, his mathematical inſtruments, and ſome books. He ſubſiſted chiefly by killing goats, and diverted himſelf by dancing with his cats.

without

without ſome place to retreat to, ſhould the enterprize miſcarry.

The ſick, being here ſupplied with freſh proviſions, recovered very faſt; and the ſhips having filled their caſks with water, on the 30th of April they weighed anchor, and on the 1ſt of May proceeded on their voyage. The firſt objects they ſaw which attracted their notice, except Tropic birds, was on the 16th, when a couple of ſwans were ſeen high in the air, which gave reaſon to ſuſpect that they had either paſſed land unperceived in the night, or that ſome land was not far off.

On the 22d they caught two bonettas, and ſaw ſeveral Tropic birds; ſure indications that land was at no great diſtance; yet it was the 7th of June before they got ſight of any †. In the mean time, though the weather continued fine, and the breeze conſtant, yet the nearer they approached the Line, the more ſeverely did the men feel the attack of the ſcurvy.

They were in latitude 14° 5′ South, when they obſerved a cluſter of iſlands, one of which had a moſt beautiful appearance, being cloathed with groves of trees, and delightfully diverſified with hills and vallies. It was, however, ſurrounded by inacceſſible rocks; and, though it abounded with every thing that was wanting for the recovery of the ſick, who were now 36 in number, they could procure nothing from the ſavage inhabitants, who were men of a gigantic ſtature, armed with lances 16 feet long, and who threatened them with death if they attempted to land. This, however, would have been no obſtacle to their landing; for on firing a nine-pound ſhot over their heads, they fled in terrible conſternation to the woods.

From theſe iſlands they were forced to depart without relief; the miſery of the ſick being aggravated by the mortification of not being able to taſte the ſalutary fruits that hung in cluſters before their eyes. Commodore Byron called theſe the *Iſlands of Diſappointment* *.

In a day or two after, they came in ſight of other iſlands, the firſt of which was ſurrounded with reefs of rocks of red coral. The inhabitants, like thoſe on the Iſlands of Diſappointment, were armed with long pikes, and ran along the beach in great numbers. The Commodore ordered out the boats to ſeek for a harbour, but found only an inlet about a ſhip's length wide, in which there were 13 fathom water, with a bottom of coral rock. At the entrance of this inlet ſome hundreds of the inhabitants were ranged in tolerable order, and ſtood up to their waiſts in water, to oppoſe their landing. They made a horrible cry, and were inſtantly joined by a ſwarm of canoes, that came paddling down a lake which ſeemed to divide the iſland into two parts. The boats that were ſounding made every friendly ſign they could to bring the canoe-men to talk with them; and at length ſome of them came cloſe up, and one in an inſtant laid hold of a jacket from the Tamar's boat, and, diving with it, never came up above water till he was cloſe in ſhore among his companions. This iſland they named *Coral Iſland*.

† Here we cannot help remarking how little reaſon they had to expect land in the track they purſued, ſince Commodore Anſon ſailed more than 7000 miles *nearly in the ſame courſe* without having ſeen a ſingle iſland. The moment they paſſed the Straits they altered their courſe to the northward; and, when they had refreſhed at Maſafuero, inſtead of ſeeking Davis's Land, in 27° 30′ S. and purſuing that track, their courage ſeems to have failed them in lat. 26° 30′ S. and they made for the Tropics, where they hoped for a calmer ſea and a more ſettled breeze; though they muſt have been almoſt certain that no continent was there to be diſcovered, nor any iſlands that were likely to turn to national account, becauſe as many of them as had hitherto been diſcovered were found to abound in the luxuries of life without labour, and to be poſſeſſed by inhabitants who had nothing to exchange for European commodities but proviſions, which, though of infinite value to the half-ſtarved mariners, could be of no uſe as an article of commerce. Accordingly, except a cluſter of iſlands between the 10th and 20th degrees of S latitude, they met with no land till they croſſed the Line to the North, nor any there that were acceſſible to ſhips of burthen till they arrived at Tinian, where Commodore Anſon had already pointed out a port.

* M. de Bougainville fell in with other iſles like theſe, of which he reckoned four, and called them the *Iſles des Lanciers*, becauſe of the length of the pikes uſed by the inhabitants. He paſſes a high encomium on their beautiful appearance, and ſays their verdure charmed them, and the cocoa-trees every-where expoſed their fruit to their longing eyes, and overſhadowed a lawn adorned with flowers, &c.

The.

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The Commodore, not liking the anchoring-place, made ſail, and came in ſight of another iſland. Two armed canoes followed, with 30 men in each, and gave chace to the boats that were ſtill along ſhore in ſearch of a harbour. The boats, perceiving their intent, turned upon the canoes, who then fled; and, in their turn, the boats gave chace. Though the ſurf was dreadful, the canoes puſhed through it, and the boats followed: a combat enſued, and three or four of the natives were killed; one of them, with three balls in his body, fell cloſe to the boats, and died with a ſtone in his hand, in the action of throwing it againſt the enemy. The reſt fled, carrying off their dead, except this man, along with them.

The boats returned to the ſhips with the two canoes that had purſued them. They were of curious conſtruction, and have already been deſcribed, Vol. XLII. p. 320. Their ſails were made of matting neatly wrought, and their cordage was as well made as the beſt in England.

Finding no better anchoring-place in any other part of the iſland, the ſhips returned to the inlet; and a great number of the inhabitants being there gathered together, the Commodore, unwilling to kill any more of them, cauſed a ſhot to be fired over their heads, which preſently diſperſed them.

Before night the boats landed, and brought off a few cocoa-nuts to refreſh the ſick; and next day all who were able were put on ſhore, and others ſent out to ſeek for refreſhments. Here the Commodore himſelf landed, and ſurveyed the iſland the whole day. He met with no interruption; the houſes were deſerted by all but dogs, and, except a few women at a diſtance, not a native was to be ſeen. Cocoa-nuts they found in abundance, and ſome ſprings of water, but theſe yielded a very ſcanty ſupply.

On rummaging the houſes, the ſailors found part of the rudder of a Dutch long-boat, ſome iron tools, and a piece of braſs, all of European manufacture; by which it is conjectured, that either the boat to which they belonged muſt have been ſeized by the natives, or the ſhip wrecked upon the coaſt, as no account is extant of theſe iſlands having ever been ſeen before †. They found, beſides, a carpenter's adze, the blade of which was a pearl oyſter-ſhell. They took notice of the ſepulchres of their dead, in form like ſquare tombs, erected under the gloomy ſhades of clumps of lofty trees, hung round with baſkets full of the remains of fiſh and other eatables, by which it may be ſuppoſed they entertain ſome notion of the ſoul's ſurviving after death. They likewiſe ſaw here the ſkeleton of a man of a gigantic ſize, behind ſome ſtones in a wooden box.

They loaded their boats with cocoa-nuts and ſcurvy-graſs, and returned to the ſhips at night. In the woods they ſaw parrots and parroquets, and doves of a beautiful colour, ſo tame that they followed them into the Indians huts. They met with no venomous creatures, but ſuch intolerable ſwarms of flies, that they covered the men from head to foot in their boats.

Having ſupplied the ſick with refreſhments, and thoſe of the moſt powerful anti-ſcorbutic kind, they ſailed on the 12th for the iſland which they had ſeen a day or two before. On the firſt approach of the ſhips, the natives flocked to the ſhores, armed in the ſame manner as the Indians they had already ſeen, and ran along the beach abreaſt of the ſhip, for many miles together, with incredible ſwiftneſs. As the boats that were ſent in ſearch of a harbour had orders to keep as cloſe to the ſhore as the ſurf would permit, they frequently came pretty cloſe to the natives, and, by ſigns and a few preſents, endeavoured to cultivate a friendſhip with them. The officers on board the boats had ſtrict orders not to offer any violence, unleſs compelled to it in their own defence, and their guarded conduct had the deſired effect: they made ſigns that they wanted water, and the natives ſhewed they underſtood them, by pointing to a place where there was a ſpring.

† Notwithſtanding what is here aſſerted, Dalrymple, in his account of Spaniſh and Dutch voyages in the Pacific Ocean, aſcribes the diſcovery of theſe iſlands to Roggewein; and there cannot be a greater proof of the reality of this diſcovery than the remains here mentioned, as one of the ſhips that accompanied this Dutch navigator, namely the AFRICAN GALLEY, was loſt upon the rocks among theſe iſlands, which he therefore named PERNICIOUS ISLANDS, and deſcribes the inhabitants as men of a large ſize, whoſe countenances indicate a diſpoſition cruel and wicked, and having lances or pikes 18 or 20 feet long. Theſe iſlands, according to Roggewein, lie in lat. 15° 16′ S. and in long. 144° W. from London.

When

When the boats came over-againſt it, they ſaw a town full of inhabitants, and the boats hauled cloſe in to the ſurf, and the ſhips brought to at a little diſtance from the boats. While they lay in this poſition, an old man with a long beard, and a venerable aſpect, having a green branch of plantain in his hand, came cloſe down to the water's edge, and, in an attitude the moſt majeſtic, delivered an oration, in a tone like recitative, between ſinging and ſpeaking, which they all lamented they did not underſtand. While he was yet ſpeaking, they threw him ſome preſents; but he rebuked their want of manners, by not touching what was offered, nor ſuffering them to be touched by others, till he had made an end; when, walking into the water, he threw the bough he had held in his hand into the neareſt boat, and then went and gathered up the preſents. Encouraged by this friendly appearance, a midſhipman, cloathed as he was, threw himſelf into the ſurf, and ſwam to ſhore. He was inſtantly ſurrounded by a croud, who examined every-thing about him with great curioſity, and ſeemed particularly ſtruck with his waiſtcoat, which without heſitation he pulled off, and very politely preſented it to the chief who made the oration. This act of courteſy, however, did not ſeem at firſt to produce the deſired effect; for he had no ſooner parted with his waiſtcoat to one, than another made off with his neckcloth: ſo that, fearing to be ſtripped naked, he thought it beſt to return to his boat by the ſame way he had left it *.

The inhabitants, however, committed no violence on the perſons of their new gueſts; they even ſupplied them with hogs, fruits, and water, and whatever elſe they had, which the ſhips ſtood in need of, as may be gathered from the ſequel; though the writer of the voyage has omitted this act of civility of the natives, and ſeems to blame them becauſe they would not part with their pearls, if they had any, for nails, hatchets, and bill-hooks †.

From theſe iſlands the Commodore ſet ſail, accompanied by the Tamar, on the 13th of June, purſuing their voyage to the weſtward, till they arrived on the 31ſt of July at the Iſland of Tinian. In this run they diſcovered ſome unknown iſlands, to the firſt of which they gave the name of the *Prince of Wales*; to the next, the *Iſlands of Danger*; to the third, which appeared to be uninhabited, the *Duke of York*; and to the laſt, *Byron's Iſland* ‡. The firſt was in latitude 15° S. longitude 151° 53′ W. var. 5° 38′ E. The ſecond, in latitude 10° 15′ S. longitude 169° 28′ W. The third, in latitude 8° 33′ S. longitude 178° 16′ W. The laſt, in latitude 1° 18′ S. longitude 173° 46′ E.

It muſt not, however, be forgotten, that, before they left King George's Iſlands, they ſaw, in the lake of the laſt of them, a large two-maſted veſſel that had cordage a-top to ſupport her maſts; a particular which deſerves attention, as the ſame thing is mentioned by Quiros and Roggewein, and by no other voyagers.

The next day after they left King George's Iſlands, they met with a mountainous ſwell from the ſouthward, and ſaw vaſt flocks of birds, which always

* From this act of *ſavage rapacity*, and ſome others of the like kind, the voyagers have ſtigmatized theſe iſlanders with the general name of *thieves*;—with what juſtice, let him who boaſts of having in his poſſeſſion the European fragments ſtolen from the iſland that firſt ſupplied his wants, determine! fragments that were neither of uſe nor curioſity to him, but which for their rarity might be, and probably were, of inеſtimable value to the owners.

† Theſe two iſlands were neither viſited by Wallis, Cook, nor Bougainville; tho' one would have thought, when they were within two degrees, or about forty leagues of them, at Otahitee, that curioſity would have led Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander to have made a more general enquiry concerning the remains of the Dutch boat, and of the fate of thoſe who had navigated her. The laſt of the two iſlands viſited by the Commodore is marked in latitude 14° 41′ S. longitude 149° 15′ W. var. 5° E. and is named by him *George's Iſland*, which has miſled ſome people to confound it with that called *King George the Third's Iſland*, diſcovered by Wallis, and afterwards viſited by Capt. Cook.

‡ This iſland was diſcovered, in 1537, by Ferdinand Grijalva, a Spaniſh voyager, who named it *Iſla des los Peſcadores*. This voyager mentions an herb found in the iſlands he diſcovered in the South Sea, which being waſhed in warm water, and laid on any part of the body, and ſucked with the tongue, will draw out all the blood in a man's body; and with this herb the Indians bleed themſelves when they are ill. See Dalrymple's Hiſtorical Collections of Voyages to the South Pacific Ocean, p. 37.

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at night directed their flight to the ſouthward. From theſe appearances the Commodore did ſuppoſe a continent to be in that direction, as he could no otherwiſe account for the peopling of thoſe diſtant iſlands. He would have gone in purſuit of it, had his men been healthy, and the winds favourable; but, ſickneſs prevailing in both ſhips, and the wind being contrary, he durſt not attempt it.

In their paſſage they almoſt every day ſaw birds; and there is reaſon to believe that iſlands lie plentifully ſcattered between the Tropics on the ſouthern ſide of the Line, though Admiral Anſon ran a courſe of more than 7000 miles on the north ſide of it without ſeeing one.

From the uninhabited iſland already mentioned they procured, by means of their boats, about 200 cocoa-nuts, which was a great relief to thoſe who were ill of the ſcurvy.

On the 3d of July they fell in with *Byron's Iſle*, juſt before they croſſed the Line. The delightful appearance of this iſle, and the great number of inhabitants whom they ſaw upon the beach, as well as in the canoes that every-where ſurrounded the ſhore, gave them great hopes of meeting with ſome refreſhments, as proviſions began to grow ſo ſcarce, that ſhark's fleſh was a dainty even at the Commodore's table. The boats were, therefore, inſtantly hoiſted out as ſoon as they approached the land; and the ſhips were ſurrounded with proas, in which were between 2 and 300 people. The men in theſe proas had neither the ſavage ferocity of the iſlanders they had paſſed, nor their timidity; they were bold, ſprightly, and good-natured. Some ſwam to the ſhips, and ran up the ſides laughing, and without ceremony laid hold of any thing that came in their way. As they were quite naked, they could conceal nothing, and the trifles they took ſerved only for ſport. On one of them the crew of the Dolphin put a jacket and trowſers, and nothing in Nature could be more diverting than the antics he played in his new dreſs. But with all this familiarity, when they were ſhewn cocoa nuts, and given to underſtand that more were wanted, inſtead of bringing a ſupply, they endeavoured to ſteal what they ſaw.

They were a fine limbed people, of a bright copper colour, with long black hair variouſly diſpoſed, and one among them, who appeared to be a chief, was ornamented with a ſtring of human teeth, which he wore about his middle, and which was probably a trophy of military proweſs; for with it he would not part for any-thing that was offered to him. Moſt of them had ſtrings of ſhells prettily put together; and one had a moſt dangerous weapon, being a kind of ſpear, very long, and at the end very broad, and armed on both ſides two or three feet high with ſhark's teeth, every one of which was as ſharp as a lancet.

The boats ſent out in ſearch of an anchoring-place returned without effect; and the ſhips were obliged to continue their voyage without any refreſhment. It was now intolerably hot, and the men began to ſicken apace: their cocoa-nuts were near exhauſted, and they had got 600 leagues to run. Nothing, however, happened in the courſe of this paſſage worth notice; the ſea was open, and in ſeven-and-twenty days they made land.

On the 31ſt of July they anchored in the very bay where Admiral Anſon had anchored juſt 22 years 11 months and three days before. They had not, however, the ſame good fortune as the Centurion had, to find huts and tents ready erected for the entertainment of their ſick; neither, indeed, did they ſo much ſtand in need of thoſe conveniences. The Centurion, by keeping a direct weſtern courſe between the 13th and 14th degrees of N. latitude, had been 109 days between Acapulco and Tinian, without ever once caſting anchor, and had hardly men and officers enough on board able to carry the ſick on ſhore. The Dolphin and Tamar had been only 27 days out of ſight of land, and but 38 from an iſland where they had received refreſhments. Many of them were, indeed, ill of the ſcurvy, but not, like the crew of the Centurion, in the laſt ſtage of it; they, therefore, ſoon recovered by the help of the cocoa-nuts, which the Commodore eſteems the beſt remedy for that diſorder of any in the world. The people of the Centurion, on the contrary, attributed their recovery to the limes and fruits they met with in the iſland. Neither the Dolphin nor Tamar had yet loſt a ſingle man by death ſince their departure from England, and but two died at Tinian, and thoſe of fevers, the ſick of the ſcurvy having all recovered in a few days. But the Centurion had loſt more than half her complement before ſhe arrived, and ſome died every day after ſhe had anchored,

chored, through the extremity of the diſeaſe. Admiral Anſon calls this a delightful iſland; Commodore Byron, one of the moſt unhealthy ſpots in the world. The Commodore landed here on the 31ſt of July, and ſtaid till the 1ſt of October; the Admiral landed on the 27th of Auguſt, and ſtaid till the 21ſt of October: ſo that they were both in that iſland nearly at the ſame ſeaſon of the year. The Commodore finds great fault with the water; Paſcoe Thomas, the mathematical maſter of the Centurion, who was long ill upon the iſland, ſays, good water may every where be had by digging: and there is no doubt but ſprings or pools may be found above ground, otherwiſe ſuch herds of cattle could not ſubſiſt as are generally acknowledged to fill the vallies, and graze upon the mountains, of this unpeopled iſland. The fiſh were thought not to be good; and, indeed, they had little occaſion to eat any, as hogs, buffaloes, and poultry, were found in abundance. The Commodore laid in ſtore of cocoa-nuts, and as many wild hogs alive as the ſhips could ſtow; and, having repaired the ſhips, and recovered his men, he cleared the iſland on the 3d of October, and landed on the iſland of Timoan on the 3d of November. Here they got a few fowls, a goat and a kid, and thought to pay for them, as uſual, with nails, hatchets, and bill-hooks; but they were miſtaken; the countrymen wanted rupees, which the ſailors not having to give them, were forced to pledge their handkerchiefs, which, however, they never went back to redeem. The people here are Malays, and trade with the Dutch. They came to the beach armed with a knife in one hand, a ſpear in the other, and a durk or dagger in a belt by their ſide. One old man was dreſſed in the Perſian manner; the reſt were naked, all but a thin covering on the head, and a piece of cloth faſtened with a claſp round their middles. They were leſs than the iſlanders on the ſouth of the Line, but nimble, and well made. Their houſes were neatly built, and their veſſels large and of a good conſtruction.—— Cocoa-nuts they had in abundance, but the inhabitants would part with none. The voyagers hauled the ſeine, however, and caught plenty of good fiſh; but even this offended the natives: ſo that, after purchaſing a rare animal, which, however, they could not keep alive, and filling ſome caſks of water, they purſued their voyage. Every day now diſcovered ſome freſh land; and, on the 13th, they ſaw a ſloop at anchor that hoiſted Dutch colours, upon which the Commodore ſent an officer with ſome men on board to learn news; but, to their great ſurprize, they could not make themſelves underſtood, no one white man being among the crew: yet they received the officer civilly, made tea for him, and behaved with the greateſt kindneſs and hoſpitality. Our voyagers on the 20th paſſed the Straits of Sumatra, and on the 27th entered the road of Batavia.

Here they found above 100 ſail of different nations, and among them a large Engliſh ſhip, that ſaluted them with 13 guns. The Dutch Commodore ſent a dirty ragged fellow to the Dolphin, to know whence ſhe came, whither ſhe was going, and how long ſhe intended to ſtay; to all which queſtions anſwer was made by ſhewing the fellow the way to his boat, and deſiring him to walk out of the ſhip.

The Commodore, however, going aſhore, was deſirous of waiting upon the Governor, and was directed to an officer called a Shebander, who took him in his chariot, and carried him to the Governor's country-houſe, where he was received courteouſly, and had leave either to take a houſe during his reſidence, or lodgings at the Hotel*. As there was not a ſingle perſon ill in either ſhip when they arrived at Batavia, there was the leſs occaſion to prolong their ſtay there. The Commodore, therefore, ordered every-thing to be in readineſs, and on the 10th of December ſet ſail, after having laid in a ſufficient quantity of rice and arrack for the reſt of the voyage; the only articles that are there to be purchaſed at a reaſonable price. As ſoon as they were at ſea, the people from Java ſupplied them with turtle; but, notwithſtanding their ſhort ſtay, the noxious effects of the climate began to appear; a putrid fever broke out among the men, carried off three, and reduced ſome others to a very dangerous ſtate; but they ſoon recovered after being a few days at ſea.

* The Hotel is a licenſed inn, the only one in the city, and one of the grandeſt buildings in Batavia. The Governor puts in the maſter, and there is a penalty of 500l. on any other perſon who ſuffers a ſtranger to ſleep in his houſe a ſingle night without the Governor's leave.

They

They now continued their voyage to the Cape of Good Hope; and in their paſſage, as ſoon as they made the coaſt of Africa, were ſurprized by the ſight of ſmoke riſing from a deſolate part of the beach, where it was not likely that any of the natives would take up their reſidence. They were afterwards informed, that two Dutch Eaſt Indiamen had ſailed from Batavia for the Cape about two years before, and had never been heard of ſince; and it was ſuppoſed they had been both wrecked upon that coaſt. The fires, therefore, that cauſed the ſmoke were, probably, made by the remains of the unfortunate crews. The Commodore laments he did not attempt to relieve them.

On the 13th of Feb. our voyagers anchored in Table Bay, juſt without the Cape, and ſaluted the fort, when the compliment was inſtantly returned; and the Commodore next day, having waited on the Dutch Governor, was received with every mark of friendſhip which the ſervant of one ſtate could ſhew to an officer in the ſervice of another.—Here the ſhips were repaired, and the men refreſhed.

The Cape is moſt delightfully ſituated, in a healthy climate, abounding with every thing the appetites of man can require. The wines are the richeſt in the world, and the veniſon the moſt delicious; the fleſh, fiſh, and fruits, can no-where be excelled; and, in ſhort, nothing is wanting here but contentment to make it an earthly paradiſe. It is no wonder, therefore, that thoſe who had juſt ſurrounded the globe, and had eſcaped the rigours of the various climates through which they had paſſed, ſhould be glad to reſt awhile in this happy ſpot, to recover their exhauſted ſtrength. It was, indeed, the 6th of March before both ſhips were ready to depart; when, being in high ſpirits, and having plenty of proviſions, and wood and water enough for the remainder of their voyage, the ſhips unmoored, and ſet ſail in order to complete their voyage home. On the 16th they came in ſight of St. Helena; but, wanting nothing, they were purſuing their way with a fine breeze, when the Dolphin all of a ſudden received a ſhock which in an inſtant alarmed the whole crew. Preſently, on looking abroad, they ſaw the ſea all round them tinged with blood: glad it was no worſe, their joy returned; they found they had only ſtruck a whale or a grampus, and were no longer in fear of any ill conſequence. But, a few days after, Captain Cumming met with a more dangerous diſaſter; he diſcovered that the lower braces of the Tamar's rudder were broken, and that, on taking the rudder off, it could not be new hung. This obliged him to have recourſe to a machine like that by which the Eliſabeth * was ſteered ſome years ago, and which anſwered very well; but the Commodore, fearing the worſt, and not knowing how it might work in a ſtorm, or on a lee-ſhore, ordered the Tamar to Antigua to refit, and continued his own courſe home, where on the 9th of May he happily arrived, and anchored in the Downs, after a paſſage of nine weeks from the Cape, and a voyage of two-and-twenty months and a few days round the globe.

[*An Epitome of Capt.* Wallis's *Voyage will be begun in our next.*]

Suſſex, 6th of *Auguſt*, 1773.

Mr. URBAN,

THERE is a letter in your laſt Magazine, ſigned S. W. touching the death of Henrietta, Ducheſs of Orleans, daughter of our King Charles the Firſt, and wife of Philip D. of Orleans, brother of Lewis the XIVth of France; which lady has generally been ſuppoſed to have been poiſoned; and whom S. W. notwithſtanding the pains taken by Voltaire to refute that notion, ſtill imagines to have been ſo. This matter is, indeed, now become rather unintereſting; yet, as S. W. has thought fit to revive the memory of it, it may, perhaps, be ſome ſatisfaction to him to have his opinion fortified by two circumſtances; the one, of the poſitive kind; the other, of the negative, as tending to deſtroy the force of the moſt, if not the only, material piece of evidence in contradiction to it. As to the firſt, S. W. indeed, quotes a letter of John Earl of Rocheſter, to his lady, as a proof of its being generally believed, when her death happened; but Lord Rocheſter being at that time in London, his intelligence, though correſpondent to, is by no means equally authentic with that of Mr. Montague, the then Engliſh Embaſſador at the Court of France; and who, therefore, as well by being on the ſpot

* See a deſcription of this machine in our XIIth Volume, where a cut of it is exhibited.

had

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had better opportunities, as by the nature of his employ had more intereſting motives, to procure the beſt lights to be had on the matter. Mr. Montague, in his letter from France to Lord Arlington, then, I think, Secretary of State in England, ſays, "I "write at preſent only to give an ac- "count to your Lordſhip of what per- "haps you may have heard already; "which is, that the Chevalier de Lor- "raine has leave to come to court, and "to ſerve in the army in the poſt of "Marechal de Camp."

[By the way, this but ill agrees with Voltaire's ſaying that the Comte de Lorraine was immediately, *d' abord*, ſent by the King to Pierre-enciſe; but Mr. Montague goes on] "If Madame was poiſoned, "as is believed by moſt, all France "look upon him to be the perſon that "did it, and are aſtoniſhed that the "K. of France ſhould have ſo little "conſideration for our Maſter as to "permit him to come to court; eſ- "pecially as he behaved himſelf in "ſo inſolent a manner to the Princeſs "while ſhe was living." The other circumſtance I hinted, I may venture to call an utter refutation of the only thing of conſequence urged by Voltaire to take away the belief of the Ducheſs having been poiſoned. Voltaire ſays, "The glaſs of water could "not be poiſoned, ſeeing Madame "de la Faïette and anotner perſon "drank the remainder, without being "ſenſible of the leaſt inconvenience "from it." Had this been the fact, it had amounted, perhaps, to a full proof that ſhe was not poiſoned: but Mr. Voltaire, who not only ſays himſelf what he pleaſes, but alſo takes upon him to make other people ſay what he pleaſes, has very unfaithfully reported what Madame de la Faïette ſays of the matter; which is no more than that Mad. de Gamaches brought the Ducheſs a glaſs of ſuccory-water which ſhe had aſked for, and another of the ſame ſort for her, Madame de la Faïette; but not a ſyllable of her own or any other perſon's drinking the remainder of the glaſs given to the Ducheſs: and, indeed, it ſhould ſeem ſtrange Madame de la Faïette could not be ſatisfied with an entire glaſs to herſelf, without diſcovering ſo much greedineſs and indelicacy as to gulp down what the Ducheſs had left of hers; and ſtill more ſo, that, after drinking her own glaſs, ſhe would join with another perſon in drinking up this pretended remainder.

I am, Sir, your very humble Servant,
J. B.

The Story of the Princeſs of Zell, concluded.

AS the murder of Koningſmark was perpetrated in the dead of night, it was morning before the enquiries that were made by his ſervants, gave birth to ſuſpicion, and the Princeſs had enjoyed her ſleep without perturbation; but the dawn had ſcarce appeared, before a rumour prevailed that Koningſmark was no more.

The Princeſs had not left her bed, when the Baroneſs de Molk, with horror in her face, appeared, before her. She melted into tears without being able to utter a word, but Alas! alas! the Count!--The Princeſs, whoſe preſaging ſoul ſupplied the reſt, without changing countenance, calmly aſked, by whoſe barbarous hands he had fallen a ſacrifice? The Baroneſs, ſoon as her tears had made way for ſpeech, replied, that as to particulars, they were yet to learn; that the claſhing of arms had been heard about the hour when Koningſmark departed; a large quantity of blood had been ſeen in the ſtreet; he had not been at home, nor heard of ſince; the Elector in perſon had iſſued ſome myſterious orders; his appartment in conſequence thereof had been ſearched; and all his papers ſeized. Then, ſaid the Princeſs, our enemies will triumph, and we ſhall ſuffer for their guilt.

This had alluſion to certain letters of hers to Koningſmark, in which the characters of the whole cabal, the dotage of the old Elector, the brutal behaviour of the Prince his ſon, the infamous lives of the court miſtreſſes, their boſom favourites, and the lethargic indolence of the Duke her father, were treated with all the ſeverity that indignities and provocations without number could inſpire.

Upon theſe miſchievous letters, which none but a vain thoughtleſs enamorato would have preſerved, the whole cabal met in conſultation; and, in conſequence of their determination, orders were iſſued to ſeize the Baroneſs, and to commit her, as a ſtate priſoner, to cloſe cuſtody; and to confine her Highneſs the Princeſs to her chamber, till the Elector's farther pleaſure ſhould be known.

The ſame day an expreſs was diſpatched

patched to Berenſdorff at Zell, with letters to be inſtantly delivered to the Duke, and inſtructions to aggravate the ill conduct of the Princeſs his daughter, and to qualify the outrage of putting her under confinement before the crime with which ſhe was charged was made known to her parents; theſe diſpatches were accompanied with ſuch of the Princeſs's letters as were written when her mind was moſt exaſperated, and in which her expreſſions were moſt obnoxious to ſiniſter interpretations.

The Prince, her conſort, it may be imagined, felt no other emotion on this occaſion, but that of reſentment. As he had never loved the Princeſs, it gave him very little uneaſineſs to find that he had no longer any ſhare in the heart he had been at ſo much pains to alienate. But then his pride was hurt, and one victim he thought ſcarce ſufficient to atone for the injury which he was perſuaded by the profligate ſiſters had been done to his honour.

At Zell likewiſe, ſo dexterouſly did Berenſdorff play his part, that though the Ducheſs threw herſelf at the feet of the Duke, and in the moſt affecting manner conjured him not to give too lightly into ill impreſſions of the Princeſs his daughter, he continued immoveable, ſaying only, as ſhe had offended againſt the dignity of her character, ſhe muſt no longer expect to be ſupported by the protection of a father. He then empowered Berenſdorff to ſignify to the Elector, that the criminal he had in his power was likewiſe at his mercy; and that whatever puniſhment his Highneſs ſhould impoſe, ſhould meet with no obſtruction from him in the execution. This diſpatch, ſevere as it was, Count Platen, at the inſtance of his wife, put into the hands of the unfortunate Princeſs; and at the ſame time gave her to underſtand, that it was the Elector's pleaſure that ſhe ſhould inſtantly change the place of her confinement, and prepare to be removed from the Palace to a priſon. She read her father's diſpatch, and heard the Elector's meſſage, with a firmneſs that conſcious innocence only could inſpire. Tell the Elector, ſaid ſhe, that, removed from that of Hanover, every priſon will be pleaſant. At that inſtant an officer of the guards coming in, and informing her that a coach waited for her, and that ſhe was committed to his care; Then let us go, Captain, ſaid ſhe, we can never be in worſe company. I am firſt to inform you, Madam, replied the officer, that Koningſmark is dead. He is then happy, anſwered the Princeſs, which the guilty can never be. At theſe words darting a look of contemptuous ſcorn on the diſappointed miniſter, ſhe quitted the room, and without ſo much as aſking whither ſhe was to be conducted, bid the coach drive on.

Being at laſt arrived at the caſtle of Ahlen, in the electorate of Brunſwick, only eight miles from her father's capital, ſhe found herſelf ſurrounded with the creatures of her huſband, not one of whoſe faces ſhe had ever beheld before. And the very next day two ſecretaries from Hanover came to queſtion her by authority concerning her correſpondence with Koningſmark, and her pretended flight to France: to whom, though under no obligation to plead, ſhe related the motives, views, and ends of her whole conduct with the utmoſt candour, and without the leaſt reſerve; ſolemnly atteſting all ſhe ſaid, by partaking of the holy ſacrament in confirmation of the truth, not, ſaid ſhe, in expectation of favour from him who was my huſband, but in juſtice to my own much injured reputation.

Nor was this noble behaviour of hers loſt upon the impartial world, who, after comparing what ſhe had done with what ſhe had ſuffered, and the magnanimity of her defence with the meanneſs and malice of her proſecution, pronounced her not only free from guilt, but worthy of a better fate: as a proof of which, it is an undoubted truth, that the Prince her huſband, fearing the reſentment of the Duke of Zell, and that his heart would at laſt incline to ſee juſtice done to his injured child, actually made propoſals of a reconciliation to her; but the nobleneſs of her nature induced her to reject them with becoming dignity: If I am guilty, ſaid ſhe, I am unworthy of him; if innocent, he is unworthy of me.

This haughty anſwer, as it was termed, ſo mortified the Prince, that Berenſdorff received inſtructions to ſolicit the Duke her father to conſent to a divorce, which he with ſome difficulty found means to obtain; and that too with ſuch manifeſt partiality and injuſtice, that, though the Prince was left at liberty to marry, the Princeſs was denied the like indulgence.

And

And that no door of hope might ever be left open for her, when the Elector lay upon his death-bed, he found means to prevail upon the Duke his brother, to oblige himſelf, by an oath, not to revoke the inſtrument he had already ſigned with regard to the ſucceſſion, nor to make any new conceſſions in favour of his daughter; and to this oath he ſo firmly adhered, that when on his death bed he felt his diſſolution near, though ſtrongly importuned for acceſs and forgiveneſs by the unhappy Princeſs, backed by the inceſſant tears of her mournful mother, he was proof againſt all their inſtances, and died refuſing mercy, and without any reaſonable grounds to aſk it.

The Princeſs had now her mother's ſufferings to lament as well as her own; for ſcarce was the Duke cold in his grave before his dowager was obliged to quit the ducal palace, to which however no other branch of the Electoral Houſe of Hanover repaired; and, in the article of her revenue, found a wide difference between the promiſes of the Court of Hanover and the execution.

The new Elector, however, ſeemed conſcious of the wrongs that had been done his Conſort; and that the rigour of her ſentence might not be imputed to his ſeverity, cauſed a tender to be made her of her liberty. But ſhe was above accepting, as a favour, what ſhe deemed to be her right; and rather choſe to live in priſon, than acknowledge an obligation to him by whom ſhe had been diſhonoured. To the troubled as well as the philoſophic mind, all dwellings are indifferent; and thus, the place of her confinement, which at firſt was dreaded, became at laſt her choice; and ſo right a uſe did ſhe make of her calamities, that ſhe heard of the death of Madame de Platen, her worſt enemy, without triumph; and of the exaltation of the Elector her huſband without envy.

That her friend and confidante the Baroneſs de Molk, after letting herſelf down 180 feet from the tower of the caſtle in which ſhe was confined, and, after travelling 70 miles on foot, ſhould eſcape in ſafety to Vienna, ſhe uſed to mention as an event which gave her the greateſt pleaſure ſhe had ever felt; and that ſhe lived to cloſe her mother's eyes, as the moſt acute of her ſufferings.

After that affecting period, ſhe found herſelf in the world as one who had no relation to it, or intereſt in it; without joy in the preſent, and without hope in the future part of life; at once an affecting example to the Princes of the earth, of the vanity of ſublunary greatneſs, and a warning to the ſex not to preſume too confidently, that innocence alone is out of the reach of ſlander.

Death at laſt looked upon her with a compaſſionate eye, and drew the curtain on her calamities; but ſo peculiar was the rigour of her deſtiny, that even death could ſcarce redeem her out of the vindictive hands of her oppreſſors; thoſe moſt concerned in her loſs being denied the common privelege of expreſſing their ſenſe of it even in a ceremonial mourning.

She died in the caſtle Ahlen, in the electorate of Brunſwick, November 2, 1726, after an impriſonment of more than 36 years; and about 7 months, before the death of her huſband K. George I. She was buried in a private manner; and the Prince her ſon and his family were forbidden to ſhew the leaſt public mark of concern at her deceaſe.

[The Marquis of Polnitz, in his Memoirs, gives this account of the tranſaction above related:

In the neighbourhood of Zell, ſays he, there is the Caſtle of Ahlen, where the unfortunate daughter of the laſt Duke of Zell, by Mademoiſelle d' Olbereuſe, ended her days, after ſhe had *retired there* 36 years. She had been promiſed in marriage to Auguſtus William, the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick-Luuenburgh Wolfenbuttle; but her father the Duke, by the intrigues of the Princeſs Sophia, Ducheſs of Hanover, married her againſt her will, and againſt the conſent of her mother, to the Hereditary Prince George Lewis, who was afterwards King of Great Britain, by right of his mother, and who died in the year 1727, as he came to make the tour of his hereditary dominions. She was ſixteen years old at her marriage with the Prince, who was then twenty two.]

Polnitz's Memoirs, Vol. I. P. 62.

Blanks being left in the original for the names of the perſons mentioned in the above narrative, ſome of them may, perhaps, be miſtaken. The name of the Princeſs herſelf was Sophia Dorothea, *and not* Chriſtina, *as ſhe is called in the firſt page of the narrative. The facts, however, are ſaid to be true; and have a near reſemblance to thoſe of a ſuffering Princeſs now under confinement in the ſame electorate.*

No. VII.

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No. VII. *of Curioſities found in the Ruins of* Herculaneum.

THE picture which is here repreſented is particularly curious, becauſe it offers to our view the ruſtic preſs of the ancients, which is ſtill in uſe in the cyder counties of England, with very little improvement, after, perhaps, more than 3000 years uſe; for, without doubt, it was not a new invention at the time that it was painted. Nothing can appear more rude than this wine-preſs. Two large timbers fixed upright in the ground, and connected together at top by a croſs beam mortiered down upon the uprights, and ſome parallel timbers ſliding in a groove between the upright ſides, with a trough at bottom to receive the grapes, chamfered at the front edge to diſcharge the juice,—theſe, with ſome wooden wedges to drive between the ſliding timbers, compoſe the whole machine. The mallets which the two Genii hold in their hands, and the attitude in which they are repreſented, let us into the buſineſs they are about, and the uſe of the timbers and wedges to preſs out the juice. The ſcrew which has taken place of the wedges in ſome plantations is, indeed, an improvement; but it has one great inconvenience to which the more ſimple method is not liable, and that is, the ſcrew is apt to ſwell when thoroughly ſoaked with wet, and is then worked with difficulty, whereas the wedges work the better for being wetted.

The veſſel, which is apart from the preſs, upon a lighted furnace, with a Genius who is ſtirring the liquor in it with a wooden peſtle, expreſſes the cuſtom of boiling the muſt, which was the common practice among the Greeks, and from them copied by the Romans. The Editors of the *Antichità d'Ercolano* ſpeak of the names given to the muſt in proportion to the boiling; but, as neither the cuſtom nor the names are now in uſe, it were taking up room to little purpoſe to preſent our readers with a minute detail.

Mr. URBAN,

I Have been often aſked about St. *Blaſe* *, and his being the inventor of *wool-combing*, or, at leaſt, the patron of that art. Little, however, can I find to ſatisfaction; but what I can learn of him, I ſhall freely impart to you, nevertheleſs, Mr. *Urban*, for the information of the queriſts, and in hopes that thoſe who know more of this vulgar ſaint may be induced to give us ſome further account of him, and, in particular, of his connection with the *wool-combers*.

Blaſe was a Biſhop and Martyr; and his ſee, according to the *Breviary*, was *Sebaſta*, or *Sebaſt*, in Cappadocia †. He is a perſon of great note amongſt the vulgar, who in their proceſſions as relative to the wool-trade, always carry an effigies or repreſentation of him, as the inventor or patron of their art of combing it. There was an order of knighthood alſo inſtituted in honour of him ‡; and his day, which ſtands marked at this day in our Calendar, was celebrated 3 February. He ſuffered death in the reign of *Dioclefian*, about the year 283, according to the *Legenda Aurea*, but the Engliſh verſion of that book has 387; neither of the dates are ſtrictly true, ſince *Dioclefian* did not ſucceed to the empire till A. 284, and died before the latter date. Indeed, authors vary much about the time of his death §. Before his death, which was by decapitation, he was whipped, and had his fleſh torn, *ferreis pectinibus*, with iron combs.

'Tis difficult to ſay from this account of the Saint, which yet is the beſt I can procure of him, how *Blaſe* comes to be eſtremed the patron of the *wool-combers*. And when he died, his prayer to our Lord was, as the *Golden Legend* has it in the *Engliſh* Verſion, 'That who 'ſomever deſired hys helpe fro thyin-'fyrmyte of the throte ||, or requyred 'ayde for any other ſekenes or infyr-'myte, that he wold here hym, and 'myght deſerve to be guariſhyd and 'heled **. And ther cam a voys fro 'Hevene to hym ſayeng that hys peti-'cion was graunted and ſhold be doon

* He is written alſo *Blaſius*, and *Blaize* or *Blaiſe*. In the *Aurea Legenda* there are two etymons of the name, both of them ridiculous. *Aurea Legenda*, cap. 38.

† See alſo the *Aurea Legenda*. Others reckon him patron of *Armenia*; ſee *Collier's* Dictionary, v. *Blaſe* and *Beda*, in *Martyrologio*, p. 340.

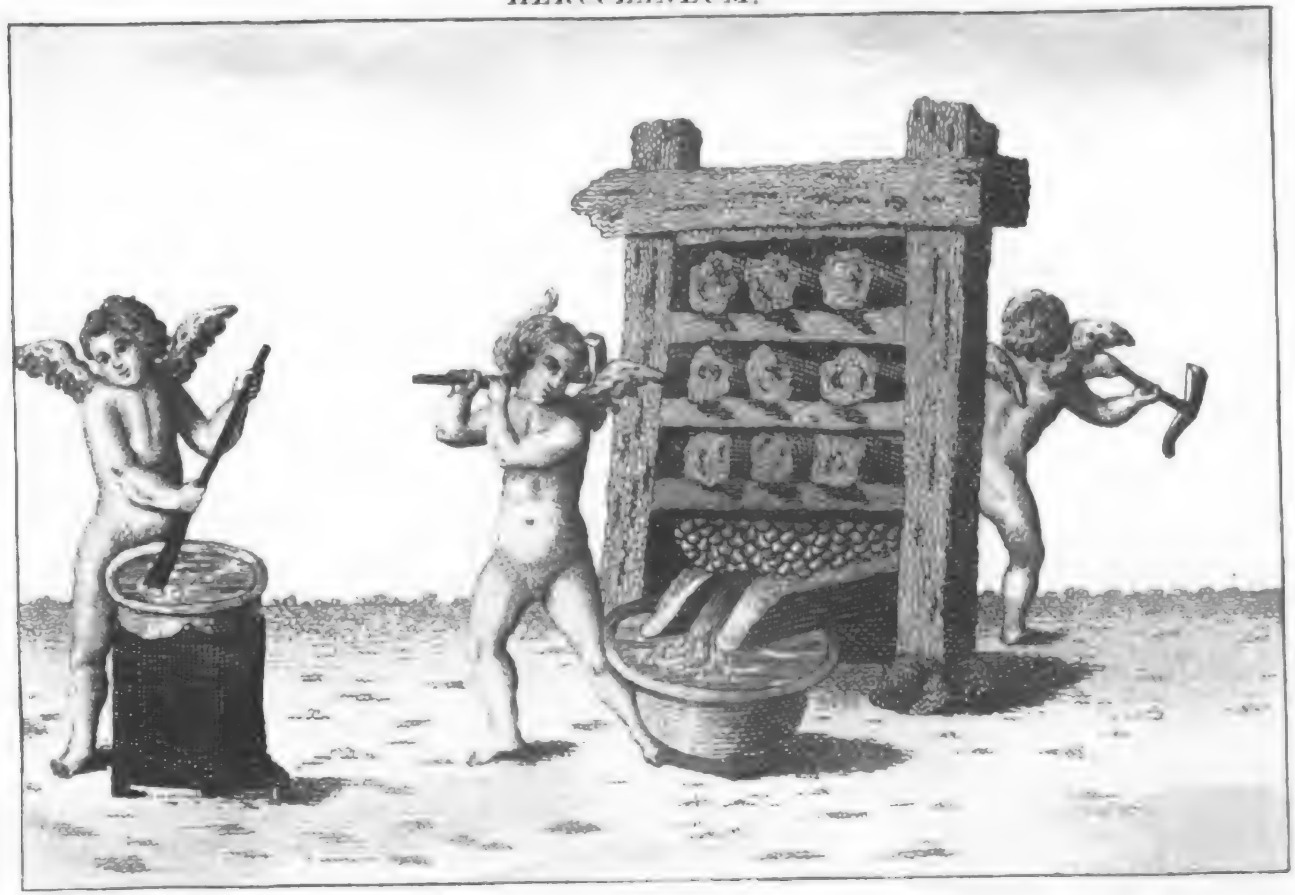
‡ *Collier's* Dictionary in *Voce*.

§ Annot. ad Bedæ Martyrologium.

|| He had cured a boy that had got a fiſh-bone in his throat, *Golden Legend*; and was particularly invoked by the Papiſts in the ſquinancy or quinſy. *Fabric. Bibliogr. Antiq.* p. 267.

** So he was one of the 14 Saints for diſeaſes in general, *Fabric. Bibliogr. Antiq.* p. 266.

Plate VII. of Curiolities found in the Ruins of
HERCULANEUM.



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'as he had prayd ‖.' In which prayer, there is not a word, you obſerve, that concerns the *wool-combers*. The art, no doubt, had been invented long before the time of Biſhop *Blaſe*; it is probably one of thoſe very ancient ones, of which, on account of their great antiquity, the invention is at this day entirely unknown. And as to our Biſhop, I am of opinion, he was eſteemed the patron of the *wool combers*, meerly becauſe he was tortured with an inſtrument of the kind, *with an iron comb*. I can find no other reaſon for it; others may, perhaps, be more fortunate. Yours,

T. ROW.

Mr. URBAN,

I Lately found the following anecdotes in the introduction, at the end, and in the margins of the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th volumes, of the Biographical Dictionary, which accident put into my hands. Who was the writer does not appear, nor whether they were intended for publication, as the volumes were ſome time in a bookſeller's ſhop before I purchaſed them. I preſume they were not intended to be loſt to the public; therefore, ſhall be glad to ſee them in the Gentleman's Magazine. I am,

Your conſtant reader,

J. B.

Of Biſhop SHERLOCK.

Biſhop Sherlock was a man of the moſt acute parts I ever knew, and from 1749 to 1759 I had frequent and unreſerved converſations with him. His aſpect was rather auſtere, heavy, and forbidding; but, when he was pleaſed and ſmiled, he ſhewed the moſt amiable change of features.

He had the greateſt inſight into the conſequences of mens behaviour I ever knew, and was the readieſt man at avoiding difficulties and removing obſtacles.

His advice to diſſolve the Parliament in 1748, when it had ſat only ſix years, and the Prince of Wales had made a ſtrong party to oppoſe the Miniſtry in the new election which was expected to be in 1750, was a maſter-piece of policy, as it cauſed a new election a year ſooner than the oppoſition expected, who were thereby foiled.

His opinions on ſome controverted points, were far from orthodox in his latter years; nor did he at all approve the Athanaſian Creed, nor his own writings againſt Biſhop Hoadley, which he told me he was a young man when he wrote, and would never have collected in a volume.

He could bear no oppoſition in his own houſe, and had a moſt excellent, ſenſible, ſweet-tempered lady, and of a a very comely perſon, for his wife, but never had any child.

Applying once to the Duke of Newcaſtle for a biſhoprick for his nephew Dr. Fountayne, he was told the Doctor was too young. My Lord Duke, ſays the Biſhop, he is a year older than Biſhop Stone was when your Grace made him a Biſhop.

He had a mind to have a Biſhop appointed for our territories in America, to ordain clergymen there. Students are forced now to come to England for ordination, at a great expence and the hazard of their lives; but the Diſſenters ſo ſtrongly oppoſed it, that the Miniſtry would not diſoblige them.

Dr. Middleton's rude attack on him was merely owing to reſentment, as he thought the Biſhop had oppoſed his being made Maſter of the Charter houſe when Mr. Man was appointed againſt his intereſt. The Biſhop told me it was not true, for he did not oppoſe him; nor was he then a Governor, or interfered in it farther than being preſſed hard by Sir Robert Walpole to give him his advice, whether it would be reliſhed by the clergy or not? the Biſhop told him it would not. Archbiſhop Potter and Dr. Gibſon ſtrongly oppoſed Dr. Middleton in it, who, in his controverſy with Dr. Pierce, had ſaid ſome things very objectible to the truth of ſcripture in ſome points.

He was, as moſt men of quick ſenſibility are, too open to flattery, if decently applied, eſpecially in his latter years.

His letter on the Earthquake, I have heard, was printed in quarto to the number of 5000, in octavo 20,000, and about 30,000 in the ſmaller ſize; beſides pirated editions, of which not leſs than 50,000 were ſuppoſed to be ſold.

The Biſhop wrote a pamphlet intitled The Caſe of Options conſidered. He printed 50, and gave away about 40 to Judges, &c.

Upon his tranſlation to London, he refuſed the Archbiſhop the option of St. George, Hanover ſquare; but, being infirm, by the perſuaſion of his friends, he gave up St. Ann's, Soho, by way of compromiſe.

He

‖ *Golden Legend*, fol. 135.

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He had a younger brother who died ſome years before him; I believe he held a place under the government. He appeared to love the mathematics, as I have ſeen a manuſcript folio of his on thoſe ſubjects.

The Biſhop was imagined to have died worth 150 000l. He left his widow 3000 per annum for her life, and 10,000 to diſpoſe of. The reſt of his fortune came to Sir Thomas Gooch, his ſiſter's ſon.

Dr. MADOX, *Biſhop of Worceſter.*

Iſaac Madox, a very ſenſible, ingenious, and worthy divine, was born about the year 1696, of obſcure parents, who put him apprentice to a paſtry-cook; but not reliſhing that employment, and having a genius for learning, ſome friends put him to ſchool, and then ſent him to Aberdeen to compleat his ſtudies. He afterwards took orders, and was curate, I believe, of St. Bride's, Fleet-ſtreet. He then got to be domeſtick chaplain to Dr. Bradford, Biſhop of Chicheſter, and married his niece, a very ſenſible and worthy lady.

From that time he was preferred in the church; made King's chaplain; and his preaching and converſation being liked by Queen Caroline, ſhe made him her Clerk of the Cloſet, procured him (I think, but am not certain) the Deanery of Wells, and afterwards, about 1742, the Biſhoprick of St. Aſaph.

Upon the death of Dr. Hough, he was tranſlated to Worceſter, where he gave great ſatisfaction by his affability, ingenuity, and hoſpitality.

He greatly improved Hartlebury, was a great promoter of all public charities, particularly Worceſter Infirmary, the Small-pox Hoſpital, London; and a great encourager of trade, engaging deeply in the Britiſh fiſhery; but that ſcheme being cramped in the beginning, by the very act which eſtabliſhed it in Mr. Pelham's miniſtry, could never afterwards ſucceed, though Mr. Pitt encouraged it very powerfully. The ſubſcribers were great loſers.

He ſtrongly ſolicited the act againſt gin.

He was an excellent preacher, and always ready to exert his talent that way in charity ſermons.

He publiſhed a Defence of the Doctrine and Diſcipline of the Church of England, in anſwer to Mr. Neal's Hiſtory of the Puritans, Vol. I. 1734, octavo; and ſome ſingle ſermons.

He died of a conſumption, in Auguſt or September, 1759.

He had a ſon, a young gentleman of fine parts and ſweet diſpoſition, who died of a conſumption, aged about 18, in the ſummer of 1758. This loſs haſtened, I believe, the Biſhop's death. His only child left was a daughter, a very ſenſible worthy young Lady, married in 1762 to the Hon. and Rev. John Yorke, Dean of Lincoln, and youngeſt ſon to the Earl of Hardwicke.

I was at Hartlebury in 1757, with ſome relations, where we were treated very obligingly for a week by the Biſhop and his Lady. Dining one day there, after a handſome entertainment, came ſome tarts, &c. He very much preſſed the company to taſte his paſtry, ſaying facetiouſly ſome people reckoned him a good judge.

Sir JOSEPH JEKYL.

Sir Joſeph Jekyl, a very worthy man, and an excellent lawyer, born about the year 1663, ſon to the Rev. Dr. Jekyl, who was beneficed in Northamptonſhire.

He firſt diſtinguiſhed himſelf in his profeſſion, in King William's time, in ſome trials before Lord Chancellor Somers, who took great notice of him, became very intimate with him, and gave him his ſiſter in marriage.

In the trial of Dr. Sacheverel, he was one of the managers for the Houſe of Commons, and made his part good in the ſhare allotted him. As he was ever a Whig, and oppoſed the Tory Miniſtry, he was, ſoon after K. George the Iſt's acceſſion, made Maſter of the Rolls, a Knight, and a Privy Councellor. In this ſtation he made all his ſuitors perfectly ſatisfied with his great integrity, as well as diſpatch of buſineſs. He was very averſe to have Sacheverel proſecuted in ſo pompous a manner, and his advice was right: let his ſermon have been neglected, and both that and the preacher would have been ſoon forgotten.

He was, alſo, much againſt proſecuting the Earl of Oxford for high treaſon, which could not be proved; whereas, had he been accuſed of high crimes and miſdemeanors, he might have been found guilty.

He had a controverſy with Lord King, when Lord Chancellor, about the extent of the power of the Maſter of the Rolls, which he aſſerted to be in many reſpects independent of the Chancellor; whilſt Lord King maintained he was only the firſt of all the Maſters in Chancery. Sir Joſeph wrote,

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The Judicial Authority of the Maſter of the Rolls ſtated and vindicated. Mr. Spicer, one of the Maſters in Chancery, was ſuppoſed to be author of an anſwer, to which Sir Joſeph replied; and there the controverſy ended in the public opinion in favour of Sir Joſeph.

About the year 1736, he was rode over in Lincoln's inn-Fields, and hurt his hip, which was the occaſion of that place being incloſed with iron rails, and beautified; before which it was a receptacle for rude fellows, to air horſes, and many robberies were committed in it. He died in 1740, and was buried at Dallington, his ſeat in Northamptonſhire, much regretted; for all who knew him, loved him.

His Lady ſurvived him ſome years, but he had no child by her.

He left his landed eſtate to Mr. Joſeph Jekyl, ſecond ſon of his nephew, Collector of the Cuſtoms in New-England, which Mr. Joſeph Jekyl in 1742 married Lady Anne Montague, ſiſter to Lord Halifax, and died about 1756, leaving one daughter only. Sir Joſeph Jekyl left his perſonal eſtate amongſt his other relations, except 20,000l. to the Sinking Fund towards paying the national debt, which he always had at heart. But having expended a large ſum in building the houſes in Chancery-lane, upon ſuppoſal he could hold a long leaſe of them, and that by a quirk of the law being ſet aſide, the Parliament, to make good the loſs to his relations, gave them back the 20,000l.

His fine library was diſperſed, both printed books and manuſcripts, the former by Mr. Langford, and the latter by Mr. Whiſton.

Archbiſhop POTTER.

Archbiſhop Potter gave his ſon, Dr. John Potter, the two livings of Wrotham and Lydd, in Kent, both good ones, but above 40 miles diſtant; whereas the Canons require they ſhould be within 30 miles to make them tenable. A clergyman applying to the Archbiſhop for a diſpenſation to hold two livings, in the ſame county, was told by him, they were out of diſtance. He replied, If your Grace will look into the map of Kent, you will find they are nearer than Lydd and Wrotham. He got the diſpenſation; for this was *argumentum ad hominem*.

Archbp. Potter died worth 70,000l.

Tillotſon, not worth 3000l. — he gave away very much.

Herring left about 10,000l. laid out above 7000l. at Croydon and Lambeth, and was very charitable.

Dr. CONYERS MIDDLETON.

He was at firſt more addicted to muſic than to learning; but Dr. Bentley calling him a fidler, it excited him to a cloſe application to ſtudy, and he ſhewed Dr. Bentley ſoon he could write as well as fiddle.

Biſhop Sherlock uſed to declare he preſented Dr. Middleton with a copy of his Diſcourſes in 1725, when he firſt publiſhed them; and ſoon after the Doctor thanked him for it, and expreſſed his pleaſure in the peruſal.

Dr. JOHN JORTIN.

He was a very ingenious man, an acute and judicious ſcholar, born in Huntingdonſhire about 1701, educated at the Charter-Houſe ſchool, and from thence ſent to Jeſus college, Cambridge, where he improved his literature greatly, under the tuition of Styon Thirlby, who was alſo a very acute critic. When he had taken his M. of Arts degree, he married, and quitted college; but, having ſome private fortune of his own, and being of a peculiar diſpoſition that could not ſolicit preferment, nor could bear to be neglected, but with ſevere reflections on thoſe who preferred the ignorant and neglected the learned, he was without any benefice 'till about the year 1738, when Lord Winchelſea gave him the living of Eaſtwell, in Kent; but, the place not agreeing with his health, he ſoon reſigned it. He was for ſome years, from about 1724, to 1732, an aſſiſtant to Mr. Capper, who rented a chapel in Great Ruſſel ſtreet, Bloomſbury.

Archbiſhop Herring had a great value for him, and about 1751 preſented him to the living of St. Dunſtan's in the Eaſt, worth 200l. per annum, where he was much liked by his pariſhioners.

In 1762, Dr. Oſbaldiſton, Biſhop of London, gave him the living of Kenſington, worth 300l. and a Prebend in St. Paul's cathedral, and made him Archdeacon of London, in the room of Dr. Cobden.

His temper was rather moroſe and ſaturnine, as was his aſpect. In company he liked, he was at all times facetious, but mixed with a large quantity of *ſal cenſura ſuperiorum*.

His ſermons were ſenſible, argumentative, and to the purpoſe; but delivered in ſo negligent a manner, and with ſo little emphaſis, as to make little

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tle impreſſion on the audience. He was a virtuous man, no bigot, but pretty free in his thoughts on ſome controverted points, which yet he had not courage always to avow, reading and diſapproving the Athanaſian Creed at the ſame time. I was many years intimate with him, and had in general much ſatisfaction in his company, as with me he was unreſerved.

In ſome works he printed he had half the profits. In his Life of Eraſmus, Six Diſſertations, and Remarks, 3 vols. he ſold the privilege of an impreſſion, but kept the copy right himſelf.

Mr. URBAN,

THE two following letters, never before printed, but in Mr. Groſe's preface to his Antiquities of England and Wales, were copied from the originals written by Dr. R. Layton, and others, viſitors of the religious houſes, to Lord Cromwell, about the year 1537, preſerved among Mr. Dodſworth's MS. collections, in the Bodleian library.

PLeaſith it your Worſhip to underſtand that yeſternight we came from Glaſtonbury to Briſtow. I here ſend you for relicks two flowers, wrapped up in black ſarcenet, that on Chriſtmas even (*herâ ipſâ quâ Chriſtus natus fuerat*) will ſpring, and burgen, and bear flowers. Ye ſhall alſo receive a bag of relicks, wherein ye ſhall ſee ſtrange things; as God's coat, our Lady's ſmock, part of God's ſupper *in cœnâ Domini, pars petræ ſuperquam natus erat Jeſus in Bethlehem*; beſike Bethlehem affords plenty of ſtone. Theſe are all of Maiden Bradley; whereof is a holy father Priour, who hath but ſix children, and but one daughter married yet of the goods of the Monaſtery, but truſting ſhortlie to marrie the reſt: his ſons be tall men, waiting upon him. He thanks God he never meddled with married women, but all with maidens, faireſt that could be gotten, and always married them right well. The Pope, conſidering his frailities, gave him his licence to keep his whore; and he his good writing, *ſub plumbo*, to diſcharge his conſcience, and to uſe Mr. Underhill to be his ghoſtly father, and he to give him *plenam remiſſionem*. I ſend you alſo our Lady's girdle of Bruton, red ſilke, a ſolemn relick, ſet to women in travail; Mary Magdalen's girdle, which Matilda, the Empreſs, founder of Fairley, gave with them, as ſayeth the Holy Father of Fairley.—I have croſſes of ſilver and gold, Sir, which I ſend you not now, becauſe I have more to be delivered this night by the Priour. At Maiden Bradley there is nothing notable; the bretheren be kept ſo ſtreight, that they cannot offend; but fain they would if they might, as they confeſs, and ſuch fault is not in * them.

From St. Auſtin's, without Briſtow. R. LAYTON."

My ſingular good Lord, &c.

AS touching the Abbot of Bury, nothing ſuſpect as touching his living; but it was detected he lay much forth at Granges, and ſpent much money in playing at cards and dice.—It is confeſſed and proved, that there was here ſuch frequence of women comyn and reſortyn, as to no place more.—Among the relicks are found the coles St. Laurence was roſted withal; the paring of St. Edmund's nails; St. Thomas of Canterbury's pen knife and books; and divers ſculls for the headach; pieces of the Holy Croſs, able to make a whole croſs: other relicks, for rain, and for avoiding the weeds growing in corn, &c.

Your ſervant bounden,
JOSEPH AP RICE."

From Bury St. Edmund's.

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* The luxurious manner of living of the Monks, ſo early as the reign of Henry II. may be gathered by the following ſtories, related of thoſe of Canterbury and Wincheſter, by Giraldus Cambrenſis. "Their table (ſays he, ſpeaking of the firſt) conſiſted regularly of ſixteen covers, or more, of the moſt coſtly dainties, dreſſed with the moſt exquiſite cookery, to provoke the appetite and pleaſe the taſte; they had an exceſſive abundance of wine, particularly claret, of mulberry wine, of mead, and of other ſtrong liquors, the variety of which was ſo great in theſe repaſts, that no place could be found for ale, though the beſt was made in England, and particularly in Kent." And of the prior and Monks of St. Swithin, at Wincheſter, he ſays, "They threw themſelves proſtrate at the feet of K. Henry II. and with many tears complained to him, that the Biſhop of that dioceſe, to whom they were ſubject as their Abbot, had withdrawn from them three of the uſual number of their diſhes; Henry enquired of them, how many there ſtill remained, and being informed they had ten, he ſaid that he himſelf was contented with three, and imprecated a curſe on the Biſhop, if he did not reduce them to that number."

29. *A* BRIEF EPITOME *of the* PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS, *Vol.* LXII. *for the Year* 1772.—*(Continued from p.* 335.)

ART. X. *A Letter to the Rev. Mr. Maſkelyne, Aſtronomer Royal, F.R.S. accompanying a new Chart of the Red Sea, with two Draughts of the Roads of Mocha and Judda, and ſeveral obſervations made during a voyage on that ſea, by Capt. Charles Newland.*

This chart, the Captain ſays, was conſtructed from materials that he became poſſeſſed of during his reſidence in the Eaſt Indies; and, in his voyage from Mocha to Judda, he experienced it to be the beſt he had ever ſeen. The only material error he ever diſcovered in it is, that the Abyſſinian ſhore, oppoſite Mocha, is placed 25 or 30 miles too far to the weſtward; and that there are ſeveral ſmall iſlands upon the ſame ſhore not taken notice of in this or any other chart, but which he has pointed out in the copy he has ſent.

ART. XI. *Remarks and Obſervations made on board the ſhip Kelſall, on a voyage to Judda and Mocha, in* 1769, *by the Same.*

In this voyage, conducted by and illuſtrating the above-mentioned chart, the obſervations appear to be made with minuteneſs and accuracy, and muſt therefore be highly uſeful to all that ſail on the ſame dangerous ſea. Capt. Newland ſays, that, in the approach to Judda, the coaſt is, for a conſiderable length, ſo encumbered with rocks and ſhoals, that it is abſolutely neceſſary to get a pilot on board, and to keep 30 or 40 miles from the ſhore till he arrives. Tho' this may appear a great diſtance for the pilots to come off to the ſhip, yet they never fail to do it on the inſtant they hear its guns, which muſt be regularly fired twice every morning, the firſt as ſoon as the ſun appears in the horizon, and the ſecond as ſoon as the lower limb is juſt out of the water; and again twice every evening, the firſt as ſoon as the lower limb touches the water, and the ſecond when the upper limb is below the horizon. Theſe people, who know pretty near the time when the India ſhips arrive, go down to the water-ſide every morning and evening, and juſt as the ſun is riſing or ſetting, they lay their ear cloſe to the ground for three or four minutes, and pretend to ſay, that, if a ſhip is not more than two or two and a half degrees diſtant when the gun is fired, they can either hear the report, or find the ground ſhake under them; upon which they take a boat, and go off in ſearch of it. The Captain adds, that a gentleman of undoubted veracity has aſſured him, that he run by the log 95 miles from the time of firing his two guns in the morning till he ſaw the pilot in the evening; who, when he came on board, declared, that he heard the two guns that morning at ſun-riſing, which induced him to take his boat and put off.

ART. XII. *An Eaſy Method to diſtil Freſh Water from Salt Water,* at Sea; *by the Same.*

This method, on account of the eaſe and ſimplicity in the conſtruction and management of the utenſils, and the expedition in producing an effect ſo eſſential to the preſervation of life, merits the attention of all naval commanders engaged in long voyages.

The proceſs, and a cut to illuſtrate it, ſhall be given in ſome future Magazine.

ART. XII. *Obſervations on the Milky Appearance of ſome Spots of Water in the Sea; by the Same.*

Several navigators, in their paſſage from Mocha to Bombay, Surat, &c. have diſcovered in the night ſpots of water as white as milk, but could never aſſign any reaſon for it; and ſome have been ſo much alarmed, as immediately to heave-to and ſound, though without ever getting ground. Capt. Newland, in his paſſage acroſs thoſe ſeas, about 8 o'clock one evening, ſuddenly perceived the water all round as white as milk, intermixt with ſtreaks or ſerpentine lines of black water. He drew ſeveral buckets of it, and kept ſome till the next morning; but when brought to the light, it had always the appearance of common ſea-water. The next evening, about ſeven o'clock, the water appeared again as white as before: the Captain drew a bucket, which he carried to a very dark place, and, holding his head cloſe to it, could perceive, with his naked eye, innumerable animalcules floating about alive, and enlightening that ſmall body of water to an amazing degree. From thence he concludes, that the whole maſs of water muſt be covered with this ſmall fiſh-ſpawn, or animalcules, and is the ſole cauſe of its appearing ſo white in the night time. From the time of firſt ſeeing it till the latter part of the ſecond night, when it totally diſappeared, he had run by the log about 170 miles.

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This very vigilant and accurate obſerver adds, that, on the 30th of Auguſt, 1769, at 3 o'clock in the morning, he ſaw a comet 8° 20′ from Aldebaran S. W. and the tail ſtreaming to the weſtward.

ART. XIV. *A Letter from Mr. Peter Dollond, to Nevil Maſkelyne, F.R.S. and Aſtronomer Royal, deſcribing ſome additions and alterations made to Hadley's Quadrant, to render it more ſerviceable at ſea.*

The glaſſes of Hadley's Quadrant ſhould have their two ſurfaces perfect planes, and perfectly parallel to each other. Mr. Dollond has found out methods of grinding them to great exactneſs; but the advantage that ſhould ariſe from their goodneſs has been often defeated by the index-glaſs being bent by the braſs frame that contains it: to prevent this, Mr. Dollond has contrived the frame ſo that the glaſs lies on three points, and the part that preſſes againſt the front of the glaſs has alſo three points exactly oppoſite. Theſe points are made to confine the glaſs by three ſcrews at the back, that act exactly oppoſite to the points between which the glaſs is placed. But the principal improvements are in the methods of adjuſting the glaſſes for the back obſervation. To make this eaſy and exact Mr. Dollond has applied an index to the back horizon-glaſs, by which it may be moved into a parallel poſition to the index-glaſs, and have the ſame two adjuſtments that are given to the fore horizon-glaſs. Then, by moving the index, to which the back horizon glaſs is fixed, exactly 90 degrees (which is known by the diviſions made for that purpoſe), the glaſs will be ſet at right angles to the index glaſs, and conſequently will be properly adjuſted for uſe, and the obſervations may be made with the ſame accuracy by this as by the fore obſervation. To adjuſt the horizon-glaſſes in the perpendicular poſition to the plane of the inſtrument, Mr. Dollond has contrived to move each of them by a ſingle ſcrew, that goes through the frame of the quadrant, and is turned by means of a milled head at the back, which may be done by the obſerver while he is looking at the object. To theſe improvements Mr. Dollond has added Mr. Maſkelyne's method of placing darkening-glaſſes behind the horizon-glaſſes, which are fitted in ſuch a manner as to be turned behind the fore horizon-glaſs or the back horizon-glaſs, and may be uſed with either.

ART. XV. *Remarks on Hadley's Quadrant, tending principally to remove the difficulties that have hitherto attended the uſe of the Back-obſervation, and to obviate the errors that might ariſe from a want of parallelism in the two ſurfaces of the index-glaſs; by Nevil Maſkelyne, F. R. S. Aſtronomer Royal.*

This is given as a full illuſtration of the ſubject of the preceding article, to which Mr. Maſkelyne refers with expreſſions of commendation. The back-obſervation with Hadley's quadrant, which is founded on the ſame principles, and, in theory, is equally perfect with the fore-obſervation, is neceſſary to extend the uſe of the inſtrument up to 180 degrees; and the method ſo long practiſed at ſea of finding the longitude by obſervations of the moon, would receive conſiderable advantage from the uſe of the back-obſervation in taking diſtances of the ſun and moon between the firſt and laſt quarter, provided ſuch obſervations could be as much depended upon as the fore-obſervations. The two principal cauſes of this uncertainty, are ſuppoſed to have been the difficulty of adjuſting the back horizon-glaſs, and the want of a method of directing the ſight parallel to the plane of the quadrant: and Mr. Maſkelyne has here endeavoured to remove the one, and ſupply the other, by rules and obſervations, applied to a variety of caſes.

See objections to ſome of the improvements here propoſed, in our Magazine, Vol. XLII. p. 410; and a defence of the improvements, in anſwer to thoſe objections, p. 570.

[*This Epitome to be continued.*]

30. *An* ESSAY *on* MILITARY EDUCATION. *By* Lewis Lochée, *Maſter of the Military Academy at* Little Chelſea. 8*vo*. 2*s*. Nourſe.

THE writer of this Eſſay has conſidered the ſubject, firſt, *generally*, as it reſpects youth under the various inſtitutions, civil and religious, in different ſtates, ancient and modern, whoſe riſe, eſtabliſhment, grandeur, declenſion, and ruin, he ascribes to the nature and power of education; and, next, *particularly*, as it concerns the military ſyſtem which Mr. Lochée has undertaken to teach.

In all well-regulated ſtates, the firſt ſtep in the education of youth, he ſays, is "to make them good men, juſt and benevolent members of the univerſal

ſociety

ſociety of mankind; and the next, to qualify them for the higheſt uſefulneſs to their own country,—to inform their underſtandings with that kind of knowledge, and to apply their talents to thoſe objects and purſuits, that will render them moſt ſerviceable in the ſupport of the government under which they were born."

In theſe reſpects, he thinks, the modern method of educating our youth defective. He obſerves, that "the ſame form of what is called a learned and liberal education in this country, is adopted for the youth of all ranks and conditions, let their diſtinguiſhing genius, their prevailing turn and diſpoſition, and their future proſpects in life, be ever ſo various. A boy, totally ignorant of the rudiments of his own language, and ſcarcely able to read it with propriety, is ſent to ſchool to learn Latin and Greek, where ſeven years at leaſt are ſpent in acquiring only a moderate degree of ſkill in thoſe languages: after this he is tranſmitted to one of the Univerſities, where he paſſes four years more in procuring a competent knowledge of Latin and Greek, and in learning the rudiments of logic, natural philoſophy, aſtronomy, metaphyſics, and the heathen mythology and morality: at the age of twenty, or a little more, he perhaps takes a degree in the arts, and then education is finiſhed.

"When education is ſaid to be finiſhed, it is natural to expect, that a young man is completely qualified to fill and ſuſtain ſome uſeful character on the public ſtage; and yet it will be difficult to ſay what ſingle important duty of ſociety he is able to diſcharge, what ſingle office as a citizen he is qualified to execute. Excepting the lawyer, the phyſician, and the divine, who may convert a ſmall part of theſe rudiments of ſcience to their own and the public advantage in their different profeſſions, the youth thus educated will be excluded from ſervice, and obtain no eſtabliſhment for future life: yet this mode of education has been ſo long and generally adopted for the gentleman, that it is even ſtiled the gentleman's education. But what benefit does this education produce to the gentleman, if, when he leaves the ſchool or the college, he does not conſider it merely as the conductreſs to much higher attainments, and firmly reſolve to devote himſelf to the acquiſition of more enlarged knowledge, either in the ſtudy of laws and government in the moſt extenſive and liberal form, or, if his ſpirit and genius lead him to it, in the profeſſion of arms, till he is called forth to public ſervice?" &c.

Having in this manner connected the character of the gentleman with that of the ſoldier, the writer proceeds to remove the uſual prejudices which weak minds have contracted againſt a profeſſion, "in which excellence cannot be attained without the concurrence of the moſt highly cultivated underſtanding, with the nobleſt principles, and the ſtricteſt manners."

The ultimate end of war, he obſerves, "is ſingularly great and important; and the attainment of it depends upon means various in their nature, and almoſt endleſs in their combinations: and, from the oppoſition of art to art, and of ſtrength to ſtrength, added to the interven ion of uncontroulable natural cauſes, ſuch new ſudden and critical revolutions muſt frequently ariſe, as require the immediate exerciſe and application, not only of all the fortitude, but alſo of all the knowledge of which the human mind is capable."

Taking it for granted, that the education of youth, in every ſtate, ſhould be formed and adapted to the nature and principle of its government, he thence infers, That, "as the Britiſh government is ſuperior to all other human governments that ever had a being, ſo ought a Britiſh ſoldier to riſe above the character of every other ſoldier, in the acquiſition of all uſeful knowledge, in diſcipline, in military ſkill, in ſelf-denial, in the patient endurance of toil and hardſhip, in valour, in generoſity, in love of country, and every other intellectual and moral accompliſhment:—That a Britiſh ſoldier, to anſwer the ends of his inſtitution, requires the ſuperaddition of the higheſt excellence in his own profeſſion conſidered as a ſcience:—and That excellence in military ſcience cannot poſſibly be attained, without the knowledge of the moſt extenſive theory illuſtrated and confirmed by the continued application of it to practice."

The writer then enumerates the principal acquirements neceſſary to compleat a military education, which he divides into two branches; the exerciſes of the body, and the operations of the mind. Among the former are, dancing, fencing, ſwimming, riding; among

among the latter, a vigorous habit of ſelf-denial, a competent knowledge of modern languages, and of thoſe ſciences that are immediately applicable to the various duties and employments of a military officer. "But, (he adds) to obtain a true knowledge of human life and manners; to penetrate into the receſſes of the heart; to follow the progreſs of virtue and vice in their minuteſt gradations; to eſtimate the power of habits; to mark the manifold diverſifications of temper and character; to diſtinguiſh between eſſential and adventitious good; to behold the riſe and fall of great ſtates, their gradual advances to virtue and glory, and their rapid declenſion to vice and ruin; to diſcover the excellencies and defects of government; to perceive what and how much is to be ſacrificed to fulfil the obligations of ſocial and political duty, and what chiefly diſpoſes to the violation of them; to form maxims of true wiſdom and generous virtue for the conduct of private and public life; and, indeed, to bring to the teſt of example and experiment all the knowledge he can acquire from obſervation, from a view of others, or from an intimate inſpection into himſelf—— he muſt ſtudy hiſtory; a ſcience that cannot be begun too ſoon, nor continued too long."

Having run through the various attainments neceſſary to compleat the education of a ſoldier, and after treating of the application of theſe attainments to the realities of life and buſineſs, the writer concludes, "That, upon the liberal principles, and with the great and extenſive views ſuggeſted in this Eſſay, he [Mr. Lochée], at his own expence, and in a ſtruggle with many difficulties and obſtructions, has eſtabliſhed a MILITARY ACADEMY; for the regulations of which we refer to the Eſſay itſelf, where the reader will meet with many new ſentiments, elegantly expreſſed, upon a ſubject of the higheſt importance to individuals and the public.

31. *The* NABOB: *or* Aſiatic Plunderers. *A Satyrical Poem: in a Dialogue between the Author and a Friend. To which are annexed, A few Fugitive Pieces of Poetry.* 4to. 2s. 6d. Townſend.

THE chief deſign of this ſatire, which is written with energy and ſpirit, in the manner of the familiar dialogues of Pope, is to aſſert the univerſal and uncontroulable power of CONSCIENCE to puniſh guilt, however exalted by power, or enriched by wealth, or diſguiſed by outward appearances. The ſubject is opened thus:

FRIEND.

"CONCERNS it you who plunders in the Eaſt,
In blood a tyrant, and in luſt a beaſt?
When ills are diſtant, are they then your own?
Saw'ſt thou their tears, or heard'ſt th'oppreſſed groan?
What others feel, if we muſt feel it too,
If for diſtreſs we give the tribute due,
Not Heraclitus could with tears ſupply
The conſtant ſpring of Sorrow's flowing eye;
Nor could the ſufferers find the leaſt relief,
Didſt thou emboſom all their ſtores of grief.
Enjoy thy calm retreat, alarm no foe,
Unequal to the combat and the blow
Which pow'rful Wealth can ſtrike. In peace retire;
To others leave the danger and the fire."

AUTHOR.

"I hate this *apathy*—This *Stoic* plan
Seems ſullen pride; as man, I feel for man.
My Country's honour has receiv'd a blot,
A mark of odium ne'er to be forgot!
A larger country ſtill I boaſt; embrace,
With a warm heart, all Adam's wretched race.
Not dipp'd in Lethe, I can feel all o'er,
Feel for the widow, orphan, ſtranger, poor,
Where'er Oppreſſion lifts its iron hand,
It ſtrikes my brother in a diſtant land.
Clime, colour, feature, in my boſom find
The friend to all; their ſtamp is ſtill mankind,
And mankind, too, to nobleſt blood allied;
For he who bled for me, for them too died."

From the annexed pieces of poetry, we have ſelected one on a very affecting ſubject, p. 400, of which the author, in his preface, ſpeaks thus:

"The verſes, ſuppoſed to be written by a gentleman going to priſon, were occaſioned by ſeeing a friend in the unhappy ſituation which they deſcribe. They may ſerve to awaken ſome benevolent attention to thoſe who may now be in ſuch a diſtreſsful circumſtance, which but too often occurs among other miſeries of humanity.—And here I cannot omit obſerving, what great thanks are due to that truly charitable Society at the THATCHED-HOUSE, which diſcharges unfortunate debtors from the horrors of a *temporary hell*. May Heaven raiſe more friends to ſuch! and may our jails confine none but hardened wretches, who

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who are wisely restrained by such means from becoming plagues and nuisances to the community! At present our prisons punish the unfortunate more than the criminal."

32. *A* SERMON *preached before the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, at their Anniversary Meeting in the Parish-church of* St. Mary le Bow, *on* Friday, Feb. 19, 1773. *By the Right Rev.* Jonathan *Lord Bishop of* St. Asaph. 8*vo.*

THIS excellent sermon treats chiefly of the unhappy disunion between Great Britain and her colonies in America; and it exhibits a lively picture of that benevolent spirit, and of those equitable principles and measures, by which alone their old concord and mutual prosperity can be restored. For the wise and liberal maxims of government inculcated in it and referred to the principal object, and also for the uncommon elegance of the composition, it is ardently to be wished, that an edition of it was printed for public sale. In the mean time, as the late detection of that infamous and traiterous * correspondence, which was designed to widen the breach, has rendered the subject of this sermon universally interesting, we cannot doubt but that a large extract from it will be highly acceptable to our readers.

"Perhaps the disinterested zeal of this society for the instruction of our brethren in North-America, may tend to revive that union and cordiality between the mother-country and its colonies, which for the common utility ought never to have been interrupted. It is by no means decent from this place to censure the conduct of our superiors, or even to suppose it blameable; but, surely, as good subjects, we may wish and endeavour to heal the wounds of our country, without enquiring by what hand they were inflicted. We may, and I think we ought to wish, that the true interest of the whole extensive community may govern our future contests, and regulate all our claims. Our mutual relation was formed, and has hitherto subsisted, by a perpetual communication of benefits. We want the produce of soils and climates that differ so much from our own; and they will long have occasion for the fruits of our arts, our industry, and our experience: and, should they ever cease to want our protection, which as long as we render it beneficial to them they never will, yet we may still continue united in interest, in commerce, and the grateful remembrance of old services. May the wise and good on both sides, without enquiring too curiously into the grounds of past animosities, endeavour by all prudent means to restore that old public friendship and confidence, which made us great, happy, and victorious. To countries so closely united, it is needless, and even dangerous, to have recourse to the interpretation of charters and written laws. Such discussions excite jealousy, and intimate an unfriendly disposition. It is common utility, mutual wants and mutual services, that should point out the true line of submission and authority. Let them respect the power that saved them; and let us always love the companions of our dangers and our glories. If we consider their prosperity as making part of our own, we shall feel no jealousy at their improvements; and they will always chearfuly submit to an authority, which they find is exercised invariably to the common advantage. During all our happy days of concord, partly from our national moderation, and partly from the wisdom, and sometimes perhaps from the carelessness of our ministers, they have been trusted in a good measure with the entire management of their affairs: and the success they have met with ought to be to us an ever memorable proof, that the true art of government consists in not governing too much.

* The writer of a pamphlet, published a few years ago, on *The Expediency of raising the Salaries of Clerks in Public Offices*, makes the following observation: "The stability, peace, and glory, of all government, from that of a private family to the great family of the nation, depend upon the mildness, impartiality, and generosity of its administration: it is a sacred tie of mutual obligations between the governor and the governed, uniting both in one common interest; an exchange of confidence, esteem, and love, for protection, integrity, and kindness. That minister, or chief officer, therefore, who, for whatever purpose, labours insidiously to dissolve this tie; who misrepresents and calumniates the governed, and kindles a spirit of jealousy and resentment in the governor; robs the one of his brightest diadem, and the other of their dearest rights, and is A TRAITOR to both."

much. And why ſhould friendſhip and gratitude, and long attachments, which inſpire all the reliſh and ſweetneſs of private life, be ſuppoſed to be of no weight in the intercourſe between great communities? Theſe are principles of human nature, which act with much greater certainty on numbers than on individuals. If properly cultivated, they may to us be productive of the nobleſt benefits; and, at all events, will neither leſſen the extent of our power, nor ſhorten the duration of it.

"When things are on ſo reaſonable a footing, if there ſhould happen to be any errors in government, they will ſoon be corrected by the friendly diſpoſition of the people; and the endeavours to ſeparate the intereſt of the colonies from that of Great-Britain, will be received with the indignation that is due to the artifices of factious men, who wiſh to grow eminent by the misfortunes of their country.

"Even in that future ſtate of independency which ſome among them ignorantly wiſh for, but which for their true intereſt can never be too long delayed; the old and prudent will often look back on their preſent happineſs with regret; and conſider the peace and ſecurity, the ſtate of viſible improvement, and brotherly equality, which they enjoyed under the protection of their mother country, as the true golden age of America.

I need not ſuggeſt how favourable theſe diſpoſitions muſt prove to the reception of the religious and benevolent doctrines, which it is the buſineſs of this ſociety to propagate. Under a mutual inclination to peace and goodwill, the leſſons of piety we teach will be heard with that fair attention which always turns to the advantage of truth; and the claims we make will be eſtimated (which is all we ought to deſire) by the reaſonableneſs of them.

"I own I feel upon my mind a ſtrong impreſſion of the public advantages that would reſult from this benevolent and chriſtian policy; and I could wiſh for the intereſt of mankind, and of our country in particular, that it may not be thought wholly of a viſionary nature. I think I can ſee a ſtrong and immediate demand upon us for ſuch a conduct, from the ſituation we are in, and the unuſual occurrences that have paſſed before us within a few years. There ſeems at preſent to be a great and general commotion, and tendency to change, in the minds of men. Animated by the gradual improvement of knowledge, and the fortunate example of this country, our neighbours have had the courage to think with greater freedom on the moſt important ſubjects, and to look for ſomething better in religion and government than they find eſtabliſhed among themſelves. At the ſame time not only diſcontent and faction, but the real difficulties of things, the extent, the fluctuation and the intricacies of commerce, afford ſufficient exerciſe for political wiſdom. Add to this, a vaſt acceſſion of diſtant territory, the art of governing which we are yet to learn. Our colonies are riſing into ſtates and nations. The extreme boundaries of the world are opening to our view; and regions, unknown to our fathers, may ſoon become the objects of contention. In this great ſhifting ſcene of human affairs, the concerns of this extenſive empire are growing every year into more importance and dignity. It behoves us to adopt ſome plan of conduct, that ſhall be ſuitable to our ſituation and the high character we ſuſtain. The intereſt of Britain, conſidered ſingly by itſelf, ought not, at preſent, to be the ſole, and in a few ages may not be the moſt conſiderable, object of attention. We have already tried what advantage is to be found in governing by force, and have no reaſon to be proud of the experiment. What benefit has accrued to the public from the plunder and deſolation of an induſtrious helpleſs people? The whole profit we have reaped from ſo much injuſtice and diſhonour, has ended in fraudulent ſchemes, vain and extravagant expectations, ruinous expence and luxury; attended with a general loſs of credit and confidence, a ſudden ſuſpenſion of commerce and induſtry, and an almoſt total ſtoppage of the main ſprings and vital motions of ſociety. It requires no common degree of wiſdom to deliver our country from ſuch gains and ſuch proſperity as this!

"A great liberal commanding ſpirit is wanting; ſuch as has appeared but rarely in modern times, but was better known to the ancients; which, without computing and calculating what is ſtrictly due, can extort affection and gratitude by public ſervices; which can ſacrifice little and even great intereſts to the eſtabliſhment of a ſolid permanent authority, founded on juſtice and moderation: which, permitting its ſubjects to enjoy and improve all their natural advantages, can always avail

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avail itſelf of their wealth and numbers for the defence or the glory of the empire; and is ſure to find the moſt powerful reſources of government in their friendſhip and love.

"We preſume not to inſtruct our rulers in the meaſures of government: but it is the proper office of a preacher of the goſpel of peace, to point out the laws of juſtice and equity which muſt ultimately regulate the happineſs of ſtates as well as of individuals; and which are no other in effect than thoſe benevolent chriſtian morals which it is the province of this ſociety to teach, transferred from the duties of private life, to the adminiſtration of public affairs. In fact, by what bond of union ſhall we hold together the members of this great empire, diſperſed and ſcattered as they lie over the face of the earth? No power can be ſwift or extenſive enough to anſwer the purpoſe. Some art muſt be employed to intereſt all the diſtant parts in the preſervation of the whole; which can only be effected by ſerving, obliging, and protecting them. It ought not to be the firſt object in contemplation, what we are to get by them; but how we can beſt improve, aſſiſt, and reward them; by what benefits we may procure their happineſs and win their affection. But is government then intitled to no emoluments in recompence for all its cares? I anſwer, that they who have the heart to do good to thoſe who depend upon them, will always meet with an ample return. None are ſo ſure to reap the benefits of the ſoil, as they who have ſpared no expence in the cultivation. And it is univerſally true, that the more we exact from our ſubjects, the leſs we ſhall gain from them. "*Bounti-*" *fulneſs is a plentiful garden, and* "*mercifulneſs endureth for ever.*" Let the diſtant nations, that depend upon us, be made to know and feel that they owe their peace and happineſs to our protection. Let them be encouraged to conſider themſelves, not as our ſlaves, but as our friends and brethren. And let us endeavour to wipe away the tears from the poor oppreſſed natives of India; and ſuffer them, if poſſible, to enjoy ſome taſte of the legal ſecurity and civil liberty which renders life dear to ourſelves; which are bleſſings hitherto unknown to thoſe climates, but more grateful to the heart of man, than all the fruits and odours which nature has laviſhed upon them.

"This righteouſneſs and mercy, which is due to all men, but eſpecially to thoſe who are under our protection, is the law of nature, the command of religion, and it ought to be the firſt and leading maxim of civil policy. But it is amazing how ſlowly in all countries the principles of natural juſtice, which are ſo evidently neceſſary in private life, have been admitted into the adminiſtra- of public affairs. Not many ages ago, it was cuſtomary to engage in war without a reaſonable cauſe or provocation, and to carry it on without humanity or mercy. Since then, it is happily become neceſſary for ſtates to explain their motives, and juſtify their conduct, before they begin to deſtroy their fellow-creatures. And bleſſed be his memory, who firſt taught the ſoldier to ſpare the uſeful huſbandman, and to feel a horror at the ſhedding of innocent blood.

"It has been the policy of Government, ſuch as it is, from the earlieſt times, to keep diſtant provinces and colonies under the moſt ſevere reſtraints and ſubjection. Yet when thoſe reſtraints have been removed, the mother-country has always been a great gainer by the advantages ſhe has communicated to her ſubjects. Indeed, it is a truth, not more important than it is evident and obvious, that the moſt ſure and effectual method of receiving good from men is to do good to them; or, as St. Paul beautifully expreſſes it, "*to provoke one another to good works.*" But the minds of men are not ſufficiently prepared and enlightened by experience to adopt it in practice. A time, I doubt not, will come, in the progreſſive improvement of human affairs, when the checks and reſtraints we lay on the induſtry of our fellow-ſubjects, and the jealouſies we conceive at their proſperity, will be conſidered as the effects of a miſtaken policy, prejudicial to all parties, but chiefly to ourſelves. It would be a noble effort of virtuous ambition to anticipate this diſcovery; to break through the prejudices and ſelfiſh ſpirit of the age; to find a better path to our true intereſt; and to make our country great, and powerful, and rich, not by force or fraud, but by juſtice, friendſhip, and humanity.

"I ſhould not have dwelt ſo long on ſo unuſual a ſubject, had it not been for the great and almoſt infinite importance of it. The virtue of a private

man

man assists and supports a few individuals; but this public virtue does good to thousands and tens of thousands. The former relieves the distress of a friend, or of a family: the latter acts in a higher sphere; it founds states and kingdoms, or makes them prosperous and happy. Yet all this merit, which a nation can never sufficiently acknowledge, at least all that we presume to describe, consists in the right application of the plain good rules, which are so often repeated to us in scripture: "*Whatsoever ye would that "men should do unto you, do ye even "so unto them. Follow that which is "good to all men. Look not every man "on his own things, but every man also "on the things of others. Bear ye one "another's burthens, and so fulfil the "law of Christ.*" But these truths lie before the eyes of men, like medicinal herbs in the open fields; and for want of applying them to their proper objects, they remain ignorant of their virtues. Yet we may say, with a pious confidence, that this has not been our own case. This Society has thought that we could not obey these divine precepts in a manner more agreeable to the true spirit of them, than by teaching to distant nations the truths that are best calculated to make them happy. Could we teach them to the great and the wise of this world, that would be happiness indeed; that would be the most effectual and the most beneficial Propagation of the Gospel, that the world has yet seen. Mankind would then have an experimental proof of the salvation offered to us from above; and would acknowledge with gratitude the propriety of that message from Heaven, "*Glory be to God in the "highest, on earth peace, good-will to-"wards men!*"

83. LETTERS *on the* IMPROVEMENT *of the* MIND. *Addressed to a Young Lady. Vol. the IId.* 8vo. Walter.

IN the account we gave of the First Vol. of this elegant little work, we promised some occasional extracts from those excellent instructions given by the author, for perfecting the female character in those accomplishments which are its chief ornaments. Among the foremost of these she places œconomy; "the first and greatest point of which, she says, is to lay out your general plan of living in a just proportion to your fortune and rank:—if these two will not coincide, the last must certainly give way—for, if you have right principles, you cannot fail of being wretched under the sense of the injustice as well as danger of spending beyond your income, and your distress will be continually increasing. No mortifications, which you can suffer from retrenching in your appearance, can be comparable to this unhappiness.

"In order to settle your plan, it will be necessary to make a pretty exact calculation:—and if, from this time, you accustom yourself to calculations, in all the little expences entrusted to you, you will grow expert and ready at them, and be able to guess very nearly, where certainty cannot be attained.—Many articles of expence are regular and fixed; these may be valued exactly.—And, by consulting with experienced persons, you may calculate nearly the amount of others:—any material article of consumption, in a family of any given number and circumstances, may be estimated pretty nearly.—Your own expences of clothes and pocket-money should be settled and circumscribed, that you may be sure not to exceed the just proportion.

"Regularity of payments and accounts is essential to œconomy:—your housekeeping should be settled at least once a week, and all the bills paid:—all other tradesmen should be paid, at farthest, once a year.—Indeed I think it more advantageous to pay oftener:—but, if you make them trust you longer, they must either charge proportionably higher, or be losers by your custom.—Numbers of them fail, every year, from the cruel cause of being obliged to give their customers so much longer credit than the dealers, from whom they take their goods, will allow to them.—If people of fortune considered this, they would not defer their payments, from mere negligence, as they often do, to the ruin of whole families.

"In your table, as in your dress, and in all other things, I wish you to aim at *propriety* and *neatness*—or, if your state demands it, *elegance*—rather than *superfluous figure*.—To go beyond your sphere, either in dress, or in the appearance of your table, indicates a greater fault in your character than to be too much within it.—Early rising, and a good disposition of time, is essential to œconomy. The necessary orders, and examination into household affairs,

affairs, ſhould be diſpatched, as ſoon in the day, and as privately as poſſible, that they may not interrupt your huſband or gueſts, in the remainder of the day.

"There is in many people, and particularly in youth, a ſtrange averſion to regularity,—a deſire to delay what ought to be done immediately, in order to do ſomething elſe, which might as well be done afterwards.—Be aſſured, it is of more conſequence to you than you can conceive, to get the better of this idle procraſtinating ſpirit, and to acquire habits of conſtancy and ſteadineſs, even in the moſt trifling matters: —without them there can be no regularity, or conſiſtency of action or character—no dependance on your beſt intentions, which a ſudden humour may tempt you to lay aſide for a time—and which a thouſand unforeſeen accidents will afterwards render it more and more difficult to execute:—no one can ſay what important conſequences may follow a trivial neglect of this kind.—For example—I have known one of theſe *procraſtinators* diſoblige, and gradually loſe very valuable friends, by delaying to write to them ſo long, that, having no good excuſe to offer, ſhe could not get courage enough to write at all, and dropped their correſpondence entirely.

"The neatneſs and order of your houſe and furniture is a part of œconomy which will greatly affect your appearance and character, and to which you muſt yourſelf give attention, ſince it is not poſſible even for the *rich* and *great* to rely wholly on the care of ſervants. The more magnificently a houſe is furniſhed, the more one is diſguſted with that air of confuſion, which often prevails where attention is wanting in the owner.—But, on the other hand, there is a kind of neatneſs, which gives a lady the air of a houſe-maid, and makes her exceſſively troubleſome to every body, and particularly to her huſband:—in this, as in all other branches of œconomy, I wiſh you to avoid all parade and buſtle.

"Domeſtic œconomy, and the credit and happineſs of a family, depend ſo much on the choice and proper regulation of ſervants, that it muſt be conſidered as an eſſential part, both of prudence and duty.—A family, like a commonwealth, the more numerous and luxurious it becomes, the more difficult it is to govern it properly.—The characters of thoſe ſervants, who are entruſted with power over the reſt, cannot be too nicely enquired into; and the miſtreſs of the family muſt be ever watchful over their conduct—at the ſame time ſhe muſt carefully avoid every appearance of ſuſpicion, which, whilſt it wounds and injures a worthy ſervant, only excites the artifice and cunning of an unjuſt one.

"None, who pretend to be friends of religion and virtue, ſhould ever keep a domeſtic, however expert in buſineſs, whom they know to be guilty of immorality.—How unbecoming a ſerious character is it, to ſay of ſuch an one, "he is a bad man, but a good ſer-"vant!"—What a preference does it ſhew of private convenience to the intereſts of ſociety, which demand that vice ſhould be conſtantly diſcountenanced, and that the ſober, honeſt, and induſtrious, ſhould be ſure of finding encouragement and reward.—It is wonderful that thoſe, who are careful to conceal their ill-temper from ſtrangers, ſhould be indifferent how peeviſh, and even contemptibly capricious they appear before their ſervants, on whom their good-name ſo much depends, and from whom they can hope for no real reſpect, when their weakneſs is ſo apparent.—When once a ſervant can ſay—"I cannot do any thing to pleaſe my "miſtreſs to-day"—all authority is loſt.

"Thoſe who continually change their ſervants, and complain of perpetual ill-uſage, have good reaſon to believe that the fault is in themſelves, and that they do not know how to govern.—I could never, without indignation, hear it ſaid, that "ſervants have no grati-"tude"—as if the condition of ſervitude excluded the virtue of humanity! The truth is, maſters and miſtreſſes have ſeldom any real claim to gratitude. They think highly of what they beſtow, and little of the ſervice they receive:—— they conſider only their own convenience, and ſeldom reflect on the kind of life their ſervants paſs with them.—The diſſipated manners which now ſo generally prevail, perpetual abſence from home, and attendance on aſſemblies or at public places, is, in all theſe reſpects, pernicious to the whole houſehold—and to the *men ſervants* abſolutely ruinous.—Their only reſource, in the tedious hours of waiting, whilſt their maſters and ladies are engaged in diverſions, is to find out ſomething of the ſame kind

for

for themſelves.—Thus are they led into gaming, drinking, extravagance, and bad company—and thus, by a natural progreſſion, they become diſtreſt and diſhoneſt.

"I have been often ſhocked at the want of politeneſs, by which maſters and miſtreſſes ſometimes provoke impertinence from their ſervants:—a gentleman, who would reſent to death an imputation of falſehood from his equal, will not ſcruple, without proof, to accuſe his ſervant of it, in the groſſeſt terms.—I have heard the moſt inſolent contempt of the whole claſs expreſſed at table, whilſt five or ſix of them attended behind the chairs, who, the company ſeemed to think, were without ſenſes, without underſtanding, or the natural feelings of reſentment:—theſe are cruel injuries, and will be retorted in ſome way or other.

"If you, my dear, live to be at the head of a family, I hope you will not only avoid all injurious treatment of your domeſtics, but behave to them with that courteſy and good-breading, which will heighten their reſpect as well as their affection.

"And whilſt you thus endear yourſelf to all your ſervants, you muſt ever carefully avoid making a favourite of any;—unjuſt diſtinctions, and weak indulgences to one, will of courſe excite envy and hatred in the reſt. Your favourite may eſtabliſh whatever abuſes ſhe pleaſes—none will dare to complain againſt her, and you will be kept ignorant of her ill practices—but will feel the effects of them, by finding all your other ſervants uneaſy in their places, and perhaps by being obliged continually to change them.

"The prudent diſtribution of your charitable gifts may not improperly be conſidered as a branch of œconomy, ſince the great duty of alms-giving cannot be truly fulfilled without a diligent attention ſo to manage the ſums you can ſpare as to produce the moſt real good to your fellow-creatures.—It ſeems impoſſible to give rules for this, as every caſe is attended with a variety of circumſtances that muſt all be conſidered.—In general, charity is moſt uſeful, when it is appropriated to animate the induſtry of the young, to procure ſome eaſe and comfort to old age, and to ſupport in ſickneſs thoſe whoſe daily labour is their only maintenance in health.—They who are fallen into indigence, from circumſtances of eaſe and plenty, and in whom education and habit have added a thouſand wants to thoſe of nature, muſt be conſidered with the tendereſt ſympathy, by every feeling heart.—To ſuch, it is needleſs to ſay that the bare ſupport of exiſtence is ſcarcely a benefit—and that the delicacy and liberality of the manner, in which relief is here offered, can alone make it a real act of kindneſs.—In great families, the waſte of proviſions, ſufficient for the ſupport of many poor ones, is a ſhocking abuſe of the gifts of Providence.—Nor ſhould any lady think it beneath her to ſtudy the beſt means of preventing it, and of employing the refuſe of luxury in the relief of the poor. Even the ſmalleſt families may give ſome aſſiſtance in this way, if care is taken that nothing be waſted."

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Written

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Written at OCRICULUM, *in* Italy.

DEEP in a deſart, ſolitary wild,
Pathleſs of human foot, with brakes perplex'd;
Among recumbent, moulder'd, hoar remains
Of once a city populous and proud,
Long I reclin'd, and, with laborious hand,
Figur'd, in picture, of the ſolemn ſcene
The gloomy image, ſtudious to excel,
Of Fame ambitious! when, at purple Eve,
Her ſhade extending o'er the nodding tow'rs,
As long fatigue oppreſs'd the drouſy ſenſe,
Uproſe before the eye, or awful ſtood
To inward viſion in the mental ſight,
The ſemblance of a ſeer: is open brow
Calm Wiſdom ſmooth'd; a veil of ſnowy white
Hung on his ſilver hairs; his form erect
A robe empurpled wrapt, in comely folds
Amply declining. To me full he turn'd,
With out-rais'd arm, his aſpect; eloquence
Spoke in the graceful act, and uſher'd theſe
In numbers ſolemn—"Painful is thy toil,
Obſcure and tedious!" Know'ſt thou ought of Life, [extend
Its days, and ſeaſons? Can'ſt thou thus
Thy term of Youth? or ſhall thy ſum of years
Be with thy labours told? Vain Man, ev'n now
The ſtep of Time is at thy heels, and thee,
With theſe thy mimic works, a little hence
Will humble to the duſt. Far round, behold,
To age corroſive all ſubmit their forms;
The Parian ſtatue, and the brazen buſt,
The dome ſuperb, and column of huge ſize,
Prone on the ground beneath the wandring weed!
And ſhall the tender light and ſhade ſurvive
In the depictur'd tablet? Of yon tomb,
Deep ſunk in earth, with mould'ring ſculpture grac'd,
Obſerve the proud inſcription, how it bears
But half a tale; or turn thy curious eye
To yonder obeliſk, in ancient days
By earthquake fall'n, an acre in extent,
Thebaic ſtone, from waſte ev'n yet ſecure,
With hieroglyphic learn'd inwrought; but all
With vain intent, where nations paſs away,
Where language dies. And now the veil of Night
Sables the vault of Heav'n; the buſy, now,
Retire to reſt with theſe the bitter fruits
Of their miſtaken labours, care and pain,
And wearineſs, and ſickneſs, and decay;
Such as To-morrow ſhall their portion be—
To-morrow and To-morrow—Wretched man!
Were it not better in the arms of Eaſe
To lie ſupine? or give the ſoul a looſe,
And frolic join in ſong and riant dance,
The ſons of Luxury? O yet beware!
The ſound avoid, as did, in fable old,
Laertes ſon, on *Sylla's* baleful coaſt,
The Syren's incantations: there remains
Another path! Nor all things folly deem,
But with ſlow humble ſtep fair Truth explore.
Learn what her laws ordain, and firſt thyſelf
Aſſay to know—how little truly thine
Is thy corporeal! how thou ſhalt ſurvive
(When that frail part diſſolves to formleſs Earth)
Ages of endleſs time! Still higher riſe
To the SUPREME of things, howe'er no eye
Th' immediate beam endures; yet as the ſun
In ocean's wave, ſo by reflection mild
Him in his works behold—How beauteous all!
How perfect each in its peculiar ſtate!
How, therefore wiſe, how juſt, how gracious He!
As far as Nature weak may imitate,
So be thou juſt and wiſe, and fill thy life
With deeds of goodneſs; not in trivial acts
Attemper'd to ſhort pomp, the praiſe of men
Vain ſeeking; but contented, humble, meek,
Humane and chearful, thou with pious care,
(In due regard to thy contingent ſtate)
Weigh what may beſt be done, and what forborne. [ſkies,
Thus ſhall thy name poſſeſs the boundleſs
Of all good beings ever known and lov'd;
Thus ſhalt thou taſte the bliſs they ſeek on earth,
Vainly they ſeek on earth, unſpotted fame,
Untroubled joy and frequent exſtacy,
Thro' bleſt eternity, in viſions fair,
Beyond whate'er mortality conceives!

A DIALOGUE.

DR. PLIANT.

WELL met my friend—But why this ſudden gloom?
No accident! ———

DR. STIFF.

——— Ah, Sir! for grief I've room!—
I'm juſt from Batſon's come; where once you know,
It did my very entrails good to go.
Batſon's of old to Phyſic gave the law,
The ſeat of learning, gravity, and awe!
But baniſh'd now is every Medic grace;
So chang'd!—I hate to go a-nigh the place.
When HULSE, when TURNER grac'd the college vow,
(Ah, brother! we have no ſuch Doctors now!)
Each ſon of Sol, to make him look more big,
Had on a large, grave, decent, THREE-TAIL'D WIG:
His cloaths full trimm'd, with button-holes behind,
Stiff were the ſkirts, with buckram ſtoutly lin'd:
The cloth-cut velvet, or more reverend black,
Full made, and powder'd half way down the back,
Large decent cuffs, which near the ground did reach,
With half a dozen buttons fix'd on each:
Grave were their faces, fix'd in ſolemn ſtate!
Thoſe men ſtruck awe; their preſence car y'd weight.
In reverend Wigs old heads young ſhoulders bore,
And twenty-five or thirty ſeem'd THREE SCORE.
Ah!—thoſe WERE times which we no more can boaſt;
The dignity of Phyſic now is loſt!——

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Our preſent race—Oh, how unlike the paſt!
Mere Maccaronies—quite a different caſt!
No wigs! or thoſe they have ſo vaſtly ſmall,
As give no weight, no conſequence at all.
Their coats mere jackets, made in taſte of froth,
And look as if the taylor cribb'd the cloth:
Curls on their ſides, toupees before you'll find,
With TAILS, like MONKIES', dangling down behind:
Mirth in their faces; and their only plan
To look as YOUNG as poſſibly they can.
But what is worſe, thoſe Doctors who ere while
Dreſt to the height of Æſculapian ſtile,
Who once ſo warm the faſhion did oppoſe,
Are firſt to wear Bag Wigs and foppiſh cloaths!
Br——y wore, ere dreſt in this diſguiſe,
A Wig of pretty tolerable ſize;
W—n and * * too, till ſunk in like decline,
Juſt ſuch another Wig as yours or mine.
But now! O PLIANT! ſhould vaſt Munkley riſe,
And view their heads, he'd ſcarce believe his eyes!
To make my grief compleat, the world, which loves
New faſhions like a child, the mode approves!
Sway'd by the taſte ſome brother goes aſtray,
Flies and deſerts his colours every day;
None will be left, dear Pliant, by and by,
To grace the CAUSE OF WIGS, but you and I.

DR. PLIANT.

Sorry I am, my friend, for your miſchance,
But I can't keep you long in countenance.
To ſay the truth, I very ſoon ſhall wear,
(See how 'tis grown) like Br—y, my hair;
Off goes my Wig to-morrow——Why you ſtare!
"Doctors of old (you tell us) wore large Wigs,
"BUT THEY HAD SENSE unlike our modern PRIGS;"
And 'twas but right, if ſuch enlighten'd men
Wore Wigs—as emblems of the ſenſe within.
But ſince (you ſay) we've no ſuch Genii now,
Don't let us merely dreſs for outſide ſhow.
If we are void of their intrinſic worth,
Why let our dreſs be level with our birth.

DR. STIFF.

What then!—Will you the good old cauſe deſert?
Will nought your vile apoſtacy avert? [ſhame
Sail down the current, then! and ſee with
Me, and Me ONLY, ſtrive againſt the ſtream.
Tho' I the butt of all the college live,
The ſport of boys, as thro' the ſtreets I drive,
Who overjoy'd cry out in merry jig
"A Doctor, ſee! I know it by his WIG."
Yet ſtill I'll perſevere; I'll ſtill go on;
The honour more as 'twill be all my own.

VERSES *written by a Gentleman on ſeeing his Child aſleep in the Cradle, juſt before his going to Priſon.*

SOFT Babe! ſweet image of a harmleſs mind!
How calm that ſleep which innocence enjoys!
The ſmiling cheek, thou in thy ſlumber wear'ſt,
Is Nature's language for a gentle heart;
It ſays, All's peace within It is thy right;
'Tis the bleſt privilege of thy tender age
To wake, or ſleep, in peace; to know no fears,
To dread no ill, to ſmile on friend and foe.
What moral leſſon does thy ſlumber teach?
This preaching ſtrikes, and mends a faulty heart.
Come here, ye guilty, for it ſpeaks to you;
Tells what you loſt, and what you'll ne'er regain:
Where dwells the pow'r a wounded mind to heal?
Attend, ye Miſers, all your wealth can't lure
This ſlumber to your bed; unbrib'd it drops
The downy wing upon this infant brow.
Liſten, ye Heroes, Kings, or higher names
(If ſuch there be); can minds, with cooleſt thought
To bloodſhed train'd, ſuch peaceful moments taſte?
Sleep like that Babe, and I'll unſheath my ſword!
Could gazing catch that flow'r of cordial peace,
My ardent eye I'd fix to pluck it thence,
And plant it in my breaſt.——In vain that thought:
High Heav'n this bliſs to ſinful man denies;
'Tis Virtue's crown, and e'en an Angel's wealth.
Sleep on, mild infant, ſleep; and never know
What thy fond parent feels—now feels for thee,
Though thou feel'ſt nothing.—O would kind Heav'n grant
Thou ne'er might'ſt wake again! how ſweet to paſs,
From earth to heav'n on ſuch a gentle wing?
Theſe looks would fix a ſmile on Death's pale cheek!
I muſt away; relentleſs law compels:
I'll take thee too; thou in a cell can'ſt ſleep,
And play within the horrors of a jail.
Thy Father ſleeps no more.—What then?—I'll watch
Thy ſleeping hours; and when thou ſmil'ſt, I'll ſmile;
Smile e'en in miſery; wipe my ſtreaming eye,
Then ſmile again: will law forbid me this?
Thy mother in her peaceful tomb is laid;
Silent her griefs, which fretted life away.
At ſight of thee her tender heart would bleed;
It bled for others, but for thee 'twould ſtream.
In happy time her ſoul to him is fled,
Whoſe blood for thoſe that mercy love, was ſpilt.
Thou know'ſt, my God, by thy great pattern taught,
I never turn'd my eye, nor ſhut my heart
From any wretch that walked this earth in pain.
When thy rich bleſſings on my head were pour'd,
Thou led'ſt my heart (for goodneſs comes from thee)
To ſeek out miſery in her baſhful path,
And to my utmoſt every wound to heal.
My faith is firm; in this thy trying hand
My hope breathes freſh. Some virtuous mind thou'lt touch,
(Tho' few below thy glorious image wear,
To riot moſt, or vanity enſlav'd)
Then guide him to my cell; my chains he'll break,
And light to me, and to this babe reſtore!

Hiſtorical

Hiſtorical Chronicle, *Auguſt*, 1773.

THE diſcontents in America, that were thought in a great meaſure to have ſubſided, begin again to break forth with more virulence than ever. The meaſures that for ſome years paſt have been purſued with a view to enforce obedience, have been ſo ill concerted, that inſtead of reducing the colonies to a ſtate of voluntary ſubmiſſion, they have only ſerved to create ſuſpicion, and to ſpread a general diſſatisfaction throughout the provinces.

The ſpirit of governing by force a populous and wide-extended empire, is too mighty for the feeble race of puny politicians who have ſucceſſively aſpired to the direction of plantation affairs, ſince the commencement of the preſent reign. Before that period, the colonies were governed with eaſe, and paid homage to their ſovereign with dutiful affection.—While they were ſuffered to enjoy the rights of Engliſhmen, they gloried in the Engliſh name. But when other policy prevailed, and it was thought expedient to diſtinguiſh them by an odious badge of ſlaviſh dependance, can it be wondered that they ſhould grow jealous of arbitrary power, and that they ſhould ſtrain every nerve in ſupport of their rights and properties?

With this view, they have, throughout the principal provinces, appointed committees of correſpondence, to ſtate the rights of the coloniſts in general, and of their reſpective provinces in particular; and to communicate and publiſh the ſame to their ſeveral towns, and to the world, with a view to take the collected wiſdom of the whole people, as far as it can poſſibly be obtained, on a deliberation of ſuch great and laſting moment as to involve in it the fate of all their poſterity. They truſt, that regard for the riſing generation, cannot ſuffer the people to doſe, or ſit ſupinely indifferent on the brink of deſtruction, while the iron hand of oppreſſion is daily tearing the choiceſt fruit from the fair tree of liberty, planted by their worthy predeceſſors at the expence of their treaſure, and abundantly watered by their blood.

The infringements and violations of rights, of which the people of New England complain, are in ſubſtance as follow:

1. The Britiſh parliament have aſſumed the powers of legiſlation for the coloniſts, without conſent of the inhabitants. They have exerted that aſſumed power, in raiſing a revenue in the colonies without their conſent, thereby depriving them of all property; for they can call nothing their own which others may, when they pleaſe, take away from them againſt their will.

2. In this reſpect, ſay they, we are treated with leſs decency and regard than the Romans ſhewed even to the provinces which they had conquered. *They* only determined upon the ſum which each ſhould furniſh, and left every province to raiſe it in the manner moſt eaſy and convenient to themſelves.

3 Numbers of new officers, unknown in the Charter, have been appointed to ſuperintend this revenue; and theſe officers are by their commiſſions inveſted with powers more abſolute and arbitrary than ought to be lodged in the hands of any man or body of men whatſoever; for by their commiſſions, they may, at their own wills and pleaſures, as well by night as by day, board any ſhip or other veſſel within the limits of their commiſſions; and alſo in the day time enter any houſe, or other place, where any wares or merchandizes lie, or are *ſuſpected* to lie concealed, whereof the cuſtoms and other duties have not been duly paid; and may there ſearch and ſurvey all and every the boxes, trunks, cheſts, and packs, and them break open.

4. Flagrant inſtances of the wanton exerciſe of this power have frequently happened in the ſea-port towns. And, notwithſtanding laws enacted by the aſſemblies of theſe provinces, and not diſallowed by his Majeſty in council within the term of three years after preſenting the ſame, ſhall, by Charter, be and continue in full force till the ſame ſhall be repealed by the ſaid aſſembly; yet the parliament of Great Britain have rendered or attempted to render null and void, a law of this province made and paſſed in the reign of his late Majeſty George I. for aſcertaining the fees of cuſtom-houſe officers within this province; and by meer dint of power, in violation of the Charter aforeſaid, eſtabliſhed other and exorbitant fees, for the ſame officers; any law of the province to the contrary notwithſtanding.

5. Fleets and armies have been introduced to ſupport theſe unconſtitutional officers, and troops have been quartered in this metropolis for that purpoſe.

6. The revenue ariſing from this tax unconſtitutionally laid, and committed to the management of perſons arbitrarily appointed and ſupported by an armed force quartered in a free city, has been in part applied to the moſt deſtructive purpoſes: for not only the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, but the judges of the ſuperior courts of judicature, as alſo the King's Attorney and Solicitor General, are to receive their ſupport from this grievous tribute. "This, ſay they, will, "if accompliſhed, compleat our ſlavery: "for, if taxes are to be raiſed from us by "the

" the parliament of Great Britain with-
" out our conſent; and the men on whoſe
" opinions and deciſions our properties,
" liberties, and lives, in a great meaſure
" depend, receive their ſupport from
" the revenues ariſing from theſe taxes;
" we cannot, when we think on the de-
" pravity of mankind, avoid looking with
" horror on the danger to which we are
" expoſed! The Britiſh parliament have
" ſhewn their wiſdom in making the
" judges there as independent as poſſible
" both on the prince and people. How
" alarming, therefore, muſt it be to the
" inhabitants of this province, to find ſo
" wide a difference made between the
" ſubjects in Britain and America, as the
" rendering the judges here altogether
" dependent on the Crown for their ſup-
" port!"

7. We find ourſelves greatly oppreſſed by inſtructions ſent to our Governor, whereby the firſt branch of our legiſlature is made meerly a miniſterial engine. In conſequence of inſtructions, the Governor has called and adjourned our general aſſemblies to a place greatly diſadvantageous to the intereſt of the province;—the aſſembly has been prorogued when the important concerns of the province required their meeting;—the general aſſembly diſſolved, becauſe they would not conſent to reſcind the reſolution of a former houſe, and thereby ſacrifice the rights of their conſtituents;—his Majeſty's council have been forbid to meet as a council of advice to the Governor, unleſs called by the Governor; and, in caſe of diſobedience, the Governor is to negative them at the next election of Councellors;—the Governor has refuſed his conſent to an act impoſing a tax for the neceſſary ſupport of government, unleſs ſuch perſons as were pointed out to him, were exempted from paying their juſt proportion of it.

His Excellency has alſo pleaded inſtructions for giving up the provincial fortreſs, Caſtle-William, to troops, over whom he declared he had no controul; and that at a time when they were menacing the ſlaughter of the inhabitants, and the ſtreets were ſtained with the blood which they had barbarouſly ſhed. And leſt our grievances ſhould reach the royal ear, the Governor is forbidden to conſent to the payment of an agent at court, unleſs ſuch agent be of his appointment; and we very well know what *the man muſt be* to whoſe appointment a Governor, in ſuch circumſtances, will conſent.

Here, we cannot help calling to remembrance the late unexampled ſuſpenſion of the legiſlative of a ſiſter colony, *New-York*, by force of an inſtruction, until they ſhould comply with an arbitrary act of the Britiſh Parliament, for quartering troops, deſigned, by military execution, to enforce the raiſing of a tribute.

8. The extending the power of the courts of vice-admiralty to ſo enormous a degree, as deprives the people in the colonies, in a great meaſure, of their ineſtimable right to trials *by juries*; which has ever been juſtly conſidered as the grand bulwark and ſecurity of Engliſh property. Thus, our birthrights are taken from us; and that too with every mark of indignity, inſult, and contempt. We may be harraſſed and dragged from one part of the continent to the other, (which ſome of our brethren here and in the country towns already have been,) and finally be deprived of our whole property, by the arbitrary determination of one biaſſed, capricious judge of the admiralty.

9. The reſtraining us from erecting ſlitting-mills for manufacturing our iron, the natural produce of this country, is an infringement of that right with which God and nature have inveſted us, to make uſe of our ſkill and induſtry in procuring the neceſſaries and conveniencies of life. And we look upon the reſtraint laid upon the manufacture and tranſportation of hats to be altogether unreaſonable and grievous.

10. The act paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of the Britiſh parliament, intituled, " An
" Act for the better preſerving his Ma-
" jeſty's dock-yards, magazines, ſhips,
" ammunition, and ſtores," is, as we apprehend, a violent infringement of our rights. By this act, any one of us may be taken from his family, and carried to any part of Great Britain, there to be tried, whenever it ſhall be pretended that he has been concerned in burning or otherwiſe deſtroying any veſſel, or naval or victualling ſtore, belonging to his Majeſty. Thus we are not only deprived of our grand right to *trial by our peers in the vicinity*, but any perſon ſuſpected, or pretended to be ſuſpected, may be hurried to Great Britain, to take his trial; where, innocent or guilty, condemned or acquitted, he is ſure to be ruined by the expence. And, we have the ſtrongeſt reaſon to apprehend that we ſhall ſoon experience the fatal effects of this act, as, about the year 1769, the Britiſh Parliament paſſed reſolves for taking up a number of perſons in the colonies and carrying them to Great Britain for trial, pretending that they were authorized ſo to do, by a ſtatute paſſed in the reign of Henry the Eighth, in which they ſay the colonies were included, although the act was paſſed long before any colonies were ſettled, or even in contemplation.

11. As our anceſtors came over to this country, that they might not only enjoy their civil, but their religious rights; we connot ſee, without concern, the various attempts which have been made, and are

now

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now making, to eſtabliſh an American Epiſcopate; attempts juſtly looked upon as a great grievance, and alſo an infringement of our rights; which is not barely to exerciſe, but peaceably and ſecurely to enjoy, that liberty with which CHRIST hath made us free.

12. Another grievance under which we labour is, the frequent alteration of the bounds of the colonies by deciſions before the King and council, explanatory of former grants and charters. This not only ſubjects men to live under a conſtitution to which they have not conſented, which in itſelf is a great grievance; but moreover, under colour that the *right of ſoil* is affected by ſuch declarations, ſome governors, or miniſters, or both in conjunction, have pretended to grant, in conſequence of a Mandamus, many thouſands of acres of vacant and appropriated lands near a century paſt, and rendered valuable by the labours of the preſent cultivators and their anceſtors. There are very notable inſtances of ſettlers, who, having firſt purchaſed the ſoil of the natives, have at conſiderable expence obtained confirmations of title from this province; and, on being transferred to the juriſdiction of the province of *New-Hampſhire*, have been put to the trouble and coſt of a new grant or confirmation from thence; and after all this, there has been a third declaration of the Royal will, that they ſhould thenceforth be conſidered as pertaining to the province of *New York*. The troubles, expences, and dangers, which hundreds have been put to on ſuch occaſions, cannot here be recited; but ſo much may be ſaid, that they have been moſt cruelly harraſſed, and even threatened with a military force, to dragoon them into a compliance with the moſt unreaſonable demands.

An appeal has been brought before the Privy-council by the Governor of New Hampſhire, in America, from the report of the Lords of Trade, on the repreſentation of one of his Majeſty's council in the ſaid province.

The charge againſt the Governor conſiſted of the following articles: 1. That, with the concurrence of his council (compoſed altogether of his relations, except the complainant), he had taken away the lands of grantees under the crown, upon ſuggeſtion only that they had not performed the conditions of their grants, but without the intervention of a jury, or any legal proceſs, and generally without notice to the parties.

2. That he had taken away the lands granted to the late governor, and by him deviſed to his widow, upon an extra judicial opinion of his council, importing that the title of the late Governor had no validity.

3. That, in an action brought for his own benefit, upon a bond he had purchaſed, the judges were three times changed, till a judgment upon a particular queſtion ariſing out of the action, was given in his favour.

And, 4. That he had, contrary to his inſtructions, omitted to tranſmit copies of the proceedings of council ever ſince his appointment.

None of theſe charges were denied by the Governor; but his council, very ingeniouſly endeavoured to extenuate them.

JULY 9.

Robert Gunning, Eſq; the Britiſh miniſter at Peterſburgh, was inveſted with the enſigns of the order of the Bath, by the hands of the Empreſs, and, at her own appointment, on the anniverſary of her acceſſion to the throne.—After the ceremony, the Empreſs deſired Sir Robert to wear the ſword with which he had been knighted.

This day was launched at Breſt, a moſt magnificent ſhip, of 1600 tons burthen, furniſhed with quarter galleries, and intended for the ſervice of a new Company, who have juſt obtained a Charter to trade with the natives of China and Japan; a treaty being concluded for that purpoſe. This veſſel, thought to be the largeſt and fineſt trader now exiſting, is taking in her guns, &c. at Breſt, from whence ſhe will proceed to Port l'Orient, to wait for an outward-bound cargo, and ſail in October on her intended voyage.

July 19.

The Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel had publiſhed an ordonance forbidding the uſe of coffee; a Magiſtrate, however, was imprudent enough to treat his gueſts with coffee, and a Schoolmaſter gave ſome to his ſervants: they were both condemned to ſuffer the puniſhment inflicted by the law, which is confinement for a certain time to hard labour. The Magiſtrate offerred 100 Louis to be pardoned; but he was told, that, to preſerve the law in its proper force, it was not in the power of money to buy a delinquent off, which would confine the puniſhment to the poor, and increaſe the number of prevaricators among the rich.

The Prince of Denmark Eaſt-Indiaman, juſt arrived in Holland from the Cape of Good-Hope, brings an account, that the pirate ſhip carried in there, which was reported to be the Aurora Engliſh man of war, proves to be a veſſel bought and fitted out at Batavia for a voyage on that coaſt, the crew of which mutinied, and after murdering the captain and ſeven more perſons, turned pirates, and had robbed different ſhips, particularly a Swediſh veſſel from Sunda, out of which they took bale goods to a large amount. The perſon who commanded her, and ſix others, were tried by a court martial and executed. [See p. 346.]

July

July 22.

A courier, diſpatched by Field Marſhal Romanzow, to the Baron de Stackelberg, the Ruſſian Miniſter at Warſaw, has brought a confirmation of the victory gained by the Ruſſians over the Turks near Siliſtria, in conſequence of which *Te Deum* has been ſung in the Ruſſian chapel here. But the joy occaſioned by this intelligence was much allayed, on learning that General Weiſman was killed in the engagement by a cannon-ball.

After the Ruſſians had paſſed the Danube, and defeated the body of Turks that had oppoſed them, the latter retreated towards Siliſtria; the Ruſſians followed, and attacked the city of that name in ſeveral places, which they at length took, after putting part of the garriſon to the ſword. General Suwarrow, who was marching another way to join the grand army, fell in with a body of 6000 Bulgarians and Boſnians, under the command of Seri Mehemet Pacha, who being killed in the action, the Bulgarians fled to the mountains, leaving thirteen cannon and ſome mortars. The Turks are ſaid to have loſt 3000 men, in endeavouring to poſſeſs themſelves of an iſland in the Danube, which is in the poſſeſſion of the Ruſſians.

A courier is arrived at Vienna, with diſpatches from Baron Stackelberg, the Ruſſian Enyoy in Wallachia, importing that Field Marſhal Count Romanzow had made propoſitions to the Grand Vizier for renewing the negotiations for peace, under the auſpices of the Emperor of Germany, and the kings of Pruſſia and Sweden. But the Turks having declined them, his Imperial Majeſty has declared, that, by his late treaty with the Empreſs of Ruſſia, he muſt aſſiſt her in the preſent war.

July 24.

A large wolf broke looſe from a menagerie in Piccadilly, and, without doing any miſchief, ran as far as Clare-market, where he was killed by the butcher's dogs.

Twenty-two ſheep were killed by lightning, in a field belonging to farmer Baker, of Bladon, in Somerſetſhire.

July 25.

Five perſons from the neighbourhood of Halifax, were carried through Leeds to York Caſtle, on ſuſpicion of being clippers and coiners. A man and woman charged with the ſame crime, were, the next morning, conveyed in a poſt-chaiſe to the ſame place.

July 27.

An occupier of ſome lands between Ferry-bridge and Doncaſter, has fixed up a board cloſe by the road-ſide, deſcribing what part of the field is manured with pigeon's dung, what with rape-duſt, and what with Baron Van Haak's compoſt. At preſent the pigeon's dung looks the beſt, the rape-duſt next, and the Baron's compoſt the worſt.

There was a numerous meeting of the proprietors of Eaſt-India ſtock, for the purpoſe of enacting bye-laws for the management of the company's affairs at home; when, after much altercation, which continued from eleven in the morning till nine at night, moſt of the propoſed regulations were rejected by a large majority.

The Court of Seſſion in Scotland determined the important queſtion, Whether Authors ſhould have a perpetual excluſive property in their works, or a limited one. The proſecution was brought by Mr. Hinton, a London Bookſeller, againſt three Scots bookſellers, for printing and vending Stackhouſe's Hiſtory of the Bible, a book firſt publiſhed in the year 1732.

The cauſe was argued by the counſel at the bar for four days, with much learning, ingenuity, and acuteneſs. The counſel for the purſuer maintained, that authors had, by the law of nature, and of nations, and by the common law of this kingdom, a perpetual property in their works, independent of the ſtatute of Queen Anne, (which "veſts the ſole right and liberty in authors of printing their works for 14 years after the firſt publication, and no longer, unleſs the authors are living at the expiration of the firſt 14 years, when they have 14 years more added to them") which they inſiſted was merely a penal ſtatute, but not derogating from the ſuppoſed common law-right.

The counſel for the defendant maintained, that it was proper and reaſonable, that authors ſhould reap of their labour for a reaſonable time, which was accordingly ſecured to them by the abovementioned ſtatute: that this queſtion had been all along agitated by bookſellers: and whichever way it was determined, it would make very little difference to authors: that it was a right acknowledged in no country in Europe, except England; and, that even there, it had never been aſſerted by any judicial determination, till the late caſe of Millar and Taylor, when the judges differed in their ſentiments: that it was a ſpecies of property entirely unknown in the law of Scotland: that in England itſelf, before the ſtatute of Queen Anne, authors had their works re-printed upon them every day; to remedy which hardſhip, the ſtatute was obtained, by which authors were put on a better footing in Great Britain than in foreign countries, where they have no excluſive property in their works, but are obliged to take out patents for fourteen years, at a conſiderable expence; whereas the act of parliament was a ſtanding

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patent for authors in Great Britain: and that this perpetual exclusive property would be attended with the worſt conſequences, creating a dangerous monopoly, and enhancing the price of books ſo much as to be prejudicial to the country.

There were 13 judges on the bench, who delivered their opinion at great length, and voted in the following order: Lord Kennet, Lord Auchinleck, Lord Hailes, Lord Monboddo, Lord Juſtice Clerk, Lord Kaimes, Lord Gardenſton, Lord Coalſtoun, Lord Alva, Lord Elliock, Lord Pitſour, Lord Stoneſield, and Lord Preſident; all of whom, except Lord Monboddo, declared againſt the monopoly claimed by authors, or rather by the London Bookſellers in their name.

This cauſe is to be removed into the Houſe of Lords, where it will have a final determination.

Wedneſday, July 28.

About five o'clock this morning, a man booted and ſpurred, and ſplaſhed with country dirt, went to a public houſe in Hyatt's Gardens, Whitechapel, and called for a pint of wine. He drank the landlord's health, and ordered ſome bread and cheeſe; but before it was brought, he ſhot himſelf through the head. Another piſtol loaded was found in his pockets, and a green purſe containing eighteen guineas.

The Biſhop of London, attended by the Dean, the Chancellor, and other Officers, went to Biſhopſgate church, and, after divine ſervice, conſecrated a new piece of ground adjoining to the church-yard, which is deſigned for a burial-place.

As Mr. Dupre, a French Gentleman, was riding out on the Downs, near Brighthelmſtone, his horſe took fright at the wind-mills, and ran furiouſly on the ſteen, where the company endeavouring to ſtop him, he made directly for the beach, and entangling his feet in a fiſhing-net he fell, and plunged his rider into the ſea, who received no other damage than being very much frightened. The horſe diſengaged himſelf, made directly for Shergold's ſtables, and, turning the corner of Eaſt-ſtreet, ran over a woman who was ſinging ballads, broke one of her arms, and bruiſed her in ſo terrible a manner, that her life is deſpaired of.

Thurſday, July 29.

A young lady, at St. Merrin, in Cornwall, threw herſelf from the top of an high cliff into the ſea, and was drowned; her corps was much defaced by daſhing againſt the rocks. This melancholy affair is ſaid to have been occaſioned by her father's refuſing to let her ſee a young fellow a few hours before he died.

Friday, July 30.

This evening came on, before the Lord Chancellor, in Lincoln's Inn Hall, an important cauſe, comprehending no leſs than an eſtate, the legitimacy of a family, and a peerage of Ireland. The ground of the diſpute is as follows: The late Lord Viſcount Boyne, when a minor of nineteen, in 1737 married Elizabeth Hadley, who was alſo under age, contrary to the Act of the 9th of George II.

On Feb. 8, 1738, Peter Marſh, Eſq; guardian to Lord Boyne, inſtituted a ſuit in the Conſiſtorial Court of the dioceſe of Meath, for having this marriage, from which there was no iſſue, *formally* annihilated. On April 4, 1739, the Conſiſtorial Court made an order in favour of Mrs. Hadley, from which Mr. Marſh appealed to the Metropolitan Court of Armagh; and the Court of Armagh, on May 13, 1740, pronouncing in favour alſo of Mrs. Hadley, Mr. Marſh appealed ſtill farther to the late King, in his Court of Chancery in Ireland, and a commiſſion was iſſued to certain Delegates to try the merits of that appeal.

In July, 1746, Lord Boyne married Miſs Mooney, according to the rights of the church of England, by whom he had ſeveral children, and with whom he cohabited till January 1772, the time of his death. Miſs Mooney, during all this time (an interval of twenty-ſix years), was held and reputed to be the lawful wife of Lord Boyne, and no ſuit whatever was inſtituted on the part of Mrs. Hadley, either for divorce, alimony, or reſtitution of conjugal rights; though the ſuit commenced by Mr. Marſh, for the formal annihilation of Hadley's marriage, ſtill ſubſiſted in the Court of Delegates till the death of Mr. Marſh, in February 1765.

The Delegates, being a Court of a peculiar nature, confined by no forms, and having no periodical Seſſion like the courts of law, in all this time pronounced no Decree; and moſt of the Delegates being dead, a new commiſſion of ten perſons, compoſed of Biſhops and Lawyers, was appointed under the Great Seal of Ireland, and the Rev. Samuel Partridge was named by the Chancellor to proſecute the Cauſe with effect, in the room of Mr. Marſh.

The Cauſe did not come to a hearing till after the death of Lord Boyne; but when it came to be heard, Mrs. Hadley exhibited, what is in the Eccleſiaſtical Law ſtiled, a *peremptory* and *defenſive matter*, in which ſhe alledged, among other things, that the Court could take no cognizance of her marriage with Lord Boyne, the ſame being a perſonal action, which expired with his Lordſhip.

Three of the Judges Delegates in Jan. 1773, decided upon this plea; and not only admitted its validity, but refuſed to hear the eldeſt ſon of Lord Boyne's marriage

riage with Miſs Mooney, who was deſirous of entering into the merits of the appeal, and petitioned to prove the illegality of his father's marriage with Mrs. Hadley. The eldeſt ſon, who claims the title of Lord Boyne, under theſe circumſtances petitioned the Court of Chancery in England, for a *Commiſſion* of *Review*, directed to ſuch learned Judges of the Common Law and Civilians in England, as his Majeſty ſhall think fit, complaining of error in the decree of the Delegates.

Such are the particulars neceſſary to give a clear idea of this important affair, which came before the Chancellor by a reference from his Majeſty in Council. After many learned arguments on both ſides, the Chancellor adjourned the buſineſs from Friday night at eleven, to Saturday morning nine o'clock; and about three in the afternoon expreſſed himſelf in favour of the Petitioner, the titular Lord Boyne, giving among other reaſons for his opinion, that he entertained many doubts with reſpect to the arguments urged by Mrs. Hadley's Council; and that while any *one* doubt remained upon his mind, he could neither in *Juſtice* nor in *Law* pronounce the Petitioner illegitimate. He therefore declared, he would adviſe his Majeſty to grant a Commiſſion of Review, that the whole merits of the proceedings might be enquired into, and juſtice have a *clear* ground upon which to decide the claims of the parties.

By an order of the Privy Council, the deficiency allowed in the preſent currency of Gold Coin, is as follows,

	dwts. grs.	def.
Guineas coined before George III. to weigh	5 — 3	0 1 0
Half Guineas - -	2—13	0 0 6
George III. Guineas	5 — 6	0 0 6
———Half Guineas	2—14	0 0 3
———Quarter Guineas	1 — 7	0 0 1½
1772 Guineas - -	5 — 8	0 0 2
—— Half Guineas	2—16	0 0 1

The learned Biſhop Fleetwood, in a ſermon preached at Guildhall, on the 16th of December, 1694, has the following remarkable paſſage: "Who can tell, ſays he, (ſpeaking of the miſchievous effects of diminiſhing the coin) whether every ſingle perſon muſt not bear his own burthen, and ſtand to the loſs of all that is wanting in due weight of all the money he is maſter of? And if he muſt, the cry will be like that of Egypt, loud and univerſal; for every family will be a loſer; but it will fall ſevereſt upon the poor, who from a little can ſpare none."

Guineas wanting no more than eighteen-pence of the full value, and ſmaller pieces in proportion, paſs current at Bath, and the adjacent towns and villages.

Monday, AUGUST 2.

Dogget's coat and badge was rowed for, according to annual cuſtom, from the Old Swan, near London-bridge, to the Swan at Chelſea, by ſix young watermen, whoſe apprenticeſhips expired laſt year, and was won with eaſe by John Frogley, of Marygold-ſtairs, near Black-friars-bridge.

About one o'clock this morning, a fire broke out at a baker's, oppoſite the church-yard at Ilminſter, in Somerſetſhire, which continued burning with great rapidity till near four, and conſumed twenty dwelling-houſes.

Thomas Perrin, huntſman to Cecil Biſhop, Eſq; attempting to croſs the river on horſeback, at Houghton, near Arundel, Suſſex, in order to waſh the hounds, was carried by the rapidity of the ſtream through the bridge, and drowned.

Tueſday 3.

Several bakers having repreſented to the Lord Mayor, that the advanced price of corn and flour rendered it impoſſible for them to continue buſineſs; his Lordſhip ordered that bread ſhould be raiſed a whole ſize, or two-pence in a peck loaf, to take place this day.

Wedneſday 4.

Miſs Bourne, of Weſt-Well, returning to Mrs. Hawkins's ſchool, at Maidſtone, after parting with her friends, was inclined to take a walk juſt at the end of the town. On the ſtyle leading to Poſtlyfield ſat a woman, who, on Miſs Bourne's approach, drew a knife, robbed her of her money, a mourning-ring, &c. and drove her croſs the field, where ſhe wandered more than two hours before ſhe had courage enough to return to Maidſtone.

Capt. Jackſon was brought up to be examined before the Lord Mayor, for ſhooting with a loaded gun at a waterman's boy; when it appeared that the young fellow wantonly threw a large ſquare ſtaple againſt the cabbin windows while the Captain was in bed, who got up, and diſcharged his piece at him. The lad received ſeveral wounds, and was carried to the London Hoſpital; but, on the certificate of Meſſrs. Thompſon and Grindal, that the wounds were not in the leaſt dangerous, and on the captain's making ſome pecuniary ſatisfaction, and entering into ſureties to anſwer the aſſault at the next ſeſſions, he was diſcharged.

Friday 6.

The gang of freſh-water pirates, who have long infeſted the river, attempting to board a ſhip at Limehouſe-hole, juſt as the firſt man put his hand on the gunwale, the boatſwain ſtruck at him with a hanger, and cut off two of his fingers, by which he fell into the river; the others immediately rowed off, and left him to be drowned.—The noted Black Jemmy, head of the gang, has been ſince taken at his lodgings in Milford-lane.

At eleven at night, arrived at Newcaſtle

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caſtle upon Tyne, Mr. Serjeant Glyn, to plead the cauſe of the Freemen of that Corporation. As ſoon as it was known, the town was illuminated and the bells ſet a ringing; the populace dragged the Serjeant's carriage to the lodgings provided for him during his ſtay.

The matter in diſpute is, Whether the Burgeſſes, as heretofore, ſhall be permitted to enjoy, in their own right, the unalienable common property of a common called the Town Moor, or ſhall hold it in future on the pleaſure of the magiſtrates and common council.

Saturday 7.

A ſervant of Mr. Dod, cheeſmonger, in Newgate-ſtreet, haſtily jumping over the counter with a knife in his hand, it ran into his belly, ſo that part of his bowels came out. He was ſent to Bartholmew's hoſpital, where he ſoon died.

Mr. Richard Malliſon, of Staplehurſt, near Cranbrook, Kent, has raiſed this ſeaſon near 500 ducks, from an inconſiderable number of old ones. Theſe lay ſix or eight ſetts of eggs, and as they lay them Mr. Malliſon puts them under a hen, for a week or ten days; he then places the eggs in a horſe dunghill, and takes care to turn them every twelve hours till they are hatched, which is generally in a month, but he can force them a week ſooner: he then puts freſh eggs to the hen, which is kept conſtantly ſitting for two or three months. In rainy or cold weather he lays the eggs before a fire, turning them every twelve hours; and by theſe means he raiſes every year, from ten or twelve ducks, between five and ſix hundred young ones.

A maid ſervant of Mr. Smith, mercer, in Fleet-ſtreet, going up ſtairs to put two children to bed, was ſurpriſed on the landing place by a fellow, who ſtruck her and the children down; and notwithſtanding a very narrow and ſpeedy ſearch was made after him, he effected his eſcape through a window at the top of the houſe, by which he is ſuppoſed to have got in.

Sunday 8.

About one o'clock this morning, the inhabitants of Northallerton, in Yorkſhire, were alarmed by the appearance of a large ball of fire, that paſſed with great velocity from the Weſt to the Eaſt; ſeveral houſes were greatly agitated, and many doors and windows forced open.

Tueſday 10.

Aldermen Turner, Croſby, Kennet, and Bull, who are of the committee for managing the Boſwell eſtate, left to the city of London, ſet out for Yorkſhire, to take a ſurvey of it, and to ſettle ſome affairs relating to it.

At ſeven o'clock this morning came on, before Mr. Juſtice Gould and a ſpecial jury, the important trial abovementioned, between the free Burgeſſes and the Magiſtracy of Newcaſtle (Hopper, nominal plantiff, as leſſee under the Magiſtrates; and Bayles and Gibſon, defendants for the Burgeſſes).—The cauſe was opened on behalf of the Magiſtrates, by Mr. Davenport, who ſtated to the jury the nature of the pleadings, and the ſeveral iſſues which were depending before them.—A diſpute then aroſe between Mr. Serjeant Glynn and Mr. Wallace, who ſhould firſt enter into the cauſe, which was conteſted with ſpirit for ſome time, and was finally decided by the Judge in favour of the Serjeant, who had very properly contended, *inter alia*, that, as he admitted the treſpaſs, it was his undoubted right to juſtify under the cuſtom.——This material point being ſettled, the Serjeant, with the greateſt eloquence and ſtrength of argument, entered minutely into the merits of the cauſe, but declared, that he meant to reſt them ſolely on the eſtabliſhed and hitherto uncontroverted title of the freemen and their widows, to enjoy their clear right of common on the Town-moor: this right, he obſerved, ſo eſtabliſhed as he found it, was not to be ſhaken by any attempt whatever; that the evidence in its ſupport was ſo ſtrong, uniform, and ſo well confirmed by every circumſtance he ſhould adduce, that he proteſted, in the courſe of his experience, he had never met with a claim of this nature that ſtood upon ſo firm a baſis. He pointed out to the jury the great importance of their office; and painted, in the moſt ſtriking colours, the ſituation of numbers of the poor burgeſſes and their widows, who received great benefits from the paſturage of the common, and who were enabled by that aſſiſtance to rear up their children, and to adminiſter comfort to age and infirmity; that many of his clients had their ſole reliance on theſe comparatively ſmall advantages of their inheritance; and that it was peculiarly cruel in the governing part of the corporation, who ought to be the guardians and protectors of their rights, and who enjoyed ſo magnificent a property as 16 or 17,000l. a year, to endeavour wantonly to cut off from their fellow citizens this only ſmall reſource, which was reſerved to them from ſuch immenſe poſſeſſions; for, although it might be alledged, and poſſibly might be the caſe, that there were no ſuch intentions on the part of the Magiſtrates in the preſent inſtance, yet, he obſerved, and called the attention of the jury to this point, that a verdict againſt his clients on this iſſue would infallibly operate to the excluſion of their rights, and lay hundreds of the freemen at the mercy of ſix and thirty of their own body for ever.—The queſtion, therefore, of what was intended by the governing part of the corporation, ought by no means, however artfully introduced, to be a ſubject of their conſideration.—Mr. Chambre

Chambre and Mr. Bolton, the other counſel for the defendants, were then proceeding to examine witneſſes, the firſt of whom was Mr. Alderman Scaſe, and after him Sir Walter Blackett; when a compromiſe was propoſed by the counſel for the plaintiff, the terms of which were ſo very favourable, and ſo perfectly ſatisfactory to the Committee of the Burgeſſes, that their counſel very readily accepted it; for, by this accommodation, the excluſive right of the Burgeſſes and widows to the Town-moor, and leaſes, is to be confirmed to them by act of parliament for ever; which act is to be drawn up by the counſel on both ſides, and ſolicited at the expence of the corporation; the late leaſe is declared invalid, and totally given up; the Moor, by the ſame act, is to be cultivated in portions not exceeding 100 acres at a time; the mode of cultivation to be left to two perſons ſkilled in agriculture, one to be choſen by agreement or by ballot, by the Common Council, the other by the Burgeſſes; if thoſe two differ, they are to chuſe a third; the portions ſo improved at the expiration of the time neceſſary for the cultivation, to be reſtored to the common; the full expences already incurred by the Burgeſſes, to be defrayed out of the corporation-cheſt; and this act to be carried into execution next ſeſſion of parliament.—This agreement gave univerſal ſatisfaction to the Burgeſſes, who teſtified their joy by ringing of bells, firing of guns, and illuminations.—The Committee having propagated a report, that the Serjeant would ſtay a day or two longer among them, got an opportunity of conducting him privately out of the town, very early the next morning, to the unſpeakable diſappointment of all their grateful brethren.

The following gentlemen compoſed the Special Jury: William Bainbridge, Eſq; Newgate-ſtreet; Michael Pearſon, Eſq; Pilgrim-ſtreet; Robert Ilderton, Eſq; Weſthoe; Mr. Joſeph Robinſon, Cloſe; Mr. John Davenport, Side; Mr. Paul Jackſon, Pilgrim-ſtreet; Mr. Michael Callender, Middle-ſtreet; Mr. Paul Henzell, Low Glaſshouſes; Mr. John Engliſh, Earſdon; Mr. Thomas Newton, Keyſide; Mr. John Fenwick, Keyſide; Mr. Richard Burdon, Shieldfield.

Wedneſday 11.

This morning the following priſoners were executed a Tyburn. viz John Lennard, for a rape on Miſs Ann Boſs; William Eames, for uttering a counterfeit Bank-note for 40l. knowing it to be forged; Thomas Younger, and Thomas Grear, for a burglary in the houſe of Mrs. Mortimer, Millener, in Gravel lane, Ratcliff-highway; Joſeph Holmes and Maurice Murray, for a burglary in the houſe of John Wiley, in Crow-court, Whitecroſs-ſtreet; and Thomas Plunket, for robbing Mr. Dudley on the highway. Their behaviour was decent and devout. Lennard and Younger appeared greatly affected at their approaching fate; but Grear aſcended the ſteps into the cart with great alertneſs, and took his ſeat with much ſeeming compoſure. After hanging the uſual time, their bodies were delivered to their friends for interment.

Lennard, the Sunday before he ſuffered, received the Sacrament at the chapel in Newgate, from the hands of the Rev. Mr. Temple, and then in the moſt ſolemn manner declared to that Gentleman, that he was entirely innocent of the fact for which he was to die; that he had been repeatedly intimate with Miſs Boſs, with her own conſent; and that all the reaſon he could conjecture for her proſecuting him was, that he had communicated this matter to Graves, the other bailiff's follower, who availed himſelf of the ſecret, and found means to get into the young lady's room, and really perpetrated the fact with which ſhe accuſed Lennard. In this ſtory he perſiſted all the time he afterwards remained in Newgate; but Mr. Temple, ſuſpecting his veracity, delivered a paper to Mr. Toll, and another perſon, who uſually adminiſter ſpiritual comfort to the malefactors in their laſt moments, in which he requeſted them to aſk Lennard about thoſe two aſſertions juſt before he was turned off. This requeſt Mr. Toll and his Colleague punctually complied with; and the unhappy man acknowledged he had taken the Sacrament to an abſolute falſhood, that he was taught in Newgate to believe it might do him ſervice, that he found his miſtake too late, and all the amends he could make was, to acknowledge the truth before he left the world, and beg pardon of God for having acted in ſo atrocious a manner.

Thurſday 12.

His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales entered into his twelfth year.

The Coventry waggon was overſet juſt as it was turning into the Bell Inn in Alderſgate-ſtreet, and two woman paſſengers were killed on the ſpot, and two more much hurt.

Saturday 14.

Laſt night, a moſt violent ſtorm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by frequent guſts of wind, and torrents of rain, began between nine and ten o'clock, and, with ſome ſlight intermiſſions, continued till near ſeven o'clock this morning; the two ſtrongeſt and moſt alarming claps, were at twelve and five o'clock. The following are a few of the many inſtances of hurt done in various parts of the town and places adjacent:—The church of St. Peter, Cornhill, was damaged; and a woman paſſing near it loſt an

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eye. The north ſide of the Obeliſk in St. George's-fields was ſtruck with ſuch violence, that the crown ſtone of the baſe was opened about an inch, and the ſeventh ſtone from the top of the ſpire cracked. A houſe was ſplit aſunder at Limehouſe. A cottage, with a ſhed adjoining to it, on Sydenham-common, was ſet on fire, and burnt. At Low Layton, in Eſſex, two large ricks of hay were conſumed. The horſes of two waggons coming to London, ran away, and one was overſet at Barnet, and the other at Whetſtone. The horſes of the Glouceſter ſtage alſo ran away near Acton, and the carriage was overturned and broken to pieces. Mrs. Beech, of Tothill-fields, was ſtruck down near her own door, and rendered ſenſeleſs for ſome time. The ſon of Mr. Steelman cheeſemonger in Oxford-ſtreet, a youth about 17 years of age, ſtanding at his father's door, was ſtruck dead; his hat was ſcorched, and his hair much burnt. A man coming from Iſlington was killed. A waterman and his boy coming in a boat from Blackwall, the man was killed but the boy eſcaped.

In the courſe of the month, ſince their meeting in July, the committee at the Thatched houſe have diſcharged 40 debtors (who had 23 wives and 71 children) from the ſeveral priſons of this metropolis, and one of the country gaols.

A young woman, who belonged to Biddenden, in Kent, and who had been miſſing ſeven weeks, was found dead in a wood between the above place and Smarden, through which ſhe uſually paſſed in her way to market with her maſter's butter. The day on which ſhe ſet out, the cry of murder was heard by two men who were cutting faggots near the wood, and a travelling man and woman were ſeen coming out of it with a bundle, who, moſt probably, were the murderers.

Monday 16.

His Royal Highneſs Prince Frederick, Biſhop of Oſnaburgh, entered into his eleventh year.

His Majeſty's houſehold began to be paid at the Cofferer's office up to laſt Chriſtmas.

Tueſday 17.

A fine elephant, brought from Bombay, in one of the Eaſt-India Company's ſhips, and made a preſent of to his Majeſty, was conducted to the Queen's menagery; he is ſo tame that he follows the young man who has the care of him like a dog.

Wedneſday 18.

A Chapter of the Order of the Thiſtle was held at St. James's with the uſual ceremonies, when the Right Hon. the Earl of Northington was inveſted with the order of the Green Ribband, vacant by the death of the late Earl of Warwick.

Thurſday 19.

In the violent ſtorm of wind and rain laſt night and this morning, three large trees were torn up in Cold-Bathfields. The roof of a houſe was blown off in Shoe-lane, Fleet-ſtreet. More than 53 feet of the new brick-wall at the bottom of the King's-Bench walk, in the Temple, was deſtroyed. Two Cuſtom-houſe officers at Graveſend were drowned in endeavouring to board a ſhip that was paſſing by. An old houſe the corner of Dobb's-court, Southwark, was thrown down, and a poor woman and two ſmall children were buried in the ruins. And, a ſailing lighter being overſet below bridge, Mr. James Moorſbey, a lighterman at Rotherhithe, and his apprentice, were drowned.

The waters were much out at Egham, and the people in general under great apprehenſions for the wheat. From Lee to the Crays, and round about thoſe parts, they were as high as the horſes bellies in the road. Several ſtage coaches, which were to have been in town laſt night, did not arrive till this day at noon; and this morning moſt of the ſtages that go the North road, came back to their reſpective inns, being unable to proceed.

In Oxford, and its neighbourhood, the weather was ſo tempeſtuous, with a northerly wind, and the rains ſo heavy, that ſcarce any buildings were found to afford a ſufficient ſhelter; but the weather has ſince been ſo dry and pleaſant, that it is hoped the corn will not ſuſtain any damage.

Friday 20.

The Coroner's Inqueſt ſat at the Blackmore's head, near Lambeth-church, on the body of a man who was taken up on Thurſday laſt at the Old Barge-houſe, and brought in their verdict wilful murder againſt perſons unknown. He proves to have been a ſhopkeeper near Camberwell, in Surry. He had been miſſing from his family three days, and ſet out with a conſiderable charge of money to pay ſome tradeſmen in London, with whom he dealt: when found, his pockets were filled with ſtones.

Saturday 21.

His Royal Highneſs Prince William Henry entered into his 9th year.

His Excellency Baron de Nolken, Envoy extraordinary from the Court of Stockholm, was inveſted at St. James's with the enſigns of the Swediſh order of the Polar Star, ſent over for that purpoſe by the King his Maſter.

Two journeymen carpenters at work in an old houſe in Dyot ſtreet, St. Giles's, on taking up an old floor, found a ſmall iron box, containing 44 King Charles's guineas.

A gentleman went into the Pyed-Bull, at Streatham, in Surry, and called for ſome wine, ordered a bed, and begged that he might have clean ſheets. In the morning the landlord, thinking he lay long,

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long, called at nine o'clock, and again at eleven, but received no anſwer; at twelve he got a conſtable and broke into the room, where they found the above perſon with a piſtol in his hand, with which he had ſhot himſelf, and another charged. He appeared to be a foreigner, and had only five ſhillings in his pocket.

Monday 23.

At a meeting of the Commiſſioners for building a bridge at Richmond ferry, ſubſcriptions were received to the amount of 12,000l. The whole expence of building the bridge is eſtimated at 25,000 l. The proprietor of that ferry has offered to give up his right for the ſum of 6000l. or an annuity of 220l. per annum; and if the Commiſſioners give him the 6000l. he engages to ſubſcribe the whole towards building the bridge.

At Glouceſter they expect that a favourable turn in the markets will quickly take place. Wheat fell conſiderably laſt week at Briſtol; more ſhips having come in with American wheat, cauſed ſuch a glut there, that much Herefordſhire grain was left unſold. The rain that fell the beginning of laſt week has been of infinite ſervice to the country. The barley turns out fine thro' the greateſt part of the vale of Eveſham. Good new wheat was ſold on Saturday in Glouceſter market at 7s. 6d. per buſhel, by the load, the meaſure nine gallons and a half.

The laſt letters from Briſtol mention, that the fall of wheat there was 4s. a bag.

Tueſday 24.

At 35 minutes paſt ten in the evening, was determined a match between Thomas Walker, Eſq; of Mickleham, in Surry, and Capt. Adam Hay, for 400 guineas, which was won by the latter. Mr. Walker rode his own hackney, and Capt. Mulcaſter rode for Capt. Hay. They ſet out at ſix on Monday morning from Portland-ſtreet, London, and the winner arrived at Ouſebridge, York, in 40 hours 35 minutes. Mr. Walker's horſe tired within 6 miles of Tadcaſter, and it is ſuppoſed will die. They rode the firſt 90 miles in ſix hours. The winning mare drank 12 bottles of wine during the journey, and on Thurſday was ſo well as to take her exerciſe on Knaveſmire.

There is no name diſgraceful enough to characterize this ſort of diverſion.

Thirty poor houſekeepers were entertained at Gunnerſbury houſe, the ſeat of the Princeſs Amelia, according to annual cuſtom, and were afterwards diſmiſſed with a guinea each, the uſual bounty.

Thurſday 26.

By advices this day received in the foreign prints, it is ſaid, that whilſt the Chamber was ſitting, at Warſaw, on the trial of the Regicides, his Poliſh Majeſty came into the Court, and, being ſeated on the Throne, interceded in the moſt pathetic manner, not only for the life of the man who ſaved him, and brought him back, but for all the others, repreſenting them as the innocent victims of the infamous projects of their ſuperiors, and being obliged to obey, at the riſk of their lives, the orders of their Commanders. Not ſatisfied with this ſtep, which certainly does great honour to his Majeſty's clemency, he ſpares no pains or arguments with the Judges in their favour. As to his deliverer, there is no doubt of his eſcaping, in conſequence of his Majeſty's promiſe to him; but it is poſſible the Chamber may think it neceſſary to make, by the puniſhment of the others, a ſtriking example of ſo dangerous and daring an attempt.

Friday 27.

Without the leaſt previous warning a houſe fell down in Angel ſtreet, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, and Mr. Symons, ſadler, with his wife, four children, and a maid ſervant, were buried in the ruins. They were all immediately dug out, with very little damage, except the girl, who was ſuffocated in the common ſewer, which gave way at the ſame time.

Tueſday 31

The following particulars of the action between the Ruſſians and Turks before Siliſtria, appear to be the moſt authentic of any yet received: ——Generals Weiſman and Potemkin paſſed the Danube, below Brahilow, on the 18th and 19th of June, and marched towards lake Karaſor, where they found a detachment of Ottomans in a retrenchment. The Ruſſian cavalry, having advanced, were attacked by the Ottoman horſe, and driven back on their own foot, who, in their turn, drove back the Ottoman horſe, during which time the Ottoman foot had left their retrenchments, and joined Seraſkier Numan Pacha. After this the whole Ruſſian army paſſed the river, between the 20th and 24th, without loſs. Weiſman and Potemkin were detached the next day, with 15,000 men, to inveſt Siliſtria, which was defended by three Pachas and 24,000 men. Potemkin attacked, at break of day, a very ſtrong intrenchment on a mountain that commanded the town, which the Turks defended with the greateſt bravery, killed vaſt numbers of Ruſſians, and, leaving their intrenchments, purſued them to the bottom of the mountain; when Weiſman, profiting from the imprudence of the Conquerors, cauſed ſome Ruſſian regiments to march up the mountain, and take poſſeſſion of their lines, which obliged the Turks to march into the town. The 29th the whole Ruſſian army aſſembled before Siliſtria. Marſhal Romanzow made the neceſſary diſpoſitions for the aſſault, but could not execute it on account of the continual ſallies of the Turks. In the mean time, having received advice that the Grand Vizir had detached 50,000 men to the aſſiſtance of the beſieged, and that himſelf intended to march to cut off the retreat of the Ruſſians, the

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Marſhal determined to raiſe the ſiege; and, to cover his deſign, orders were given to keep up a briſk fire during the night of the 30th, when he began his retreat in good order. The 1ſt of July they arrived at a defile, which was defended by 13,000 Turks. General Weiſman immediately fell on the front of the enemy, having firſt detached ſome regiments to flank them. The Turks oppoſed them with great valour, and entirely ſurrounded the rear guard. It was at this inſtant that General Weiſman fell, when leading ſome of his broken troops to a freſh attack. The Turks, thinking the detached regiments that flanked them more numerous than they were, left the defile, when the Ruſſians marched through it, and repaſſed the river the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th of July, and the 7th ſung Te Deum The Ruſſians reckon their loſs at 10,000 men, but they ſay the Turks loſt at leaſt as many.

Authentic letters juſt received from Paris, declare, that the Chevalier Grenier is going out with a ſmall ſquadron from Breſt to the Eaſt-Indies, upon a ſecret expedition. The above officer is juſt returned to France from making a voyage into the Indian ſeas, in conſequence of a propoſal he made to the French Miniſtry about three years ſince, the iſſue of which was, that he diſcovered a new paſſage from the Iſle of France to the coaſt of Coromandel and China, which ſhortened the voyage near 1000 leagues. This important circumſtance was a ſhort time ſince, by order of the French King, laid before the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, the Members of which, after examining the Chevalier's journals, &c. gave it as their opinion that his diſcovery would be of great utility in the nautical world, as the new rout was not only practicable during the latter monſoon, or from October to April, but that it was free from any remarkable danger, even if a large fleet ſhould attempt it.

The Emperor of Germany arrived the 30th of July laſt, in good health, at Leopol, in Poland; and the King of Pruſſia with the Prince Royal and Prince Frederick of Brunſwick, ſet out about the ſame time for Sileſia; from whence it is ſuppoſed that theſe two Monarchs have ſome grand ſcheme in contemplation.

Letters from Moſcow, of the 26th of July, brought the melancholy news of a dreadful fire which happened the day before in that city. By a violent ſtorm of wind the flames ſpread a German mile round, and deſtroyed the moſt ſtately buildings and palaces of the nobility: the merchants eſcaped this calamity, the fire not extending to the quarter they inhabit.

Advice has been received at Liſbon, of an earthquake at Caraccao, in the Brazils, which overthrew forty houſes, and deſtroyed upwards of 400 people, chiefly Indians.

The King of Denmark has given notice in all the foreign Gazettes, that his Commiſſary at Hamburgh will pay the debts due to Daniſh ſubjects, from Meſſrs. Cliffords and Co. late merchants at Amſterdam, at the rate of ſeven thouſand rix-dollars per month, till the whole ſhall be diſcharged.

The King of Pruſſia lately gave, with his own hands, a gold medal, value fifty ducats, to a young woman, who preſented nine male children born in lawful wedlock, the joint lives of herſelf and huſband not exceeding 46 years.

The Sieur de la Lande, of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, aſſerts, that the ring of Saturn will diſappear from the 2d of October next to the 23d of Jan. following; and that it will diſappear a ſecond time, from the 24th of March, next year, to the 11th of July following.

In Ireland, the revenue, in times of peace, uſed generally to exceed the proviſions for the national eſtabliſhment from 60 to 120,000l. in every two years. In the laſt year, ending the 24th of December 1772, inſtead of a ſurplus, the deficiency, in one year only, has amounted to 93,000l. though the taxes, when compared with thoſe laid on in 1762, ſhould have left a balance in favour of government of 127,000l per annum, or 254,000l. for the two years.

The affairs of America are now become very intereſting; the following account will ſhew the preſent ſtate of New-England.

On Monday July 5, his Excellency the Governor ſent the following meſſage to both Houſes,

Gentlemen of the Council, and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

"The Secretary has laid before me a number of engroſſed bills, in which you have made an alteration in the uſual form of inſerting the year of the King's reign.

"I am not only averſe to innovations, unleſs a manifeſt reaſon can be given, but I am alſo reſtrained by my inſtructions from conſenting to any bill of an unuſual and extraordinary nature, without a ſuſpending clauſe.

"I muſt deſire you to reconſider this matter, and to cauſe your bills to be prepared in a form which has not only been conſtantly practiſed in this government, but, as I have reaſon to think, in moſt parts of his Majeſty's dominions.

Province Houſe, T. HUTCHINSON."
June 28.

THE ANSWER.

"*May it pleaſe your Excellency,*

"The houſe have read your meſſage juſt now laid before them, and cannot but wonder that you ſhould conſider the bills that have paſſed the two Houſes as of an extraordinary nature, merely becauſe the words expreſſive of the year of the King's reign are in plain Engliſh, inſtead of the Roman language as uſual; or that your Excellency

ſhould

ſhould think yourſelf reſtrained by an inſtruction from conſenting to them.

"It is immaterial to the Houſe, and therefore, if your Excellency thinks proper to order the bills to be laid before us, we will, to gratify your Excellency, recede from what you are pleaſed to ſtile an innovation."

The Houſe of Repreſentatives, in the late ſeſſion, paſſed ſeveral reſolves upon the dependence of the Judges on the crown for their ſupport; and in January laſt ordered, that there be paid out of the public Treaſury to the Chief Juſtice 300l. and to the other Judges 250l. each, for their ſervices, ending the firſt of January laſt: and the Treaſurer being deſired to attend, the Houſe enquired whether the juſtices of that Court had received the grants made them laſt year; and being informed that they each of them refuſed to take more than one half of the ſum mentioned in their warrants: the Houſe then came to ſeveral reſolutions, and concluded with the following:

"Whereas the Judges of the Superior Court, by their conduct in not receiving the whole of the grants made them by the General Court, have naturally led people to conclude that they are determined to accept of their ſupport from the Crown, which has very juſtly occaſioned great uneaſineſs among the people, and by this means excited in their minds a ſtrong jealouſy of the ſaid Judges being under an undue bias, and conſequently of the people's being deprived of that ſecurity which every man has a right to enjoy under the due execution of the laws:—Therefore,

"Reſolved, That it is the incumbent duty of the Judges of the Superior Court, without delay, explicitly to declare, whether they are determined to receive the grants of the General Aſſembly of this province, or to accept of their ſupport from the Crown; and their delaying any longer to let the public know their determination thereon, will diſcover that they have little or no regard for the quiet, the peace, and welfare of the province; and by this means thoſe, who, by their ſeveral offices, ſhould be the guardians of the public ſecurity and liberty, will no longer be the object of the confidence and eſteem of the people: and, in ſuch caſe, it will be the indiſpenſable duty of the Commons of this province, to impeach them before the Governor and Council, as men diſqualified to hold the important poſts they now ſuſtain"

The Orphan Houſe, in Georgia, has lately been deſtroyed by lightning. The Rev. Mr. Eccles and a negroe were the only perſons in the houſe, when the lightning ſet fire to one part of it; in attempting to quench which, the negroe diſlocated his neck. The fire ſpread with great rapidity, and in a ſhort ſpace of time reduced the principal parts of the building to aſhes.

BIRTHS.

May 30. THE Lady of Thomas Ainſlie, Eſq; Collector of Quebec, of a daughter

July 5 The conſort of the Duke of Parma, of a prince

20 The Counteſs of Howe, at the Earl's ſeat in Scotland, of a daughter

26 The lady of John Frankland, Eſq; at Durham, of a daughter

27 The Queen of Sicily and Naples, of a princeſs

Auguſt 8 The lady of Sir John Stanley, Bart. of a daughter

18 The lady of Major Gen. Sir Wm. Draper, K. B. of a daughter

19 The lady of John Howard, Eſq; of Wimpole-ſt. of a daughter

The Counteſs of Jerſey, of a ſon

21 The Counteſs of Northeſk, of a ſon

The Lady of Gen. Gage, of a daughter

26 The Lady of Noel Hill, Eſq; member for Shrewſbury, of a ſon

MARRIAGES.

JAMES Kennedy, Eſq; of Aughrefurdle, to Miſs Jeſſy Orr, of Barrowfield, both in Scotland

Clement Newſham, Eſq; of the Inniſkilling dragoons, to the great grand daughter of the illuſtrious Sir Chriſtopher Wren

Edward Loveden, Eſq; of Buſcott, in Berks, to Miſs Pryſe, of Panſwick, in Glouceſter-ſh.

George Durant, Eſquire, member for Eveſham, in Worceſter-ſh. to Miſs Beaufoy of Lambeth

Capt. Duband, to Miſs Leonora Hale, of Mary-le bon, with a fortune of 30000l.

Hon. John Trevor, to Miſs Burton

July 23 The Hon. Alexander Stuart, to Miſs Lindſay

Samuel Marſh, Eſq; of Batterſea-Riſe, to Miſs Bennet, of New Norfolk ſt.

Henry Shirley, Eſq; of New Burlington-ſtreet, to Mrs. Rock.

Rev. Mr. Bowles, of Trinity-College, Oxford, to Miſs Bampton, of Lechlade, in Glouceſterſh.

Auguſt 2 Geo. Boyer, Eſq; of Curzon-ſtreet, May-Fair, to Miſs Elizabeth Biggs, of Lower Groſv. ſtreet

3 Rev. Mr. Weſton, Rector of Witney, in Oxfordſhire, to Miſs Wilton, of Chelſea-College

William Holdbank, Eſq; of Conduit-ſt. to Miſs Travers, of Lower Groſv. ſtreet

Mr. Olbert Denton, of Lynn, in Norfolk, to Miſs Elizabeth Ladbroke, of Frenches, in Surry

At the Quaker's Meeting-houſe, Gracechurch-ſtreet, Mr. Richard Gurney, of Norwich, to Miſs Agatha Barclay, of Cheapſide

7 Arthur Vanſittart, Eſq; to the Hon. Miſs Hanger, ſiſter of Lord Coleraine

Dr. Sylveſter of Old Broad-ſtreet, to Mrs. Loubier, of Layton-houſe

10. At

19 At the Quaker's Meeting-houſe, at Bury, Mr. Joſhua Hopkins, to Miſs Sally Nunn

At Newcaſtle, Thomas Muldrop, Eſq; the Daniſh Conſul, to Miſs Palmer, of Staffordſhire

21 Rev. Mr. Hicks, Rector of Denver, in Norfolk, to Miſs Harvey, of Downham

22 Capt. Greenfield, of the 3d regiment of guards, to Miſs Emma Maria Brocas.

Capt. John Gee, of Hull, to Miſs Cannon of the Iſle of Man

24 John Larpent, jun. Eſq; to Miſs Weſteron

27 John Parker, Eſq; of Tring, Herts, to Miſs Williams of Kenſington

26 John Ives, jun. Eſq; to Miſs Kett, both of Great Yarmouth

31 The Hon. Mr. Byron, to Miſs Kennedy of Newman ſt.

23 John Mount, Eſq; to Miſs Hyett of Epſom

24 Rev. Edward Fowle, to Miſs Thomas of Southampton

28 Mr. Leſtourgeon, of Pall-Mall, to Miſs Douxſaint, of Spitalfields

29 Mr. Swanſton, of Great St. Helen's, to Miſs Hill, of St. Mary Axe

31 Thomas Woodhouſe, Eſq; of Herefordſh. to Miſs Bennet of Shrewſbury

Mr. Thomas Roberts, jun. to Miſs Saunders

Lord Linton, ſon of the Earl of Traquair, to Miſs Ravenſcroft, of Lincolnſhire

DEATHS.

JOHN Croſs, Eſq; at Hendon, aged 80

Thomas Fazakerly, Eſq; at Ormſkirk, Lancaſhire

At Rumſey, in Hants, James Cordelen, a French Refugee, aged 108

Sir Robert Prince, Bart. at Richmond, Surry

At Goſport, the Rev. Mr. Bedford, Fellow of New College, Oxon.

George Kavanagh, Eſq; Juſtice of the peace for the county of Wexford

Sir Booth Gore, Bart. at Laſſadill, near Sligo

Hugh Sprowle Crawford, Eſq; at Condon-hil, Scotland

Mrs. Mills, at St. Alban's. About 5 years ago ſhe obtained a prize of 10000l. in the Engliſh lottery, and another of nearly the ſame value in that at Utrecht

Mr. Colemill, in Old-ſtreet, aged 83: he was much reſorted to as a fortune-teller, by which he acquired upwards of 4000l.

At St. Omer's, Arch. Frafier, Superior of the college

At Warwick, Sir Charles Shuckburgh, Bart.

Lord Dunboyne, at his ſeat in the county of Meath, in Ireland

July 22. At Weathersfield, in Connecticut, North America, Elizabeth Canning, who, about 20 years ago, was arraigned at the Old Bailey, for wilful and corrupt perjury. The trial laſted ſeven days, the firſt verdict of the jury was, *guilty of perjury, but not wilful and corrupt.* But the court refuſing to take it, the laſt was, *guilty* generally, of which, however, two of the jury made a public recantation. The late Sir John Barnard, it is ſaid, propoſed that her puniſhment ſhould be only ſix months *impriſonment*, but her ſentence was tranſportation, and in Auguſt 1754, ſhe was ſent by her friends to New-England, where ſhe has reſided ever ſince. Notwithſtanding the many ſtrange circumſtances of her ſtory, none is ſo ſtrange, as that it ſhould not be diſcovered in ſo many years, where ſhe had concealed herſelf during the time ſhe had invariably declared ſhe was at the houſe of Mother Wells. [See the Story, Vol. XXIII.]

Mrs. Catherine Stewart, daughter of Sir Robert Stewart, Bart. and relict of Alexander Murray, Eſq; of Cringlery

At her houſe in Devonſhire, Lady Bridget Baſtard, ſiſter of Earl Poulet

27 At the King's head Inn, Endfield, the Rev. Samuel Bickley, who came thither the Saturday before, in great diſtreſs. In his pockets were found three manuſcript ſermons, and a petition to the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, dated February 18, 1773. The prayer of the petitioner is as follows: —"Your petitioner, therefore, moſt humbly prays, that, if an audience from your Grace ſhould be deemed too great a favour, that you will, at the leaſt, grant him ſome relief, tho' it be only a temporary one, in his deplorable neceſſity and diſtreſs; and let *your Grace's charity cover the multitude of his ſins.* There never yet was any one in England doomed to ſtarve; but I am nearly, if not altogether, ſo; denied to exerciſe the ſacred function wherein I was educated; driven from the doors of the rich laymen to the clergy for relief; by the clergy denied; ſo that I may juſtly take up the ſpeech of the Goſpel Prodigal, and ſay, "How many hired ſervants of my father have bread enough, and to ſpare, while I periſh with hunger!"

Charles Stuteville, Eſq; one of the lieutenants of Greenwich-hoſpital

Mr. John Drickley, at Lambeth, aged 104

28 John Moore, Eſq; at Wickwarm, Glouceſterſhire

Thomas Garbut, at Hurworth, in Yorkſhire, aged 101

29 Rt. Hon. Lady Delamer, relict of Lord Delamer

30 Jonathan Wrench, Eſq; at Richmond, in Surry

Auguſt 2. Mrs Aſkew, of Queen's ſq

William Teathel, ſen. Eſq; at Knightſb.

3. Thomas Diggles, Eſq; at Booth-hall, near Mancheſter

4 In Caſtle yard, Holborn, Mr. Herbert, deputy clerk of the peace for Mid.

The wife of Capt. Watſon, of the Auguſta Weſt-Indiaman, who, by the breaking of the tackle of the chair in which ſome ſailors were hoiſting her on board, fell into the river, and was drowned

5 Mr. Zachary Stuart, Bookſeller, in Pater noſter Row

William Hargrove, Eſq; in Percy ſt. Cavendiſh-ſquare

At Liverpool, Robert Blundell, Eſq; of Leſtock

6 At Highgate, Walter Gibbons, Eſq; formerly of Lincoln's-Inn

6 Maſeal Martingdale, Eſq; of Tobago, in the Weſt-Indies

James Grimſtead, Eſq; of South-Aud-ſt.

In Clifford ſtreet, Francis Reynold, Eſq; member for Lancaſter

9 In Oxford ſtreet, aged 81, Mrs. Anne Horthingby, for 38 years the widow of Mr. Horthingby, a native of Switzerland; ſince whoſe death ſhe lived in a mean appartment, ſcarcely allowing herſelf the common neceſſaries of life, clothed with rags, and almoſt eat up with vermin. On ſearching her room after her deceaſe, which ſhe had permitted no perſon to enter for the laſt nine years of her life, there were found in it bank notes and caſh to the amount of 4000l.

Right Hon Miſs Charlotte Murray, youngeſt ſiſter of the Duke of Athol

Rt. Hon. Richard Barry, Earl of Barrymore, Viſcount Buttevant, Baron Barry, of Barry's Court, Olethan and Ibawne, a captain in the 9th regiment of Dragoons, at the ſeat of Lord Villers, in the county of Waterford, of a violent fever. His Lordſhip was born in October, 1745, ſucceeded his father, James, the 5th Earl, in December, 1751, and on April 16, 1767, married Lady Amelia Stanhope, third daughter of William, Earl Harrington

10 The Rev. Dr. Thornton, at Harrow on the Hill

Charles Slingſby, Eſq; of Loſtus hall, Yorkſhire

At Bolton-hall, in ſaid county, Peter Hammond Eſq; aged 88

Denzil Ibbetſon, Eſq; of Leeds, who was killed by an accidental diſcharging of his own gun

11 At Cumberwell, Jacob van-Wylick, Eſq;

At his ſeat near Butt's-mills, Herts, John Smithſon, Eſq;

12 At Richmond, in Surry, Edmund Starkie, Eſq; member for Preſton

Rev. Mr. Wenham, of Hamſey, near Lewes, in Suſſex; he diſtributed to the poor of that pariſh 30 three-penny loaves every Sunday throughout the year, and paid for the ſchooling of between 30 and 40 children

At Scanton, in Cumberland, Mary Smith, aged 104, who was ſpinning but two hours before ſhe died

13 Mrs. Taſhburgh, ſiſter of Lord Gage

15 Miſs Sarah Henley, ſiſter of Robert Henley Ongley, Eſq; member for Bedfordſhire

At Perth, in Scotland, Capt. Thomas Heathcote, of the Artillery

16 The Rev. Mr. Turner, of Bonnington, in Kent

The Hon. Felton Harvey, uncle to the Earl of Briſtol

19 At Fulham, Lewis Guiguer, Eſq; one of the commiſſioners for the care of ſick and wounded ſeamen

John Harcourt, Eſq; at St. Alban's, poſſeſſed of a large eſtate in South Carolina

20 Rev. John Lowry, of Lewiſham, in Kent

21 Charles Hallet, Eſq; of Hill-ſtreet, aged 78

In a fit of appoplexy, Mr. Vallotton, of Hatton-garden, who had been married that evening to Miſs Ord of Cheſſea

22. The Rt. Hon George Ld. Lyttelton, Baron of Frankley, in Worceſterſhire, and Baronet.—His Lordſhip was born Jan. 17, 1708-9. He married, in 1742, Lucy, daughter of Hugh Forteſcue, of Filleigh, in Devonſhire, Eſq; by whom he had iſſue one ſon Thomas (who now ſucceeds him in title and eſtate), and a daughter named Lucy. Their mother dying in 1746-7, he married a ſecond time, in 1749, Elizabeth, daughter of Field-marſhal Sir Robert Rich, Bart. by whom he had no iſſue. His Lordſhip was one of his Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council, F. R. S. and ſon and heir of Sir Thomas Lyttelton, Bart. He was choſen in ſeveral Parliaments for Oakhampton, in Devon. In 1737 he was appointed Principal Secretary to the Prince of Wales, father of his preſent Majeſty; and, in 1744, conſtituted one of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, which he reſigned in 1754, on being appointed Cofferer to his Majeſty's Houſhold. The ſame year he was made Privy Counſellor; and, in Dec. 1755, having reſigned the office of Cofferer to his Majeſty's Houſhold, he was made Chancellor of the Exchequer; and, in 1757, was created Baron of Frankley. His ſon Thomas, born on Jan. 30, 1743 4, is married to the widow of the late Col. Peach, in the Eaſt Indies; and his daughter Lucy married Arthur, Earl of Angleſey, on May 10, 1767. Lord Lyttelton's diſorder was an inflammation of the bowels, which occaſioned ſo ſudden a death, that an expreſs was ſent to his ſon at Spa, in Germany, for his return. His Lordſhip celebrated the death of his firſt wife in a monody, that will be remembered whilſt conjugal affection, and a taſte for poetry, exiſt in this country.

23 Mr. Webb, of Baſinghall-ſt.

The Hon Thomas Pelham, fourth ſon of Lord Pelham

24. Rev. Mr. Muſgrave, Rector of Knapwell, in Cambridgeſh.

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25 Joseph Wilcox, Esq; of Park-place, St. James's

26 Henry Grey, Esq; of King-street, Bloomsbury

Rev. Mr. Collins, Vicar of Farnham, in Sussex

27 At Peterhouse-lodge, Cambridge, Miss Catharine Law, daughter of the Bp. of Carlisle

28 After a few hours illness, at his apartments in Chelsea-hospital, John Ranby, Esq; Surgeon to that Hospital, Principal Serjeant Surgeon to his Majesty, and Member of the Royal Society.

Dispensations.

August 11. REV. Caleb Hill, to hold Clothall R. with Baldock R. in Herts

Rev. Thomas Harrison, D. D. to hold Casterton R. with Pickworth, together with Market Orton R. all in Rutlandsh.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

July 8 REV. William Williams, to Lanaber R. in Merionethshire

Rev. George Catley, to Warlington V. in Lincolnshire

Rev. Rice Hughes, to Hemel Hempstead V. in Herts

August 2 Rev. John Cooke, to Dinton V. in Bucks

Rev. Jeremiah Davis, to Newton R. in Monmouthsh.

Rev. Nathaniel Clayton, to Puddle trenthryde V. in Dorsetsh.

Rev. Dr. Lamb, of Queen's-college, Oxford, to a Canonry in the Cathedral-Church at Litchfield

Rev. Charles Greene, to the Preb. of Gillingham-minor, in the Cathedral of Sarum

Rev. John Walter, to Swanton V. in Wilts

Rev. A. V. Cuthbert, to be Chaplain to the Garrison at Portsmouth

Rev. Mr. Bromwich, to Dunton R. in Sussex

Rev. John Fairfax Franklin, to Attleburgh R. in Norfolk

Rev. George Wright, to West Tofts R. in Ditto

Rev. Mr. Lloyd, to Docking R. in Do.

Rev. Mr. Rashleigh, to Gedney R. in Lincolnshire

Promotions Military.

July 31 GEneral John Earl Waldegrave, col. of the Coldstream reg. of foot-guards, in the room of Ld. Tyrawley deceased

Lieut. Gen. George Visc. Townsend, Col. of the 2d or Queen's reg. of drag. guards, in the room of Earl Waldegrave

Lieut. Gen. Edw. Hervey, Governor of Portsmouth, in the room of Lord Tyrawley, deceased

Coryndon Carpenter, Esq; Constable of Launceston-castle, in Cornwall

Joseph Collins, Esq; Deputy Judge-Advocate and Commissary of the Musters, in Minorca

Lieut. Byron, of the 2d reg. to be Capt. of a company in the 3d, and to rank as Lieut. Col.

August. 5. 41st reg. foot, or invalds, Major Francis Drake, Captain

58th reg. foot, Robert Clayton Bayley Lieut. Col. George Gledstanes Major, William M'Myne Capt.

Capt. Stephen Kemble, to be Deputy Adjutant General for North America, with the rank of Major in the army

King's reg. of drag. guards, Lieut. John Prince is appointed Capt. Lieut.

Inniskilling reg. of drag. Major Lord Robert Ker to be Lieut. Col.

Ditto, Capt. John Robins, to be Major

3d reg. foot guards, Lieut. Col. Thomas More Molineux, to be Second Major

Ditto, Capt. Sir Philip Hale, Bart. to be Capt. of a company

1st Battalion of the Royal reg. of foot, Lieut. Oliver Nichols to be Capt.

Queen's reg. of foot, Capt. Wm. Gray, to be Capt.

Ditto, Lieut. Barnard Shaw, to be Capt. Lieut.

31st reg. of foot, Lieut. Charles Green, to be Adjutant

36th reg. of foot, Capt. Marlbrough Parsons Stirling (of the 50th reg. of foot) to be Capt. Lieutenant

2d Battalion Royal American reg. foot, Gabriel Christie, Lieut. Col.

69th reg. foot, Gavin Cochrane, Major

Capt. William Dunbar, late of the 44th reg. to be Town-Major of Quebec

James Barbut, Esq; to be Commissary of stores and provisions in West Florida

Second troop of horse guards, Colonel Buckley, to be First Lieut. Col.—Major Egerton, to be Second Lieut. Col.—Major Wasey, to be First Major.—Capt. Timms, to be Second Major—Lieut. Barlow, to be Capt.

Promotions Civil.

WILLIAM Baillie, Esq; a Commissioner of the Stamp duties, in room of John Barnard, Esq; who is to have Mr. Baillie's annual pension of 400l. on the Irish establishment

August 19 Mr. John Stonehouse, Deputy Accountant of the Bank of Eng. is appointed Chief Accountant in the room of Mr. Jacobson who has resigned; and Mr. John Payne is appointed Deputy-Accountant, in the room of Mr. Stonehouse

The Right Honourable Thomas Bacon Pelham, of Stanmer, in Sussex, Surveyor General of the Customs in the Port of London

John Hillersden, Esq; Commissioner of the Salt Duties

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John Hyde, Eſq; of Lincoln's-Inn, one of the Puiſne Judges of the court of Bengal

The Rt. Hon. Sir William Lynch, K. B. was, by his Majeſty's command, ſworn one of his moſt Hon. Privy-council.

John Bell, Eſq; Firſt Commiſſioner for ſick and hurt ſeamen, in the room of Lewis Guiguer, Eſq, deceaſed

Lord William Campbell, Governor of South Carolina

B—NK—PTS.

JOHN Purſer, of the Coal yard, St. Giles's in the fields, brewer

Geo. Riddock and James Dobſon, of Swithin's-lane, London, hatters.

Wm. Brooke, of London, merchant.

Richard Thornhill, London, dealer

Oſwald Edwards, Tothill-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Middleſex, inn-holder.

Hugh Wynne, Aberymryſon, pariſh of Bettws Abergeſey, Denbyſh. corn fact.

Thomas Stanger, Chepſtow, Monmouthſh. ſhipwright.

William Bratt, Birmingham, Warwickſh. dealer and chapman.

John Wood, Dudley hill, Bradford, Yorkſhire, ſhop-keeper.

Thomas Powell, Chriſt church, Middleſex, weaver.

Edward Roberts, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, mariner.

Joſeph Lodge, York, linnen-draper.

Tho. Bayley, Macclesfield, Cheſh. grocer.

Temple Henry Croker, Ightham, Kent; and Thomas Morris, Craven-buildings, Drury-lane, Middleſex, merchants.

John Hitchcock, Red Lion paſſage, St. George the Martyr, dealer in brandies.

John Perks, Briſtol, merchant.

Paul Brideſon, Liverpool, Lancaſh. merch.

William Tewart, Biſhop Wearmouth, Durham, merchant.

Thomas Sears, Horſlydown, pariſh of St. John, Surry, lighterman.

Henry Illies, Hermitage, ſugar-refiner.

Jacob Everitt, Needham Market, Suffolk, ſhop-keeper.

James Tyrrell the younger, Trowbridge, Wiltſhire, clothier.

Ben. Weſthall, of Norwich, beer brewer.

Iſaac Game, of Croſs-lane, St. Mary at Hill, London, fiſhmonger.

Robert Edis, of Oundle, Northamptonſh. ſhop-keeper.

Rob. Lowe, Derby, Derbyſhire, grocer.

Rich. Mainſtone, Golden-lane, London, oil man.

John Boyce, Coningſby, Lincolnſh. mercer.

Harry Lankford, John Robinſon, and William Stafford, all of Macclesfield, Cheſhire, ſilk-throwſters, &c.

Thomas Dobſon, New Windſor, Berkſh. grocer.

John Burton, Back-lane, St. George's, Middleſex, carpenter.

John Thomas, Great Marybone ſtreet, Middleſex, hoſier.

Henry Gardiner, Cecil-ſtreet, St. Martin's in the Fields, dealer and chapman.

John Coſter, the younger, and Mat. Jenkins, Romſey, Southamton, brewers & partn.

Montgomery Crothers, London, ſhipbroker

James Steward, pariſh of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, Middleſex, timber merchant

Mary Bennett, Bromſgrove, Worceſterſh. mercer.

William Keates, of Cheapſide, ſtationer.

Wm. James, Redruth, Cornwall, grocer.

Ebenezer Wightman, Leiceſter, linnen-draper.

Richard Townſend, of Gracechurch ſtreet, ironmonger.

Ed. Parker, Little Hodham, Herts, bays-maker.

Tho. Lewis, younger, Carmarthen, grocer.

Sam. Richardſon, & Jon. Kearſley, Lawrence-lane, warehouſemen, partners.

Walter Humphreys, Crown Court, Old Broad ſtreet, merchant.

James Kingſton, Sandys-ſtreet, St. Botolph, Biſhopſgate, weaver.

William Curtis, otherwiſe Boroughs, of Methwold, Norfolk, dealer and jobber in cattle.

Myles Holm, Norton, Yorkſhire, tanner.

Geo. Withett Wade, Yoxford, in Suffolk, tanner.

James Parker, Rye, Suſſex, mercer, &c.

William Sothall, Newman-ſtreet, Oxford-road, builder.

Joſeph Stallard, Coleman-ſtreet, ſmith, &c.

Solomon Noah, of Cock and Hoop yard, Houndſditch, London, merchant.

Wm. Tetley, King ſtreet, St. James's, taylor.

Geo. Simpſon, Scaleby, Cumberland, factor.

Matthias Leatherbarrow, Liverpool, Lancaſhire, ſlater and plaiſterer.

John Slade, St. Luke's, Chelſea, ſurgeon.

Richard Gamon, of Harpur-ſtreet, Geo. the Martyr, merchant.

Mary Murrell, Gun-ſtreet, the Old Artillery Ground, hot preſſer.

James Nicholſon, New Bond-ſtreet, Middleſex, turner.

Jacob Ergas, Preſcot-ſtreet, Goodman's-fields, merchant.

John Hamblin, Narrow-ſtreet, Limehouſe, carpenter.

Wm. Prince, of Chelſea, ſtarchmaker.

James Copperwaite and Tho. Copperwaite, of Manchester, Manufacturers and Co-partners.

Humphry Fort, of Compton-ſtreet, St. Ann, Weſtminſter, tinplate worker

Richard Gould, of Brownhill, in the pariſh of Allſtonfield, in Stafford, Dealer.

PRICES of STOCKS.

	Aug. 14	Aug. 28.
Bank Stock	143¾	143
India Stock	152¾	151¾
3 per Cent. reduced	87⅛⅛	87⅛⅛
3 per Cent. Conſol.	87⅛	87⅛
Long Ann.	25 2-16	25 1-16

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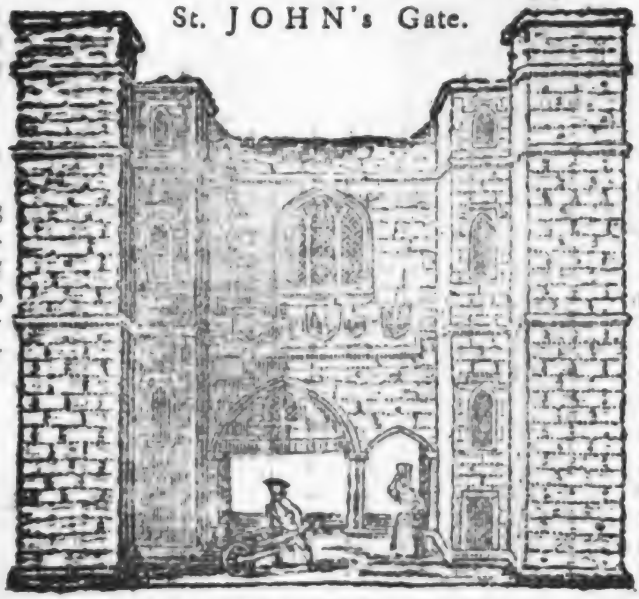
The *Gentleman's Magazine:*

London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Public Ledger
Gazetteer
St James's Chron
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Briſtol 3



York 2 papers
Dublin 2
Newcaſtle 2
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glaſgow
Ipſwich
Norwich
Exeter
Glouceſter
Saliſbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worceſter
Stamford
Nottingham
Cheſter
Mancheſter
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For SEPTEMBER, 1773.

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Liſt of Births, Marriages, Deaths, &c.

Illuſtrated with a Delineation in ſeveral Views of Sharp's Rolling-Carts, in Favour of which Two Acts of Parliament for the Preſervation of the Roads have lately paſſed; alſo, a Repreſentation of the War-Canoe of the New Zealanders, the Bread-Fruit of the Tropical Regions, and an uncommon Coin.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at St. JOHN's GATE.

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AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Sept. 6, to Sept. 12, 1773.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	6	8	3	6	2	10	2	4	3	6
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	7	0	0	0	3	1	2	5	3	11
Surry	6	10	3	6	3	6	2	5	4	4
Hertford	7	10	0	0	3	10	2	5	4	5
Bedford	7	4	4	9	3	10	2	3	4	3
Cambridge	7	3	3	11	0	0	2	2	3	6
Huntingdon	6	10	3	0	4	3	2	2	3	11
Northampton	7	1	4	11	4	7	2	2	4	6
Rutland	7	0	3	0	4	6	0	0	4	6
Leicester	6	11	5	0	4	1	2	2	4	5
Nottingham	6	5	4	0	3	3	2	0	4	6
Derby	6	9	0	0	0	0	2	5	4	6
Stafford	6	7	4	4	4	5	2	4	4	6
Shropshire	6	5	4	4	4	2	2	4	5	4
Hereford	6	0	0	0	4	0	2	6	0	0
Worcester	6	5	4	6	4	4	2	6	4	10
Warwick	7	2	0	0	4	0	2	7	4	11
Gloucester	7	5	0	0	3	10	2	8	5	0
Wiltshire	6	6	0	0	3	7	2	5	4	10
Berks	6	11	4	5	3	6	2	6	4	0
Oxford	7	7	0	0	3	11	2	7	4	7
Bucks	7	4	0	0	4	1	2	6	4	2
COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Eſſex	6	8	2	8	3	5	2	3	3	6
Suffolk	6	10	2	11	3	0	2	0	3	0
Norfolk	6	8	3	4	2	10	2	2	3	0
Lincoln	6	7	3	11	3	7	2	0	3	8
York	6	0	3	5	0	0	2	2	3	9
Durham	6	2	4	0	3	7	2	3	4	2
Northumberland	5	11	4	3	3	4	2	4	4	2
Cumberland	6	9	4	0	3	2	2	2	3	0
Weſtmoreland	7	2	4	0	0	0	2	1	3	9
Lancaſhire	6	11	0	0	3	0	2	3	3	9
Cheſhire	6	9	0	0	4	2	2	1	0	0
Monmouth	6	4	0	0	4	0	2	11	0	0
Somerſet	6	6	4	0	3	11	2	3	4	5
Devon	5	8	0	0	2	7	1	9	0	0
Cornwall	5	5	0	0	3	0	1	6	0	0
Dorſet	6	6	0	0	3	5	2	1	4	8
Hampſhire	6	4	0	0	3	3	2	3	4	8
Suſſex	6	4	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0
Kent	6	7	3	8	3	4	2	3	3	8
WALES.										
North Wales	6	7	4	9	3	9	1	9	0	0
South Wales	5	9	5	11	3	1	1	8	0	0

A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for OCTOBER, 1772.

Oct. 1772	Wind.		Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	W S W	little	29 7½	58	a very bright, fine warm day
2	S W	little	29 7½	60	wet morning, fair afternoon
3	Ditto		29 6½	60	fair morning, wet afternoon
4	N N E	little	29 6½	57	heavy fog all the morning, wet afternoon
5	Ditto		29 7½	57	foggy morning, bright fine day
6	S W	ſtrong	29 8½	58	bright early, a very wet day
7	Variable	little	29 7	59	an exceeding wet day
8	S S W	ditto	29 8	54	foggy all night, and morning till 9, very fine day
9	Ditto		29 8½	55	Ditto
10	Ditto		29 9½	57	Ditto
11	Ditto	freſh	29 9½	57	very bright warm day, cloudy moiſt evening
12	S	ditto	29 7½	60	an exceeding wet day, fine evening
13	S S W	little	29 7½	55	bright morning, ſmart hail and rain in the aftern.
14	S W	freſh	29 5½	52	ditto, fair day
15	Ditto		29 8½	56	Ditto
16	S S W	little	29 9½	56	an exceeding bright, warm day
17	Ditto	little	29 8	56	very foggy till 9, cloudy mid day
18	Ditto		30	56	grey morning, an exceeding bright warm day
19	E	freſh	30	55	very foggy till 10, a fine bright warm day
20	N E	little	29 9½	57	ditto till 11, cloudy day
21	N	ditto	29 8½	55	ſoft grey morning, fine bright afternoon
22	Ditto		29 7½	53	thick fog till 10, fine bright day
23	Ditto		29 7½	53	cloudy day, miſling evening
24	S	little	29 6	56	cloudy morning, bright afternoon, wet evening
25	S S W	freſh	29 1½	53	bright in general, ſome heavy ſhowers at times
26	W	ditto	29 2	53	many flying black clouds, but a fair day
27	Ditto		29 3½	53	bright morning, wet afternoon
28	N E	little	29 3	53	chiefly cloudy, ſome ſun and rain at intervals
29	S W	ſtormy	29 3½	57	a great deal of violent rain
30	Ditto	ſtrong	29 3½	59	many flying clouds, but no rain
31	Ditto	freſh	29 4	60	fair morning, wet afternoon

Bill of Mortality from Aug. 28, to Sept. 25, 1773.

Christened.			Buried.			Between					
Males	648	1251	Males	667	1344	2 and 5	88	50 and 60	130		
Females	603		Females	691		5 and 10	46	60 and 70	99		
Whereof have died under two years old 456						10 and 20	32	70 and 80	67		
Peck Loaf 2s. 10d.						20 and 30	121	80 and 90	29		
						30 and 40	346	90 and 100	3		
						40 and 50	137				

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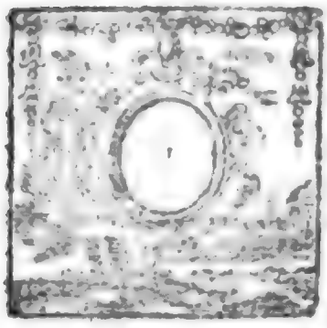
THE
Gentleman's Magazine;
For SEPTEMBER, 1773.

ERRATUM.

In our Parliamentary Debates for laſt month, p. 363, line 8 from the bottom, for Sir *W. D lton* read the Honourable *Thomas Fitzmaurice*.

Debate on Lord North's propoſitions for the relief of the Eaſt India Company, continued from p. 368. and concluded.

Governor J hnſt-ne.



ROSE, Sir, entirely to coincide with the noble Ld.'s motions, though I differ from him in opinion concerning the territorial acquiſitions in India. A late Chancellor, I remember, who did honour to the poſt he occupied, declared himſelf in favour of the Company's *excluſive right* of territory.—However, this is not the place for ſuch points to be determined; as truſtees for the public, we are parties concerned, and cannot decide in the public's favour againſt the Company. Weſtminſter-hall is the place for ſuch deciſions.

One thing, Sir, I muſt beg leave to mention. There was a propoſal relative to encreaſing the dividend, before a participation of profits between Government and the Company ſhould take place. The Chairman, at a general court, I remember, was aſked, Whether he thought that propoſal would be agreed to? His anſwer was, That he had reaſons to think it would meet with no oppoſition. He was aſked by many, and myſelf in particular, Whether he ſpoke this from authority, or his own conjecture? He replied, From more than conjecture. Now, Sir, the effect ſuch a declaration muſt have upon the ſtock, is too notorious to need recital. What, therefore, I have to ſay is, that, if the Chairman made the declaration from authority, the noble Lord who made the motion has been a little inconſiſtent; but, if the Chairman made the declaration without authority, he is, to the laſt degree, *criminal*, as ſuch proceeding is ſporting with proprietors who are already in too deplorable a ſituation, not richly to deſerve the interpoſition of Parliament in their favour.

Sir *George C-lebr-ke.*] As the Honourable Gentleman has thought proper to allude in a particular manner to my conduct at a late general court, if the Houſe chuſes it, I am ready to relate the converſation which paſſed in ſeveral interviews with the noble Lord; though I had much rather be excuſed. [Here the Houſe preſſed him to proceed, and he related ſome private *confidential* converſation, and then concluded thus] From theſe expreſſions of the noble Lord, I did, I confeſs, underſtand, that he avowed the propoſal relative to an increaſe of dividend *previous* to the participation taking place, and as ſuch I ventured the declaration when called upon in a general court.

Lord *N rth.*] What the Honourable Gentleman over the way (Governor J hnſt-ne) has let fall, I confeſs, ſurprizes me. In all the interviews I ever had with the Honourable Gentleman (Sir G. C-lebr-ke) in his official capacity as Chairman of the Company, I was always careful not to be miſtaken: I always cautioned him againſt all thoughts about increaſing the dividend above *ſix per cent.* and I repeatedly told him, that whatever paſſed in converſation I expected to be *buried in oblivion*, and that it might never be quoted as authorizing him to take a ſingle ſtep.

His Lordſhip concluded with anſwering that part of Gov. Johnſtone's ſpeech relative to the right the public claim to the territorial revenue. He ſaid, that he was not unacquainted with the ſentiments of thoſe able lawyers in reſpect to that claim; that what they

princi-

principally contended for was, that the Company had an exclusive right to the Dewannee, which was a kind of present; but that it was impossible they could maintain that they had a right to any accession made by conquest; that such an idea was both unconstitutional and absurd, and equally contradictory and illegal.

Sir *G. C-lebr-ke.*] In justification of myself, I must be permitted to say, that I am incapable of repeating a private conversation to any man's disadvantage. I will not affirm, that there are expressions in any of the letters which might lead me to conclude that the noble Lord would accede to the proposal of an increase of dividend, but I thought some of his verbal expressions authorized me to say what I did at the general court.

[Here the debate concluded, and the resolutions stood as at the end of Lord North's first speech, for report.

Tuesday, March 23.

The affairs of the East-India Company were resumed, when, in consequence of the former resolutions, that the necessary regulations be adopted, to prevent the Company's experiencing the like exigencies in future, the following resolutions were proposed:

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the East-India Company be restrained from dividing more than six per cent. on their capital, till the sum of 1,400,000l. proposed to be lent to them by Parliament, be repaid.

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, That the East-India Company be restrained from dividing more than seven per cent. from the latter period till their bond-debts be reduced to 1,500,000l. and no more than eight per cent. before the participation of profits between the public and the Company should take place."

Lord North supported the above resolutions by several forcible arguments; such as the undoubted right every creditor, who parted with his money, had to exact certain conditions, and stipulate certain agreements, previous to his acquiescence in the request solicited. With respect to the restriction of the dividend to *six per cent.* it was founded, he said, upon the state of the Company's situation, which was such as to render a thought about permitting them to declare a larger dividend preposterous. His Lordship took notice, that the persons concerned in keeping the Company's accounts, were such expert arithmeticians, that they were acquainted with the two-fold method of cyphering, in consequence of which, his Lordship added, it was apparent that there was *such* a thing as a two-fold method of stating accounts; but that, stated in real conformity to the Company's situation, a dividend of six per cent. would be found to be the largest moiety in the power of the Company to afford, with justice to the public, and the welfare of the proprietary.—With respect to the second proposition of allowing the dividend to be encreased to *seven per cent.* after the money borrowed of the Company should be paid off, the very prospect of this encrease of dividend, his Lordship said, would operate with the Company, and expedite their endeavours to discharge the debt incurred. The prospect of an increase of *eight per cent.* would, his Lordship observed, also produce a similar effect.

His Lordship next proceeded to state from whence the resources were to flow for the discharge of the debt due to the public, and the reduction of the Company's bond-debt, which, he seemed to hint, was much beyond what the Company was authorized to borrow; these, he said, must arise from the territorial revenues of Bengal. And his Lordship further intimated, that, when the repayment of the loan advanced by the public, and the reduction of the Company's bond-debt to 1,500,000l. were effected, perhaps the Treasury might contribute a moiety of its share of the participation to re-establish the affairs of the Company, in a manner most for the honour of the nation, the interest of the proprietary, the benefit of commerce, and the security of public credit; but his Lordship also intimated, that, *perhaps*, Parliament might think proper, hereafter, to agitate the question about the right to the territorial possessions in India, whether it was vested in the State or the Company.

His Lordship having concluded, Mr. *S-ll-v-n* arose, and in behalf of the Company advanced the following assertions:

He said, that the representation made by the Secret and Select Committees of the state of the Company's affairs, was, in several respects, erroneous: in particular, that the Secret Committee, in the report they had made, had given

no

no credit at all for the fortifications, warehouſes, &c. of the Company in India; yet that they ought to be eſtimated at ſomething, and that, a fair appraiſement being made of their value, it would appear, that the Company, as to its finances, was by no means in the reduced ſtate deſcribed; nay, ſaid Mr. *S ll-v-n*, all things conſidered, and a proper balance of profit and loſs being ſtruck, the Company is at this time rather in a flouriſhing ſituation. He, therefore, contended, that a limitation of the Company's dividend to *ſix per cent.* was a meaſure highly injurious to its real intereſt. Mr. S. ſtated the Company's affairs at different periods ſince the year 1762, and concluded by arguing for a dividend of *eight per cent.* which he ſaid the finances of the Company might well afford.

Governor *J bnſt-ne* next aroſe, and ſaid, That, from what fell from the noble Lord, he perceived that there were two ways of ſtating arguments as well as accounts; that, though he might join the noble Lord in the neceſſity of reſtraining the dividend, yet he differed in the ſum to which that dividend was deſigned to be limited; that, reſpecting the Treaſury's hereafter renouncing its ſhare of the participation, in order to expedite and effectuate the Company's re-eſtabliſhment, tho' he was inclined to give as much credit as any man to what the noble Lord on every other occaſion ſaid, yet, in this particular, he could not help thinking but that the aſſertion ſtood in need of ſome farther proof. The Governor added, that he was clear in one thing, that the Company had not exceeded the right inveſted in them by LAW in borrowing the ſum they had; that, it was true, ſuch an aſſertion had been advanced, and terrific threats had been denounced, in conſequence of the Company's ſuppoſed delinquency in this reſpect, but that he was ſure Parliament never ſeriouſly intended to put its threats in execution by farther agitating that point; that, if Parliament did ſo mean, the Company was ready and willing to meet Parliament upon that ground. The Governor concluded by expreſſing his wiſh, that a ſtep of ſuch importance to ſo immenſe a body of people, might not be haſtily agitated, or too precipitately determined; he, therefore, moved for poſtponing the conſideration of the noble Lord's reſolutions to a future day.

Mr. *D mpſt-r* warmly recommended the ſame meaſure, as it could have, he ſaid, no influence upon the riſe or fall of India ſtock; the nob'e Lord having ſo frequently declared his opinion reſpecting the dividend, as to render it no longer a matter of doubt to which ſide of the queſtion his Lordſhip was inclined to lean: but, he ſaid, that, as the Proprietary had agreed to treat with Adminiſtration upon a ſuppoſition that the allowance of a dividend of *eight per cent.* would meet with its ſupport, to refuſe a requeſt of the kind was to lend the aid of Government to deceive a ſet of men who had already been but too much and too frequently impoſed upon. Mr. D mpſt-r further ſaid, that the intimation of the concurrence of Adminiſtration reſpecting an allowance of the dividend now ſolicited, was given the Proprietary from their own Chair. He then concluded with beſeeching the noble Lord to delay the final conſideration of the matter to a future day.

Lord *J-hn C-v-end-ſh* then aroſe. He ſaid, that Adminiſtration had lately ſhewn a ſtrange propenſity to interfere in every ſpecies of the executive power: that ſuch a procedure as the preſent was a dangerous precedent; for, with reſpect to declaring what dividend the Company ſhould or ſhould not make, it was, to all intents and purpoſes, to wreſt the power of declaring a dividend out of the hands of the Directors, wherein it was by charter lodged, and to veſt that right, where neither the Company's charter, nor the cuſtom obſerved with reſpect to trading companies, authorized it to be veſted, in *Parliament*. His Lordſhip was, therefore, againſt reſtraining the dividend as a ſtep that favoured much of too great an aſſumption of the executive power; but his Lordſhip ſtrenuouſly urged the neceſſity of a Parliamentary enquiry into the affairs of the Company, and concluded by recommending the execution of ſtrict and impartial juſtice upon delinquents, how dignified ſoever.

Mr. *J-nk-nſ-n* obſerved, that what had been advanced by a Member, (Mr. S—ll—n) reſpecting the value of thoſe fortifications, warehouſes, &c. belonging to the Company in India, was extremely fallacious; that, it was true, the Secret Committee, in their report, had eſtimated them at no certain ſum; but that this, ſo far from being an omiſſion, was perfectly conformable

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formable to juſtice; for the fortifications, warehouſes, &c. the property of the Company in India, ſuppoſing them of immenſe value *there*, could not fairly be eſtimated as of any value *here*; they were ſubject to caſualties; a thouſand accidents might intervene, granting the Company diſpoſed even to convert them into caſh.

The poſtponing the propoſed reſolutions for even a few days, could anſwer no end; for a reſtriction of the Company's dividend to *ſix per cent.* was either a proper or an improper meaſure. If it was an improper meaſure, the ſooner it was diſcuſſed and laid aſide, the better; if, on the contrary, it was a proper meaſure, why poſtpone it? He concluded, that he believed the propriety of the reſtriction of the dividend to *ſix per cent.* was univerſally allowed by the Houſe, as ſcarcely a ſingle argument had been advanced againſt it.

Mr. *Edmund Burke* next aroſe, and begged the Chairman (Mr. Bacon) to read the reſolutions; which being complied with, he deſired that they might be put and debated *ſeparately*, and that only the firſt relative to the "reſtriction of the Company's dividend to *ſix per cent.*" might then be agitated. Lord North conſented; and, the firſt being read, Mr. Burke ſtated the propoſitions he meant to prove, the moſt material of which were the following:

1. That the Eaſt-India Company were not before the Houſe.

2. That, if ever they were before the Houſe, they had been brought there by *force*, *fraud*, and *menaces*.

3. That the treaty between the Government and the Company was, on the ſide of the Government, iniquitous in every part.

4. That, with reſpect to the territorial acquiſitions, not one lawyer, with a "rag of a gown upon his back, or a wig with one tie," had given it as his opinion, that the right to theſe poſſeſſions was veſted in the Crown, and not in the Company.

5. That the *French* Eaſt-India Company, under a deſpotic government, was in a better ſituation than the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company, under a government which pretended to liberty.

6. That, in reſpect to the mode of conducting itſelf, the French government was *angelic*, compared with the Engliſh.

7. That the very vote, then about to paſs, was ſuch an infringement upon charter rights, as the ſpirit of Engliſhmen ought not to brook; and ſuch a violation of the conſtitution, as might indeed be paralleled, but could not be exceeded, in the annals of any country, how deſpotic ſoever.

To prove the firſt propoſition, Mr. Burke argued, That the act of the Company was contained in the *whole* of the propoſals laid before the Houſe; that the Houſe was to treat with the Company in its corporate capacity, and to accept or reject the whole of its acts; that to accept of part of the Company's propoſals, reject the reſt, and ingraft new propoſals of its own upon thoſe offered by the Company, was to drop the idea of a treaty between Parliament and a corporate body, and to deſtroy the charter rights of the Company.

To prove the ſecond propoſition, Mr. Burke ſaid, that "a ſhrill voice" (ſuppoſed to be the late Mr. Beckford's) came from that ſide of the Houſe, to the following purport,—"Look to the Eaſt!" that the bait which tempted the Adminiſtration of that time was *thirteen millions* of ſpecie: that to the populace without doors was held out the allurement of "no additional tax upon porter;" to the landed gentlemen within was propoſed that tempting circumſtance of "no land tax." Thus allured by the proſpect of the thirteen millions, Adminiſtration *forced* the Company to open a treaty; and, to expedite the propoſals on the Company's ſide, *menaces* were then, as now, thrown out; and the threats to deprive the Company of its territorial acquiſitions, had ſo far the effects intended, that Adminiſtration raiſed their demands, in proportion to the alacrity ſhewn by the Company to enter into treaty. The *fraud* on the part of Adminiſtration lay in exacting from the Company an annual payment of 400,000l. at a time when the Company was actually involved, and incapable of paying 40,000l. a year. So that this treaty was begun by *force*, carried on by *fraud*, and concluded by the means of *deſpotic menaces*.

To prove the third propoſition, Mr. Burke contended thus: The pretext for interfering in the Company's affairs was in 1767 the ſame as in 1773; miſmanagements, corruption, frauds, and peculations of every kind, were ſaid to have been committed by the Company's ſervants both at home and abroad.

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abroad. Have theſe evils been rectified? Not one ſingle ſuſpected perſon hath been examined. On the contrary, if the evils complained of did really exiſt,—if the whole of the management of the Company's affairs was one ſcene of bloodſhed, rapine, violence, and perfidy abroad,—of corruption, ſtock jobbing, trick, villainy, and artifice at home,—you, Miniſters, at the ſame time that you held out this as a reaſon for entering at all into an examination of the Company's affairs,—you, I ſay, ſanctified theſe crimes, and granted a *royal permit* for the Company's ſervants to practiſe them in future, for the valuable conſideration of 400,000l.

What is now advanced will hold with reſpect to the Company's *territorial acquiſitions*: the lawyers equivocated when the queſtion was agitated: one ſaid, "the Company's territorial poſſeſſions were held by grant under office, and not by conqueſt;" another ſaid, "that the Crown, tho' it could not claim them by a legal right, yet ought, *per fas aut nefas*, to enjoy them." But the Company's poſſeſſions were NOT gained by conqueſt, and, therefore, the Crown can have no right to them; or, granting them to be all gained by conqueſt, even then the Crown has no right to them; no lawyer hath ventured poſitively to aſſert ſuch a claim.

Reſpecting the *French* Eaſt-India Company, Mr. *B-rke* ſaid, that, when they were in a deplorable ſituation, the King took their *debts* upon himſelf, and has ſince punctually diſcharged them; that in the worſt of times he had permitted them to divide *five per cent.* and that he and his miniſters had acted, compared with our King and his miniſters, with reſpect to their Eaſt-India Company, like *angels*; and that the French Eaſt-India Company had flouriſhed more in a land of deſpotiſm, than the Engliſh Eaſt India Company ever had done in a land of boaſted liberty: but our liberty conſiſted in boaſting only, and was imaginary. In proof of which he referred to his ſeventh propoſition; "for what, ſays he, are you now about to do? Are you not going to invade the rights of the Company as inveſted in them by charter? Have you ſuch an authority by the conſtitution? No. Are you not going to aſſume it? Yes. Are you not, as my noble friend [Lord J. C-v-nd-ſh] has obſerved, going to ſeize the *executive* power, and illegally to deprive the Directors of the Company of their rights? For to them, and not to you, the declaration of a dividend appertains."

Mr. B-rke having concluded, Sir *Fl-tch-r N-rt-n* ſaid, That, in vindication of a profeſſion, in the purſuit of which he had ſpent the greateſt part of his life, he could not help attempting to correct the miſtakes of the Honourable Gentleman, by informing him, that, ſo far from no lawyer having openly declared in *favour* of the Crown's right to the Eaſt India Company's territorial poſſeſſions, no leſs than *three* reſpectable characters had given their opinions expreſsly on that ſide of the queſtion. Sir Fl-tch-r then read a copy of thoſe gentlemen's opinions, the purport of which was, that "his Majeſty had an undoubted right to all thoſe territorial poſſeſſions in India which the Company had acquired by conqueſt." This, continued Sir Fl-tch-r, I thought proper to produce, in contradiction to what the Honourable Gentleman advanced; and it may ſerve to convince him, that men who have *whole* gowns, inſtead of *rags* of one, upon their backs, have avowed ſentiments which the Honourable Gentleman was pleaſed to ſay no lawyer ever yet avowed. Reſpecting the opinion I formerly gave upon the ſubject, being, ſaid Sir Fl-tch-r, not then in office, it may be ſuppoſed a tranſcript of my real ſentiments. What my ſentiments on this head now are will appear more fully when this matter comes before the Houſe; and I wiſh it to be diſcuſſed in a fair, candid, and open manner; when I ſhall diſcharge the duty I owe to my country, as a Senator, as a Man, and, I hope, a ſound Lawyer.

Colonel *B-rre* next aroſe; the Houſe was all attention; and the Colonel thus broke ſilence. He ſaid, with a ſmile, that his ingenious friend [Mr. B-rke] had been ſo rapid in his flight, that it was ſcarcely poſſible for a common obſerver to follow him with the eye. He entered into a juſtification of the treaty made in 1767 with the Eaſt India Company. He ſaid, that the Adminiſtration of that time meant every thing for the benefit of the Company, and the intereſt of the nation; but that they had been interrupted in their purſuit by little factions, fomented even by their friends as well as enemies,

mies. 'Tis true, said Colonel B-rre, my good friend behind [Mr. B-rke] has often given us a basting for that negociation; but I am conscious we deserve it not. The Colonel took occasion to mention the late Mr. Beckford, who had been alluded to by Mr. B-rke; he was, said the Colonel, a man who always meant well, tho' he sometimes took wrong methods to obtain his ends. With respect to what Mr. Burke had let fall concerning a great Lawyer's having asserted, that the Crown should seize upon the territorial possessions of the East-India Company, "*per fas aut nefas*," I declare, said Colonel B rre, I do well remember the opinion Lord Chief Justice De Grey gave, and I am certain, that such an expression never dropped from his lips. 'Tis true, indeed, continued the Colonel, that the various and contradictory opinions given by various Lawyers upon the subject, have confounded me; I profess I never could understand them; though I dare say they meant it not, yet so far from convincing, they have always puzzled and misled me, which has occasioned me frequently to declare, that we were *outflanked* by the law. The Colonel then shewed the vastness of the object before the house; and, from its consequential nature, he argued for the necessity of going to the bottom of the inquiry; of punishing, if punishment was necessary; and of applauding, where merit claimed such applause.

The Colonel next said, that the movement of administration had been too slow; but, added the Colonel, "better late than never;" for had the minister longer delayed an inquiry into the East-India Company's affairs, he would have deserved *impeachment*.—I love you not, (said the Colonel, addressing himself to the ministry, with the honest bluntness of a Bellisarius), I love you not; but in this business, while you conduct yourselves with propriety, I will go with you hand in hand: but seek not power in your researches; aim not at a distribution of offices; you have already enough at your disposal; permit me to say that you have too much to answer any good purpose; by which means you carry all before you. We only, continued the Colonel, come here to know the hour when you order your carriages to be ready. Opposition is dead, [here the Colonel folded his arms, and reclined his head] opposition is dead, and I am left chief mourner o'er her bier; but let not this, I constrain you, be a motive for your grasping at more power; have no cousins, no younger brothers, no servile dependants, to quarter upon the Company.

The Colonel then concluded, by recommending perseverance; and said, he hoped now nothing would draw aside the attention of Administration. The affairs of the Company ought, he said, to be finished this session, even if the House sat until August; before another session was, some other calamity might engage the attention of the House, and if that should be the case, the time would be too nearly approached when the private interest of each member would preponderate. I advise you, therefore, concluded the Colonel, for the sake of your credit with the *King*, (for, God knows, you have *none* with the people); but, for the sake of your credit with the *King*, I advise you to acquit yourselves like men in this undertaking; it is an arduous one, and therefore the greater glory will redound to you:——the East-India Company, if you prove true to its interest, will prove an ornamental chain, or, on the contrary, a *mill-stone*, about your necks, that will plunge you into an abyss of infamy and disgrace, notwithstanding every support a *King* can give, and every effort Majesty may make to save you from destruction.

Lord *N-rth* arose, and seemed to acquiesce in the wholesomeness of the advice; but his Lordship said, that, after the next report was made, he hoped they should be enabled to proceed with greater rapidity.

Mr. *C-wcay* spoke next, but directed his address chiefly to Mr. B-rke, whom he said he should censure for preferring the French to the English government, did not the adage hold good, "that there was no disputing about *taste*."

Governor *J-hnstone* still pressed the postponing of the business, and intimated, that, if the noble Lord's resolutions should pass, he was afraid the Company might be tempted to petition the House for leave to *withdraw* their proposals. Mr. *D-mpst-r* again arose; but the House being clamorous for the question, he sat down, saying, that, since he could not be heard, it was a comfort to him that he had at least *endeavoured* to do his duty. The question then being called for, it was put, and carried without a division.

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EPITOME *of Capt.* Wallis's *Voyage round the World.*

THE Dolphin, ſoon after her arrival in the Downs, was ordered to be fitted out as before, and the command given to Captain Wallis. The Swallow ſloop, mounting 14 guns, was commiſſioned to attend her, and the command given to Captain Carteret. Among the ſtores taken on board by Capt. Wallis for this new voyage, were a bale of cork-jackets (an article that was found of infinite uſe in the former voyage), and 3000lb. of portable ſoup: the ſurgeon, alſo, purchaſed an extraordinary quantity of medicinal drugs, and the ſhips were crowded with proviſions for the crews, and goods of various kinds for preſents to the Indians.

On the 22d of Auguſt, 1766, they ſailed from Plymouth Sound, accompanied by the Prince Frederic ſtore-ſhip, but ſoon found that the Swallow was a very indifferent ſailor.

On the 7th of September they anchored in Madeira road; and, having taken in what wine and freſh proviſions and water were thought neceſſary, they ſailed again on the 12th, and continued their voyage. On the 16th, as they were ſailing at a great rate, with the wind at Eaſt, it ſuddenly died away, and left the ſhips for ſome time without motion. They were then off Palma, in latitude 28° 40′ N.

In the night between the 21ſt and 22d the Swallow was miſſing, and it was the 24th before ſhe again joined company.

They now ſailed together till they reached Port Praya, where they anchored, as the Dolphin had done before when commanded by Commodore Byron. It happened to be the ſickly ſeaſon; and, beſides the ordinary epidemics, the ſmall pox raged to a violent degree, and was very fatal. They obtained leave, however, to take in water, and they purchaſed ſome freſh proviſions, and laid in a ſtock of purſlain, which ſerved them for greens a whole week. They alſo caught fiſh in abundance. And on the 28th they weighed, and purſued their voyage.

Nothing remarkable happened till the 20th of October, when, all the butter and cheeſe being expended, the Captain ordered the crews to be ſerved with oil, and once a fortnight to have muſtard and vinegar given them during the remainder of the voyage, by which precaution the fatal effects of the ſcurvy were in a great meaſure prevented.

On the 27th the Prince Frederic made ſignals of diſtreſs. She had ſprung a leak under the larboard cheek. The men were worn down with fatigue in pumping; their proviſions were bad; they had nothing on board but water to drink; and they were, beſides, ſickly, and unable to proceed without aſſiſtance. The Captain ſent a carpenter on board, and ſix ſtout men. With the help of theſe the Prince Frederic continued to keep company till the 11th of November, when ſhe again made ſignals of diſtreſs; and, it being moderate weather, the Dolphin and Swallow eaſed her of part of her ſtores, relieved the men who had been ſent on board before, and endeavoured, but in vain, to ſtop the leak.

On the 29th of October, in the night, they obſerved a globe of fire to the north-eaſt, which flew off in a direct line to the ſouth-weſt, and in its paſſage illuminated the decks as if it had been noon-day.

From this time till the 16th of December they continued their courſe, when, entering the Sreights' mouth, they all came to an anchor in a bay a little to the ſouthward of Cape Virgin Mary, where they were immediately accoſted by a whole troop of Patagonians, who made ſigns for them to come on ſhore.

The Captain, having made previous diſpoſitions for the ſecurity of his men in caſe of an attack, manned all the boats belonging to the three ſhips, and with a party of marines landed on the beach where thoſe giants had aſſembled.

The commanders of the three ſhips, and moſt of their officers, were of this party. On their leaping a ſhore, the Indians ſeemed to welcome them; and, being by ſigns deſired to retreat, they all fell back, and made room for the marines to form. When they were drawn up, Capt. Wallis advanced, and by ſigns directed the Indians to ſeat themſelves in a ſemicircle, which they readily underſtood and obeyed. He then diſtributed among them knives, ſciſſars, buttons, beads, combs, and particularly ribbonds, with which he complimented the women, who received them with a mixture of pleaſure and reſpect. He then gave them to underſtand, that he had ſtill more valuable articles to beſtow, and ſhewed them axes and bill-hooks; but, at the ſame time, pointed to ſome guanicoes and

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and oſtriches, intimating that he expected ſome of thoſe in return: but they either did not, or would not, underſtand him; ſo that no traffic took place.

The whole company that were aſſembled on this occaſion had each a horſe with a ſaddle and bridle. The ſaddle had a ſort of ſtirrups, and the bridle was made of thongs of leather very well put together for the purpoſe of guiding the horſes. The women, as well as the men, rode aſtride. The men, in general, wore each a wooden ſpur; but one of them had a large pair of Spaniſh ſpurs, braſs ſtirrups, and a Spaniſh ſcymetar. Their horſes were nimble and ſpirited, but ſmall in proportion to their riders, ſeemingly not above 14 hands high. Their dogs were of the Spaniſh breed.

The Captain, having purpoſely provided himſelf with meaſuring rods, found that the talleſt man among them meaſured only ſix feet ſeven inches high: ſeveral were within an inch or two as tall; but the ordinary ſize was from five feet ten inches to ſix feet.

It is pity that none of our voyagers thought of meaſuring the whole ſize of one of thoſe gigantic men. They tell us, indeed, that they are well made, that they are proportionably large, and that they are robuſt and boney; but they give us no criterion to judge of their bulk, nor one inſtance of their extraordinary ſtrength. As they are repreſented not only peaceable, but remarkably tractable, ſome trials might have been made of the weight they could have lifted, and how much they could exceed in that reſpect the ſtrongeſt man in the ſhips. This, in a great meaſure, would have determined the point, which is yet left doubtful by the different relations that are given by the different voyagers who have ſeen theſe people, no two of them agreeing in the ſame deſcription.

All agree, however, that their hair is black, and harſh like briſtles; that they are of a dark-copper colour, and that their features are rather handſome than ugly; that they cloath themſelves decently with the ſkins of guaricoes; that they paint themſelves variouſly; and there is reaſon to ſuſpect, that by that variety they diſtinguiſh their tribes. Thoſe ſeen by Commodore Byron were painted round both eyes, no two of them alike; thoſe ſeen by Capt. Wallis had only a red circle round the left eye; and thoſe ſeen by Bougainville had no circle round the eyes, but had their cheeks painted red. This may account for the different reports of voyagers concerning their ſtature: it is not impoſſible, nay, it is very probable, that they may vary in this particular, according to their tribes; as is ſeen in the Highlands of Scotland, where one clan of the Campbells is remarkably tall, and another of the Fraſers remarkably ſhort. Were it not for ſome ſuch natural diſcrimination, there could not be ſo wide a difference in the deſcriptions of gentlemen, who, having no ends to ſerve either in falſifying one another's reports, or in impoſing upon the public, can not be ſuppoſed to miſtake wilfully.

But to return: — One remarkable obſervation made by our voyagers muſt not be omitted; and that is, that, tho' our people could diſtinguiſh but one word of *their* language, which the Engliſh pronounce *Chewow*, and the French *Shawa*, yet the Patagonians could repeat whole ſentences after our men more diſtinctly than almoſt any European foreigner of what nation ſoever. This appears the more ſingular, as, among the iſlanders between the Tropics, it was hardly poſſible to make them articulate any of our words. Sydney Parkinſon, in a ſpecimen he has given us, ſays, that, tho' the Engliſh remained at Otahitee three months, the neareſt the natives could approach the ſound of *Cooke* was *Toote*; *Banks*, *Opane*; *Solander*, *Tolano*; *Gore*, *Toowara*; *Monkhouſe*, *Mata*; and ſo of the reſt: whereas the Patagonians preſently got by heart this ſentence of invitation, *Come a-ſhore, Engliſhmen!* which they ſhewed they well underſtood, by repeating it afterwards whenever the ſhips came ſo near the ſhore as to be within call.

Another very remarkable particular is, that they had none of the characters of a ferocious people; there was no offenſive weapon among them, except the ſcymetar already mentioned. The men, indeed, had a kind of ſling, which they uſe in hunting, conſiſting of two round ſtones of about a pound weight each, connected together by a thong. Theſe ſtones were faſtened to the extremities of the thong; and, when they throw them, they hold one ſtone in the hand, and ſwung the other about the head. "*They are ſo expert in the management of this double-headed ſhot*, (ſays the Writer of the Voyage) *that they will hit a mark* NOT BIGGER THAN A SHILLING *with*

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with BOTH THESE STONES, *at the diſtance of fifteen yards*;" but their method of availing themſelves of their dexterity againſt the guanicoe and oſtrich is, to fling the ſtones ſo as to entangle their legs, by which means they are retarded in their flight, and eaſily overtaken. Bougainville ſpeaks of theſe ſlings as common among other Indian nations in South America; but we do not remember to have ſeen this aſſertion confirmed by any other voyager.

Theſe people certainly dreſs differently as well as paint differently; for the dreſs deſcribed by Bougainville is very unlike the dreſs of thoſe ſeen by the Engliſh voyagers.

Capt. Wallis invited ſome of them on board his ſhip: but, among all the wonders that were ſhewn them, none ſeemed to attract their notice ſo much as the looking-glaſſes: they looked in the glaſſes and at each other; they laughed and gazed, and gazed again and laughed; in ſhort, there was no end to their merriment, when in poſſeſſion of this article of curioſity. They eat whatever was given them, but would drink nothing but water. In this they differ from all the tribes of Indians in *North* America, who are immoderately fond of ſpirituous liquors. They admired the European ſheep, hogs, and poultry; but did not ſeem over-deſirous of any thing they ſaw, except cloaths. When the marines were exerciſed to entertain them, they appeared diſconcerted; an old man among them made ſigns, by ſtriking his breaſt, and tumbling down and lying as if he had been dead upon deck, that he knew the effect of their guns; and none of them ſeemed eaſy till the firing was over. When the Captain had ſatisfied his own curioſity, and, as he imagined, theirs, he gave them to underſtand that he was going to ſail, and that they muſt depart, which they were very unwilling to do. However, having given each of them a canvas bag, with ſome needles ready threaded, a knife, a pair of ſciſſars, a few beads, a comb, and a looking-glaſs, he diſmiſſed them, with great reluctance on their part, particularly on that of the old man's, who by very ſignificant ſigns expreſſed his deſire to ſtay till ſun-ſet.

About noon they weighed anchor, and purſued their paſſage through the Streights. All this day the Indians kept in ſight, and diverted the voyagers with chaſing guanicoes on the hills; but, being eagerly purſued by the huntſmen, theſe creatures did not long remain in view.

Next day, being over-againſt the ſpot where Commodore Byron held the converſation with the tall men, Capt. Wallis ordered the boats of the Swallow and ſtore-ſhip to ſtand in for the ſhore: they did ſo, and lay upon their oars, when many of thoſe whom they had ſeen the day before came up, and with voices united made the rocks ring with—*Engliſhmen, come on ſhore!* but, as no new objects preſented themſelves, the officers in the boats threw ſome trinkets among them, and departed. Thoſe who had been on board before, as well as many others, begged hard to be taken on board, but in vain.

On the 25th, being Chriſtmas-day, the ſhips anchored under Elizabeth's Iſland, where the ſurgeon and ſome men landed, and brought great quantities of celery on board, which, being boiled with wheat and portable ſoup, made a wholeſome breakfaſt for the crews as long as it laſted.

On the 26th they anchored in Port Famine, of which Commodore Byron has given a very flattering deſcription. Here they landed and pitched their tents, put their ſick on ſhore, and erected a forge to repair the iron-work of the ſhips; ſet the coopers to work to ſeaſon and fit up the empty caſks; and ordered a mate and ten men to waſh and to fill them. They alſo ſent wooders to fell timber for Port Egmont; and, as no timber grows in the Falklands, Capt. Wallis cauſed ſome thouſands of young trees to be grubbed up with the roots, and packed on board the ſtore-ſhip as a preſent to the commanding officer. While all this was doing, the ſtore-ſhip was unladen; and, the Dolphin having taken twelve months ſalt proviſions on board, and the Swallow ten, two ſick ſeamen from the Dolphin were added to the complement of the ſtore-ſhip, and ſhe was ordered to touch at Port Egmont in her way home.

On the 17th of January ſhe took her departure,; and on the 19th the Dolphin and Swallow purſued their voyage.

On the 22d, Cape Gallant and Cape Holland being nearly in one, they met with an uncommon tide, that rendered it impoſſible to keep the ſhips heads ſteady to any point.

On the 23d they anchored in a bay

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juſt under Cape Gallant, the moſt commodious harbour for ſhipping of any they had yet ſeen in the Streights. Here they caught no fiſh, but killed an incredible number of wild ducks, which ſupplied the crews in their ſtead. Before they departed, the maſter of the Swallow, having aſcended one of the higheſt rocks on the ſhore, erected a monument, and on it placed a bottle, in which was encloſed a new ſhilling, and a label with the ſhip's name and date of the year.

They were now arrived at the dreary and turbulent part of the Streights, where rock was heaped upon rock, and crag upon crag, and where the Sea ſeemed to contend with the Land to cover the deformities of Nature under her billows.

On the 28th, the Swallow, having anchored in Elizabeth's bay, was with difficulty ſaved from ſplitting againſt the rocks.

On the 29th, a party of Indians having been obſerved advancing and laughing very loud, a party from the ſhips went to meet them, and ſhook hands with them; but they ſtunk ſo abominably, having rotten fleſh about them, which they eat raw, that the men were not over-fond of their ſalute. They were, however, very friendly, and very willing to become acquainted. They were of middling ſtature, ſhivered with cold tho' in the height of ſummer, and, to all human appearance, were the moſt deplorable race of men exiſting in the univerſe: yet they ſeemed by no means diſcontented; for when they were admitted on board, the ſight of thoſe conveniences with which the Europeans abounded, produced in them neither joy nor grief; they beheld every thing they ſaw with a kind of ſtupid indifference; and, when they quitted the ſhips, in which there were many articles of European jewellery likely enough to excite curioſity and to gratify it, yet they paddled away without ever caſting their eyes behind them. What moſt aſtoniſhed them was the looking-glaſſes; they looked before and behind them; and when they laughed, ſeeing their reflected images laugh, after they had recovered from their firſt ſurprize, they became, like the Patagonians, immoderately merry.

Having aſſembled, to the number of forty, on ſhore, they made a fire, and Capt. Wallis, with ſome officers, paid them a viſit. They ſaw them devour their fleſh-meat in a beaſtly manner without dreſſing, and living fiſh without opening or cleanſing. They, notwithſtanding, diſcovered much affection for their children, and were very careful to preſerve the chaſtity of their women; they ſuffered none of them to come aboard, tho' they would have been in no danger from the meaneſt ſailor. The Captain diſtributed ſome trifles among them, which they received as children do play-things; they looked at them a-while, and threw them by. They were, however, ſenſible of the benefit of cloaths, and would fain have parted with their arms, which was the only thing they had of any value, in exchange for jackets, trowſers, and ſhoes. They offered ſome mundic, which they made ſigns they gathered from the mountains, where it is probable there may be mines of value. They were the ſame kind of people that were ſeen by Byron and Bougainville. Their arms were bows, with arrows and javelins headed with flint, in the uſe of which they were very expert.

Their manner of kindling their fires was very different from that of the iſlanders between the Tropics; for, inſtead of friction by wood, they ſtruck a flint againſt a piece of mundic, and by holding dry moſs, or ſome other combuſtible, underneath, they caught the ſparks. This done, by waving briſkly about in the air whatever was thus ignited, a flame was preſently produced; and having every-where plenty of wood, their fires were ſoon kindled, and caſt a great heat. Their huts are generally formed under the ſhelter of hills, in thickets, or in caverns, and near ſome river or running ſtream. As they drink nothing but water, they are careful to be well ſupplied with that element.

It is not eaſy to conceive by what contrivance they are enabled to point their arrows and javelins, the ſtones, of which the heads of them are compoſed, being cut with ſufficient ſkill.

Bougainville, who had ſeveral interviews with theſe people, gives them the name of *Pecherais*, from their often repeating that word. He thinks they are ſuperſtitious; that they believe in evil genii; and that they have impoſtors among them, who pretend to influence thoſe ſpirits, and who practiſe both as prieſts and phyſicians. He grounds his opinion on the following incident: Being detained in Port-Gallant bay by contrary winds and tempeſtuous weather,

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weather, ſome of theſe *Pecherais*, with whom his people had condeſcended to form an acquaintance on ſhore, had dreſſed themſelves to return the viſit; and when they came on board, it was obſerved, that they had new painted their faces and arms, and that the ſkins with which they were cloathed were of the better ſort. Having been made to eat and to drink, and preſented with ſome trifling toys, they began to ſing and to dance, and to ſhew more expreſſive tokens of mirth than the Frenchmen expected from ſavages, whoſe ordinary deportment is generally grave.

Their joy, however, was but of ſhort duration. A lad, about twelve years of age, the only one among them whoſe comelineſs attracted their attention, was all at once ſeized with a ſpitting of blood, attended with violent convulſions. The unhappy youth had been on board the Etoile, where, among other things, they had given him ſome bits of glaſs and chryſtal, not ſuſpecting the conſequence. The ſavages have a cuſtom of ſtuffing pieces of talc into their throat and noſtrils, probably as a charm againſt ſome malignancy which they may be taught from their infancy to dread. The boy had certainly applied the pieces of glaſs to this uſe, and had ſuffered ſome bits of it to paſs down his throat; for his mouth and palate were cut in ſeveral places, and the blood came from his mouth very freely. This accident filled the *Pecherais* with conſternation and miſtruſt. They certainly ſuſpected foul play, and ſent inſtantly for their conjurer to come to the child's relief. The firſt thing he did was to ſtrip him of a jacket that had been given him, and to return it to the Frenchmen who ſtood by: but they refuſing it, he threw it at their feet; which one of the *Pecherais* obſerving, who, as Bougainville remarks, loved jackets more than he feared inchantments, made free to take it up.

The conjurer then placed the patient flat upon his back, and, kneeling down before him, with his head and hands moulded his belly with all his might, making at the ſame time a hideous noiſe without articulating a ſingle word. Every now and then he lifted himſelf up, and, ſeeming as if he graſped the evil ſpirit in his double fiſt, he ſuddenly opened his hands, and with a blaſt from his mouth diſcharged him in the air. During theſe rites, an old woman, all bathed in tears, came and howled in the poor child's ear, who appeared to ſuffer more from the remedy than from the diſorder. The conjurer at length gave him ſome reſpite, in order to go for his conjuring-dreſs. It was not long, however, before he returned, with his hair powdered, and his head dreſſed out with two white wings like thoſe on Mercury's cap, when he again went to work with more confidence, but no better ſucceſs than before; and the child ſeeming to grow worſe, the French chaplain ſnatched an opportunity ſlily to baptize him.

In the mean time, Bougainville, being made acquainted with what had happened, took his ſurgeon-major along with him, and went a-ſhore. They ordered the child ſome milk and gruel, which the ſurgeon had brought from the ſhip; but it was with difficulty that the old wizard would ſuffer the child to taſte any of it. By this time another conjurer had joined the firſt, and they both renewed the tortures which had before been practiſed upon the patient, with ſome additional incantations, the meaning of which the Frenchmen did not comprehend; but all without effect. The grief of the parents, their tears, lamentations, and howlings, were infallible indications of their exquiſite feelings on this mournful occaſion; and there is reaſon to believe, from the affecting behaviour of theſe ſimple people, that they are not ſo deſtitute of the tender paſſions as voyagers are apt to repreſent them. As night came on, Bougainville and the ſurgeon returned on board.

About two next morning the moſt horrible yellings were heard from the ſhore; and at day-break, though the weather was as tempeſtuous as can be conceived, the ſavages all fled away as from a place polluted by death; and as from a people whoſe malignant eyes they might probably be taught to believe could infect them with diſeaſes, and by witchcraft deſtroy them all.

Bougainville takes notice that one of the conjurers ſuffered his ſurgeon juſt to peep into his bag, in which was contained his cap and feather, ſome white powder, and the implements of his art; but that the inſtant the wizard opened it, he cloſed it again, not being willing to ſuffer him too nearly to examine the contents.——To return to our voyagers,

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On the 4th of February, Captain Wallis, after cauſing Jerome's Bay to be ſounded, went himſelf and examined Batchelor's river, where paſſing the bar, he beheld on the Weſt ſide a cataract of a moſt aſtoniſhing appearance, precipitated from mountains of a ſtupendous height, rolling over rocks for a conſiderable deſcent, and then tumbling all at once with a perpendicular fall many hundred yards.

Contrary winds detained the ſhips in York road till the 17th, when the Dolphin, attempting to ſail, was precipitated by the currents ſo near the cliffs, that the crew had abandoned themſelves to deſpair, their utmoſt efforts by towing and working the ſhip proving ineffectual, till opening St. David's ſound, another current came ruſhing in upon them, and drove them to the middle of the channel the very moment they expected to be daſhed in a thouſand pieces. The Swallow, being on the oppoſite ſhore, knew nothing of the Dolphin's danger till it was paſt: and ſcarcely was one diſaſter eſcaped, when another equally terrifying ſucceeded; for on the 20th a hurricane came on, which blew with ſuch violence, that, though apprized of its approach, and every precaution had been taken to ſteady the ſhip, the ſea broke from the forecaſtle in upon the quarter-deck, and ſpread a general conſternation throughout the crew.

Next day, when the ſtorm abated, the Captain ſent out his boat to know how it had fared with the Swallow: when the boat returned, the officer on board reported, that the Swallow being in the lee had ſcarce felt the ſtorm; but that ſhe had well nigh been caſt away by the currents, and that ſhe ſteered ſo badly, that ſhe could be of very little uſe in the proſecution of the voyage; and, therefore, Capt. Carteret was deſirous of knowing what was beſt to be done for the ſervice in ſo critical a ſituation. He was told, that, as the Lords of the Admiralty had ordered the Swallow to continue the expedition, Capt. Wallis had no authority to diſpenſe with her attendance; and that, as long as ſhe could ſwim, ſhe muſt accompany the Dolphin, who would give her every poſſible aſſiſtance.

With this meſſage the Swallow was forced to comply; and, though the proſpect from the mountains of deſolation that appear above the clouds in this horrible region, was the moſt unpromiſing that ever was beheld, and the perils that every-where ſurrounded her ſuch as no man on board ever thought to eſcape, yet Capt. Carteret determined to obey the orders of his ſuperiors, or periſh in the attempt.

At this time the Dolphin was at anchor in Butler's-Bay, and the Swallow in Iſland-Bay, at two leagues diſtance on the oppoſite ſide. Here they remained eight days, and employed the men in catching fiſh, and repairing the rigging, and in recovering by exerciſe the uſe of their limbs, which had been nummed by the intenſe cold, and by too long confinement under hatches during the perpetual tempeſts that had rendered ſtanding on the decks utterly impracticable.

On the 1ſt of March the Swallow ventured to ſail, and the ſame day the Dolphin followed. Next day they were both in danger of ſhipwreck: but on the 3d and 4th their deliverance was miraculous; for the blaſts that ſucceeded each other almoſt inceſſantly brought ſuch ſheets of water from the ocean, that one ſhip thought it impoſſible for the other to ride out the ſtorm; and it was four days before a boat could paſs to learn each other's fate. The ſufferings of the ſailors during this dreadful interval were almoſt incredible: the crews of both ſhips were three days and as many nights upon deck, the weather intenſely cold, and their cloaths never dry; yet not a man fell ſick, being afterwards comfortably ſupplied with warm jackets, which the Commodore cauſed to be made of woolen cloth, and of which every man on board both ſhips, the officers themſelves not excepted, had one.

Happy it was that the Swallow, ſoon after the ſtorm ſubſided, diſcovered one of the fineſt harbours in the Streights, which on account of the fortunate diſcovery was called *Swallow Harbour*.

In this harbour both ſhips refitted and refreſhed; and on the 16th they weighed to purſue their voyage; but on the 18th were forced to moor their ſhips in a bay near Cape Upright. Here they received a viſit from ſome natives, who ſeemed, if poſſible, a more miſerable race of wretches than any they had yet ſeen; they were of a low ſtature, ſtunk abominably, lived upon rotten ſeals fleſh, and devoured whatever proviſions they caught raw. A fiſh, given to one of them by a ſailor, the ſavage ſnapt by the gills, and devoured it, as a ſhark does a dolphin,

dolphin, bones, entrails and all. Their arms were pointed with bone, and their canoes the worſt conſtructed of any ſeen during the whole voyage. Their cloathing was a ſeal-ſkin thrown lightly over them, and, when embarked, they rowed naked. They had all ſore eyes; one of them had a kind of an iron chiſſel, which was probably the gift of ſome European adventurer; the others were armed with bows and javelins. About 30 ſailors, having choſen to ſleep on ſhore, were ſurprized in the night by a company of theſe ſavages, who came to pilfer their boats; but, being oppoſed, they fled precipitately, and took ſhelter in their canoes, where they armed, and ſtood on the defenſive; but no violence being offered, and ſome few baubles preſented to them, a perfect reconciliation was ſoon eſtabliſhed, and they continued friends while the ſhips remained. It ſhould ſeem, that, in the neighbourhood of Cape Upright, the ſavages are more numerous than in any other part of the Streights, as, during the ſtormy weather, while the ſhips lay windbound, they were every day viſited by troops of them, to whom the Captains gave toys, and to ſome hatchets and knives, in exchange for birds called Race-horſes. Here a remarkable incident happened, which marked the character of theſe Indians; for, while ſome of the men were on board, the ſhip's boat had occaſion to row to ſhore, and there being ſome women gathering muſcles on the beach, the Indians took the alarm, jumped ſuddenly into their canoes, and with loud vociferation purſued the boat, and neared it at a great rate. To calm their apprehenſions, and to learn the cauſe of their diſtreſs, the boat's crew lay upon their oars, to let them come up; but, without ſtopping to parley, they continued their rout, alarmed their women, who haſtily fled, and were followed by the men, after landing and hauling their canoes ſafe upon the beach. Perhaps this incident does not mark their jealouſy ſo much as their timidity; they might fear being deprived of their women, though under no concern about their chaſtity; as they might dread the loſs of their children, without being at all apprehenſive of their future proſtitution.

In this tedious buſineſs of anchoring and weighing, they continued employed till Friday the 10th of April, when with an eaſy breeze both ſhips ſet ſail for the Streights mouth; but the Swallow, as has been ſaid, being a bad ſailor, loſt ſight of the Dolphin in the night of the 12th, and never ſaw her afterwards till her return to England. The Dolphin cleared the Streights on the morning of the 12th, and entered the Pacific Ocean after a paſſage of near four months.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

GIVE me leave to rectify a miſtake in your laſt Magazine relating to Alexander Selkirk, as it was not Maſafuero, but the iſland Juan Fernandes that he was left at, and was taken from thence by Capt. Wood Rogers. "While Selkirk was on the iſland, he kept an account of 500 goats which he had killed during his reſidence there, and of his having caught above as many more, which he marked on the ear and let them go." In Commodore Anſon's Voyage it is mentioned, that "the Centurion's men found ſeveral goats of a moſt venerable aſpect, which, from having their ears ſlit, they naturally ſuppoſed had belonged to Mr. Selkirk, who had been left upon the iſland about 32 years before their arrival."

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

J. S.

Mr. URBAN,

IT is no ſmall mortification to me to find myſelf under a neceſſity of breaking through my reſolution of troubling you, or your readers, no farther on the ſubject of my late anſwer to Mr. *Barker*; but, as your correſpondent J. N. in July Magazine, has arraigned my veracity, this touches me in ſuch a tender point, that I cannot help again begging a place for a few lines, to ſhew him the miſtakes of his obſervations.

He charges me with *aſſerting that Dr. Clarke retracted, &c.* but my words are, *he is ſaid, &c. to have retracted, &c.* therefore, to have proved me guilty of *aſſerting a falſhood* in this point, he ſhould have proved, that *no ſuch thing as I mention was ever ſaid of Dr. Clarke.* The atteſtations of this report of *Dr. Clarke's retracting &c.* would take up too much room in a Magazine; but they conſiſt of *a letter in the London Evening Poſt of the 23d of May, 1771*, to which, I ſuppoſe, *Mr. Clarke's* letter mentioned by J. N. was an anſwer; and of a paſſage in the Biogra-

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Biographia Britannica. Art. *Chevalier Ramſay.* The favourers of *Dr. Clarke's opinions* will, perhaps, ſay, that they give no credit to thoſe teſtimonies; but other people are at full liberty to ſay the ſame of *Mr. Clarke's* letter: though I muſt do him the juſtice to acknowledge, that, by J. N.'s account of that letter (for I never ſaw it), he does not there deny the fact; he only ſays, that *he has not the leaſt reaſon to believe that his father ever retracted his ſentiments*; which amounts to no more than that *he does not know that he did it*: but this is a very different thing from ſaying, *he knows that he did* NOT *do it*. I know much may be ſaid of the probability of his telling his ſon, if he had done it; but probabilities prove nothing. After all, that paſſage in *Mr. Clarke's* letter can refer only to the *death bed retractation* above-mentioned; for it is notoriouſly known to all the world, that *Dr. Clarke* did, in his life time, *make a public recantation of his opinions before the convocation*, which recantation I have ſeen in print; and, if he did recant, the time of his doing it is not very material: I hope he did it with great ſincerity, and therefore am willing to believe that his deſign in *reviſing his book upon the Trinity, in order to his publiſhing another edition of it*, was to correct thoſe paſſages in it which had given offence; for I cannot conceive that any man can act ſo inconſiſtently, as to republiſh opinions which he had *publicly recanted*, without ſome alleviating explanations. *Arius*, indeed, acted thus by the *Council of Nice*; but I will not ſuppoſe that *Dr. Clarke* intended to follow his example; if he did, he was a worſe man than ever I took him to be. I never ſaw the third edition of that book; but nothing can be concluded from the poſthumous publication of a book left unfiniſhed by its author, as, I take it for granted, this reviſal was, or the Doctor would have publiſhed it himſelf.

Your correſpondent J. N. does me great injuſtice in another point, relating to the word γέεννα: he charges me with ſaying that *I do not recollect that the* Greek *word* γέεννα *is uſed in the New Teſtament, except in St. Matthew's Goſpel.* I will go farther than this, for I aſſert that no ſuch *Greek* word is uſed in the New Teſtament at all; it is a *Hebrew* word, as all his Greek lexicons will ſhew him: and my argument reſts entirely upon my aſſertion that it is a *Hebrew*, not a *Greek* word. I am a laym n, and not at all verſed in the technical books of divines; I do not deal in concordances, but wrote from memory, and therefore ſaid, *I do not recollect, &c.* I beg leave to return my thanks to J. N. for his obliging references to the other places where the word is uſed, as well as to thoſe where the word ἅδης is uſed in St. Matthew's Goſpel: but theſe make no difference in my argument; they only prove, that both the Apoſtles and the Greek tranſlator of St. Matthew's goſpel, ſometimes uſed the original *Hebrew* word, and ſometimes the correſponding *Greek* one. That theſe words do correſpond in their meaning, is plain from J. N's own conceſſion; for he acknowledges, that *the writers of the New Teſtament uſed the word* γέεννα *for Hell, or the place of torment by fire.* But on whom, or on what, are thoſe torments to be inflicted? Moſt certainly, on the ſouls of wicked men. If ſo, γέεννα is the name of the place appointed for their puniſhment.

As to the *Greek* word ἅδης, I ſuppoſe that the Apoſtles underſtood it in the ſame manner that the *Greeks* did; and, if the *Greeks* did not mean by it the place appointed for the torment of wicked men after death, I ſhould be glad to know what name J. N. will give to the place where *Prometheus, Ixion, &c.* were ſaid by them to be puniſhed. I muſt leave it to him to reconcile his *not believing that the Apoſtles meaned Hell* with his conceſſion above mentioned. I confeſs I cannot do it.

After what has been ſaid, I think J. N. can no longer doubt that the *Hebrew* word γέεννα, and the *Greek* one ἅδης, do, in their reſpective languages, ſignify the ſame thing, namely, *the place appointed for the puniſhment of the wicked after death*; which is all that I ever attempted to prove. Where, or what that place is, is no part of the preſent queſtion.

Lord King's Critical Hiſtory of the Apoſtle's Creed is, undoubtedly, a work of great learning, and I often read it with much pleaſure and ſatisfaction; but, as to *the ſeparate ſtate of departed ſouls*, we none of us know any thing about it: and all that is wrote or ſaid upon that ſubject is mere *human conjecture*, and to ſuch *conjectures* I pay no regard, whether they come from *Lord King*, or from any body elſe.

I hope I have by this time ſufficient-

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ly cleared myſelf from the imputation of *aſſerting falſhoods*, and may fairly continue to ſtile myſelf VERVS.

P. S. If J. N. be inclined to divert himſelf any farther in this way, he may indulge himſelf very ſecurely: I ſhall make no attempt to rob him of the pleaſure, or the credit, of confuting what I ſay now, as effectually as he has done what I ſaid before. And here I take my leave of him.

Aug. 12, 1773.

EXPLANATION *of the miſcellaneous* PLATE.

FIG. I. is a war-canoe of the ſavages in the South Seas, delineated and deſcribed by Parkinſon. Speaking of the people of New Zealand, he ſays, their canoes had from 18 to 22 men in them, and were adorned with fine heads made out of a thick board cut through like filligree-work, in ſpirals of very curious workmanſhip. At the top of this was a head, with two large eyes of mother of pearl, and a large hart-ſhaped tongue. This figure went round to the bottom of the board, and had feet and hands carved upon it very neatly, and painted red. From the top there depended two large ſtreamers made of feathers, which almoſt reached the water. They had alſo high-peaked ſterns wrought in filligree, and adorned with feathers. Some of theſe canoes were between 50 and 60 feet long, and rowed with 18 paddles. Parkinſon does not mention how they are conſtructed; but, probably, as they carry ſuch a number of people, they muſt be ſtrongly put together.

FIG. II. is the branch of the tree on which grows the bread-fruit of the inhabitants of moſt of the iſlands in the tropical regions of the South Seas. The tree is about the ſize of a middling oak; its leaves are frequently a foot and a half long, of an oblong ſhape, like thoſe of the fig-tree. The fruit is about the ſize and ſhape of the Cantaloupe melon. It is covered with a thin ſkin, and has a core about the bigneſs of the handle of a knife. The eatable part lies between the ſkin and the core. It is as white as ſnow, and ſomewhat of the conſiſtence of new bread. It muſt be roaſted before it is eaten, being firſt divided into three or four parts. Its taſte is inſipid, with a ſlight ſweetneſs, ſomewhat reſembling the crumb of wheaten bread mixed with the Jeruſalem artichoke. It is, however, the only bread the inhabitants have; and when the bread-fruit fails, which in certain ſeaſons it does, like all other fruits, the inhabitants are as much diſtreſſed as the poor of other countries when the corn-harveſt fails.

FIG. III. is an uncommon coin, communicated by a correſpondent, who is deſirous to know on what occaſion it was ſtruck.

ACCOUNT *of the Literary Diſcipline at* CAMBRIDGE, *preparatory to the conferring of the Firſt Degree of Arts. From Dr.* Jebb's REMARKS. [See p. 335.]

IN the beginning of the month of January, one of the Proctor's ſervants goes round to every College in the Univerſity (Trinity-Hall and King's College excepted), and requires a liſt of the ſtudents who in the ſubſequent January intend to offer themſelves as candidates for the Bachelor's degree.

The names of the ſtudents, being thus collected, are delivered to one of the two Moderators *, who tranſcribes them into a book, for purpoſes which will be preſently explained.

Theſe public exerciſes are held in the afternoon, for five days in the week during term-time; the Moderator appearing a little before two, and frequently continuing in the ſchools till the clock ſtrikes four.

Upon the firſt Monday after the commencement of the January term, the Moderator, whoſe turn it is to preſide, gives written notice to one of the ſtudents in his liſt, that it is his pleaſure he ſhould appear in the ſchools as a diſputant on that day fortnight.

This perſon, who is now called the *Reſpondent*, in a few hours after he has received the ſummons, waits upon the Moderator with three propoſitions or queſtions; the truth of which he is to maintain againſt the objections of any three ſtudents of the ſame year, whom the Moderator ſhall think proper to nominate, and who on this occaſion are called *Opponents*.

The queſtions, propoſed by the Reſpondent, are written upon four ſepa-

* Theſe Moderators are annually choſen upon the 10th of October; their proper office is to preſide alternately at the public exerciſes of the ſtudents, and to examine them, at the time of their offering themſelves for their degree.

rate

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rate papers, according to a form, of which the following is a ſpecimen.

Q. S.

Planetæ primarii retinentur in orbitis ſuis vi gravitatis, et motu projectili.

Iridis primariæ et ſecundariæ phænomena ſolvi poſſunt ex principiis opticis.

Recte ſtatuit Lockius de qualitatibus corporum. *Reſp. Jun.* 1omo.

At the bottom of three of theſe papers the Moderator writes the name of a ſtudent, whom he thinks capable of oppoſing the queſtions of the Reſpondent, with the words, *Opponentium primus, ſecundus*, or *tertius*, denoting the order in which the Opponents are to appear.

One of theſe papers is ſent to each Opponent; and from that which remains, the Moderator, at his leiſure, tranſcribes the queſtions, together with the names of the Reſpondent and Opponents, into his book.

When one Moderator has thus given out the exerciſe for a week, he ſends the book to the other, who proceeds according to the ſame method, and then returns the book to his colleague.

The fortnight of preparation being expired, the Reſpondent appears in the ſchools: he aſcends the roſtrum, and reads a Latin diſſertation, called with us a theſis, upon any one of the three queſtions he thinks proper; the Moderator attending in his place.

As ſoon as the Reſpondent has finiſhed his theſis, which generally takes ten minutes in the reading, the Moderator calls upon the firſt Opponent to appear. He immediately aſcends a roſtrum oppoſite to the Reſpondent, and propoſes his *arguments* againſt the queſtions in ſyllogiſtical form.

Eight arguments, each conſiſting of three or four ſyllogiſms, are brought up by the firſt Opponent, five by the ſecond, and three by the third.

When the exerciſe has for ſome time been carried on according to the ſtrict rules of logic, the diſputation inſenſibly ſlides into free and unconfined debate: the Moderator in the mean time explaining the argument of the opponent, when neceſſary; reſtraining both parties from wandering from the ſubject; and frequently adding at the cloſe of each argument his own determination upon the point in diſpute.

Theſe exerciſes are improving; and are often performed with great ſpirit. But many perſons of good judgment, obſerving with pain the unclaſſical Latin, frequently uttered by the ſtudent upon theſe occaſions, have maintained, that the knowledge of that language is not promoted by the preſent method of diſputation; and have delivered it as their opinion, that theſe exerciſes ſhould be held in Engliſh, in order to their abſolute perfection.

The three Opponents, having in their turns exhauſted their whole ſtock of arguments, are diſmiſſed by the Moderator in their order, with ſuch a compliment, as in his eſtimation they deſerve: and the exerciſe cloſes with the diſmiſſion of the Reſpondent in a ſimilar manner.

The Moderator, upon his return to his chambers, records the merit of the diſputants by marks, ſet oppoſite to their reſpective names.

This exerciſe, with the preparation for the ſubſequent examination in January, appears to be ſufficient employment for the laſt year: and the apprehenſion of it is ſo alarming, that the ſtudent, after two years and a quarter's reſidence, during which time no proof whatever of his proficiency is required, frequently ſeeks to avoid the difficulty or diſgrace, by commencing fellow-commoner, or by declaring his intention of proceeding in civil law.

Theſe exerciſes being duly performed, the Vice-Chancellor appoints three days, in the beginning of the January term, for the examination of the *Queſtioniſts*: this being the appellation of the ſtudents during the laſt ſix weeks of their preparation.

The Moderators, ſome days before the arrival of the time preſcribed by the Vice-Chancellor, meet for the purpoſe of forming the ſtudents into diviſions of ſix, eight, or ten, according to their performance in the ſchools, with a view to the enſuing examination.

Upon the firſt of the appointed days, at eight o'clock in the morning, the ſtudents enter the Senate-Houſe, preceded by a Maſter of Arts from each college, who on this occaſion is called the *Father* of the college to which he belongs.

After the Proctors have called over the names, each of the Moderators ſends for a diviſion of the ſtudents: they ſit with him round a table, with pens, ink, and paper before them: he enters upon his taſk of examination, and does not diſmiſs the ſet till the hour is expired. This examination has now for ſome years been held in the Engliſh language.

The

The examination is varied according to the abilities of the ſtudents. The Moderator generally begins with propoſing ſome queſtions from the ſix books of Euclid, plane trigonometry, and the firſt rules of algebra. If any perſon fails in an anſwer, the queſtion goes to the next. From the elements of mathematics a tranſition is made to the four branches of philoſophy, viz. mechanics, hydroſtatics, apparent aſtronomy, and optics, as explained in the works of Cotes, Helſham, Rutherforth, Keil, Long, Maclaurin, and Smith. If the Moderator finds the ſet of Queſtioniſts, under examination, capable of anſwering him, he proceeds to the eleventh and twelfth books of Euclid, conic ſections, ſpherical trigonometry, the higher parts of algebra, and Sir Iſaac Newton's Principia. Having cloſed the philoſophical examination, he ſometimes aſks a few queſtions in Locke's Eſſay on the Human Underſtanding, Butler's Analogy, or Clarke's Attributes. But as the higheſt academical diſtinctions are invariably given to the beſt proficients in mathematics and natural philoſophy, a very ſuperficial knowledge in morality and metaphyſics will ſuffice.

When the diviſion under examination is one of the higher claſſes, problems are alſo propoſed, with which the ſtudent retires to a diſtant part of the Senate-Houſe, and returns with his ſolution upon paper to the Moderator, who at his leiſure compares it with the ſolutions of other ſtudents, to whom the ſame problems have been propoſed.

The extraction of roots, the arithmetic of ſurds, the various kinds of equations, as treated of in the algebra of Saunderſon and Maclaurin, together with the doctrine of fluxions, as delivered by Lyons, Simpſon, Emerſon, and Newton, generally form the ſubject matter of theſe problems.

When the clock ſtrikes nine, the Queſtioniſts are diſmiſſed to breakfaſt: they return at half paſt nine, and ſtay till eleven: they go in again at half paſt one, and ſtay till three; and laſtly, they return at half paſt three, and ſtay till five.

The hours of attendance are the ſame upon the ſubſequent day.

On the third day they are finally diſmiſſed at eleven.

During the hours of attendance, every diviſion is twice examined in form, once by each of the Moderators, who are engaged for the whole time in this employment.

As the Queſtioniſts are examined in diviſions of only ſix or eight at a time, but a ſmall portion of the whole number is engaged at any particular hours with the Moderators; and, therefore, if there were no farther examination, much time would remain unemployed.

But the Moderator's enquiry into the merits of the candidates forms the leaſt material part of the examination.

The *Fathers* of the reſpective colleges, zealous for the credit of the ſocieties of which they are the guardians, are inceſſantly employed in examining thoſe ſtudents who appear moſt likely to conteſt the palm of glory with their ſons.

This part of the proceſs is as follows:

The *Father* of a college takes the ſtudent of a different college aſide, and, ſometimes for an hour and an half together, ſtrictly examines him in every part of mathematics and philoſophy, which he profeſſes to have read.

After he hath from this examination formed an accurate idea of the ſtudent's abilities and acquired knowledge, he makes a report of his abſolute or comparative merit to the Moderators, and every other *Father* who ſhall aſk him the queſtion.

Beſides the *Fathers*, all Maſters of Arts, and Doctors, of whatever faculty they be, have the liberty of examining whom they pleaſe; and they alſo report the event of each trial to every perſon who ſhall make the enquiry.

The Moderators and *Fathers* meet at breakfaſt, and at dinner. From the variety of reports, taken in connection with their own examination, the former are enabled, about the cloſe of the ſecond day, ſo far to ſettle the comparative merits of the candidates, as to agree upon the names of four-and-twenty, who to them appear moſt deſerving of being diſtinguiſhed by marks of academical approbation.

Theſe four and twenty are recommended to the Proctors for their private examination, and, if approved by them, and no reaſon appears againſt ſuch placing of them from any ſubſequent enquiry, their names are ſet down in two diviſions according to that order in which they deſerve to ſtand — are afterwards printed — and read over upon a ſolemn day in the preſence of the Vice Chancellor and the aſſembled univerſity.

The

The names of the twelve, who in the courſe of the examination appear next in deſert, are alſo printed, and are read over in the preſence of the Vice Chancellor and the aſſembled univerſity, upon a day ſubſequent to the former.

Four additional names are generally inſerted in the former liſt (which is called the liſt of the Wranglers and Senior Optime's) at the diſcretion of the Vice Chancellor, two Proctors, and the ſenior Regent; and the numbers are ſometimes varied, from a regard to accidental circumſtances. In the latter liſt, or that of Junior Optime's, the number of twelve is almoſt conſtantly adhered to.

It is to be obſerved, that no ſtudent can be a candidate for the medals annually given by the Chancellor for the encouragement of claſſical learning, unleſs his name appears in the former of theſe liſts.

The ſtudents, who appear to have merited neither praiſe nor cenſure, paſs unnoticed: while thoſe, who have taken no pains to prepare themſelves for the examination, and have appeared with diſcredit in the ſchools, are diſtinguiſhed by particular tokens of diſgrace.

The advantages attendant upon this mode of examination are ſo obvious, that this account of it needs no comment. It is only to be lamented, that merit in mathematics and philoſophy ſhould be rewarded, ſo much to the excluſion of every other kind of literary improvement.

It may not be improper to add, that, if a Fellow commoner is candidate for a degree, he is excuſed, for what reaſon I cannot ſay, from the neceſſity of performing exerciſe in the public ſchools.

Many attempts have from time to time been made by the Moderators to remove the preſent imperfections in our courſe; but the event hath ſhewn, that the evil in queſtion can be remedied only by the exertion of a ſuperior authority.

Mr. URBAN,

AS you have admitted into your laſt year's Magazine, p. 418, an account of the battle of Plaſſey pretended to be given in the Houſe of Commons by Sir Eyre Coote; and as you have alſo added, p. 483, the narrative given by Lord Clive, though without mentioning that the former account was abſolutely ſpurious; impartiality calls upon you, in juſtice to both thoſe generals, to lay before your readers the following paragraph, copied from Mr. Ives's Journal of a Voyage to India, p. 153:

"I have been more minute in the deſcription of this battle of Plaſſey than was Mr. Scraſton, becauſe ſome perſons have taken great pains to miſrepreſent it, with a view to tarniſh the glory of Colonel Clive on that important victory, pretending that their accounts were taken *verbatim* from Sir Eyre Coote's journal, as read by him to the Select Committee of the Houſe of Commons, which ſat the preceding ſeſſion on Eaſt India affairs. Having, therefore, been lately favoured with the peruſal of Sir Eyre Coote's journal, I can aver, that the ſeveral publications alluded to are utterly devoid of truth; and the public may be aſſured, that the deſcription here given of the battle correſponds, in every *material* particular, with that journal. Sir Eyre Coote himſelf alſo, in a late converſation with me, declared "that "the publications before mentioned "were abſolutely falſe; that any per-"ſon might be convinced thereof by "appealing to the Minutes of the "Committee of the Houſe of Com-"mons, when what was delivered by "him on this examination was com-"mitted to paper." He alſo authoriſed me publicly to declare, that "he "has, on all occaſions, been ever "ready to do juſtice to Lord Clive's "merit."

With the ſame impartiality you will alſo inſert the following remark on the Fictitious Treaty: "It may be neceſſary alſo to obſerve, that this Fictitious Treaty was ſigned by Colonel Clive and all the Select Committee: Admiral Watſon did not chuſe to ſign it, becauſe he had ſigned the real treaty. A ſtrict principle of delicacy, which in him was ſuperior to any point of policy, operated too ſtrongly on his mind to permit him to join even in a neceſſary deception of this nature: however, while he manifeſted no diſpleaſure againſt the actors, all claſſes of people, from their knowledge of Omichund's avarice and treachery, applauded the artifice by which he was ſo deſervedly outwitted."

Mr. URBAN,

THE following account of a moſt extraordinary perſonage being very little known, I imagined it may as agreeably

agreeably entertain many of your readers, as it did, your humble ſervant, J. B.

MR. Thomas Britton, the famous muſical ſmall-coal-man, was born at or near Higham Ferrers, in Northamptonſhire. From thence he went to London, where he bound himſelf apprentice to a ſmall-coal-man, in St. John Baptiſt's Street. After he had ſerved his full time of ſeven years, his maſter gave him a ſum of money not to ſet up. Upon this he went again into Northamptonſhire, and, after he had ſpent his money, he returned to London; ſet up the ſmall-coal trade (notwithſtanding his maſter was ſtill living), and, withal, he took a ſtable, and turned it into a houſe, which ſtood the next door to the little gate of St. John of Jeruſalem, next Clerkenwell green. Some time after he had ſettled here, he became acquainted with Dr. Garenciers, his near neighbour, by which means he became an excellent chemiſt: and, perhaps, he performed ſuch things in that profeſſion as had never been done before, with little coſt and charge, by the help of a moving elaboratory, which was contrived and built by himſelf, and much admired by all of that faculty who happened to ſee it; inſomuch that a certain gentleman of Wales took ſo ſtrong a liking to it, that he was at the expence of carrying him down into that country on purpoſe to build him ſuch another, which Britton performed to the gentleman's very great ſatisfaction, and for which he received of him a very handſome and generous gratuity.

Beſides his great ſkill in chemiſtry, he was as famous for his knowledge in the theory of muſic; in the practical part of which faculty he was likewiſe very conſiderable. He was ſo much addicted to it, that he pricked with his own hand (very neatly and accurately), and left behind him, a valuable collection of muſic, moſtly pricked by himſelf, which was ſold upon his death for near an hundred pounds; not to mention the excellent collection of printed books * that he alſo left behind him, both of chemiſtry and muſic. Beſides theſe books that he left behind him, he had, ſome years before his death, ſold by auction a noble collection of books, moſt of them in the Roſacruſian faculty (of which he was a great admirer), whereof there is a printed catalogue extant (as there is of thoſe, that were ſold after his death), which excited the admiration of all who ſaw them, particularly for the great number of MSS. in the before-mentioned faculties that are ſpecified in it. He had, moreover, a conſiderable collection of muſical inſtruments, which were ſold for fourſcore pounds after his death, which happened in Sept. 1714, being upwards of threeſcore years of age. He lies buried in the church-yard of Clerkenwell, without monument or inſcription, and was attended to his grave, in a very ſolemn and decent manner, by a great concourſe of people, eſpecially of ſuch as frequented the muſical club, that was kept up for many years at his own charges (he being of a very generous liberal ſpirit) at his own little cell.

He appears by the print of him (done ſince his death) to have been a man of an ingenuous countenance, and of a ſprightly temper. It alſo repreſents him as a comely perſon, as indeed he was; and withal there is a modeſty expreſſed in it every way agreeable to him. Under it are theſe verſes, which may ſerve inſtead of an epitaph:

" Tho' mean thy rank, yet in thy humble cell
" Did gentle peace and arts unpurchas'd dwell;
" Well-pleas'd, Apollo thither led his train,
" And muſic warbled in her ſweeteſt ſtrain.
" Syllenius ſo, as fables tell, and Jove
" Came willing gueſts to poor Philemon's grove.
" Let uſeleſs pomp behold, and bluſh to find
" So low a ſtation, ſuch a liberal mind."

In ſhort, he was an extraordinary and very valuable man, much admired by the gentry, even thoſe of the beſt quality, and by all others of the more inferior rank, that had any regard for probity, ſagacity, diligence, and humility. So remarkable was he for this laſt virtue, that, though he was ſo much famed for his knowledge, and might, therefore, have lived very reputably without his trade, yet, not thinking it to be at all beneath him, he continued it 'till the time of his death.

Mr.

* He had alſo a curious collection of pamphlets, which it is ſaid, he ſold to Ld. Somers for above five hundred pounds. Morgan's Phœnix Britannicus, 1732, p. 558.

Mr. URBAN,

GIVE me leave to add a few anecdotes to thoſe inſerted in your laſt Magazine. CRITO.

Archbiſhop GILBERT.

This prelate, when biſhop of Saliſbury, had a great diſpute with the Mayor, in regard to the ſeparate juriſdiction of the city and the cathedral, refuſing to let the mace be carried before his Worſhip in the church precincts, and once having actually a kind of ſcuffle with the mace-bearer. Soon after, the Judge of aſſize (I think, Baron Smythe), being applied to by the cook, at a circuit dinner, to know if his Lordſhip choſe any particular diſh, replied, "No:—but, as he heard "the Biſhop was to dine with him, "he deſired, if there was any *ſoup*, "that there might be no mace in it, "as the Biſhop did not love *mace*."

Biſhop SHERLOCK.

On the Sunday after the news of the defeat of the rebels at Preſton, in 1715, Dr. Sherlock, then Maſter of the Temple, preached a moſt loyal revolutional ſermon. Thoſe which he had preached ſome preceding Sundays, were ſuch as would not have offended the Pretender, if he had ſucceeded. The Benchers, as they came out of church, commended the ſermon highly, but wiſhed it had been preached at leaſt the Sunday before: and it was then commonly ſaid, that the battle of Preſton had convinced the ſon, as the battle of the Boyne convinced the father, who, it is well known, after having diſſuaded many of the Clergy, in 1688, who had a confidence in his judgment, from taking the oaths, took them himſelf on the laſt day limited by act of Parliament, and left his friends in the lurch. Soon after, handing his wife along St. Paul's church-yard, "There," ſays an arch bookſeller, "goes Dean Sherlock with "his reaſons for taking the oaths at "his fingers ends."

Biſhop Maddox's daughter is married to the Hon. and Rev. *James* (not John) Yorke.

Dr. JORTIN was ſome time aſſiſtant preacher at Lincoln's inn Chapel for Biſhop Warburton. He had no recommendation to Archbiſhop Herring but his merit. His Grace told him moſt unexpectedly, at a dinner of the Sons of the Clergy, that the living of St. Dunſtan's was at his ſervice; which ſo ſurprized him, that he ran inſtantly out of the hall, and left his hat behind him.——Eaſtwell was given him by Lord Wincheſtea, not Lord *Winchester*.

Mr. URBAN, *Auguſt* 30, 1773.

INCLOSED you have the epitaph on Dr. Sumner, late Maſter of Harrow School, which, if not already printed, you are at liberty to inſert in ſome future Magazine. It is inſcribed on a tablet of white marble affixed to the wall of the South tranſept of Harrow Church, ſurmounted by a neat little urn, and having at the back a pyramid of yellow marble with his arms *.

H. S. E.
ROBERTVS SVMNER, S. T. P.
Collegii Regalis apud Cantab. olim ſocius,
Scholæ *Harrovienſis* haud ita pridem archididaſcalus.
Fuit hoc præſtantiſſimo viro
Ingenium naturâ peracre, optimarum diſciplinis artium ſedulo
Excultum, uſu diuturno confirmatum, & quodammodo ſubactum.
Nemo enim aut in reconditis ſapientiæ ſtudiis illo ſubtilior extitit,
Aut humanioribus literis limatior: nemini fere vel felicius
Contigit judicii acumen, vel uberior eruditionis copia.
Egregiis hiſce cum dotibus naturæ, tum doctrinæ ſubſidiis,
Inſuper accedebat in ſcriptis mira ac prope perfecta eloquentia.
In ſermone facetiarum lepor plane Atticus, & gravitate ſuaviter
Aſperſa urbanitas; in moribus ſingularis quædam integritas & fides;
Vitæ denique ratio conſtans ſibi, & ad virtutis normam diligenter ſevereque,
Exculta. Omnibus qui vel amico eſſent eo, vel magiſtro uſi, doctrinæ,
Ingenii, virtutis triſte reliquit deſiderium, ſubitâ, eheu! atque immaturâ
Morte correptus prid. Id. Sept. A. D.
1771, æt. 61.

* Erm S. & Arg. a chevronels Arg. impaling Erm. a feſs cheque Or & Az. Creſt, a lion's head.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

THE ſtory of the great ſerpent, that did ſo much miſchief to the *Roman* army, commanded by *Regulus*, in *Africa*, and was at laſt encountered, beſieged, and killed by him, is ſo well known, that, I preſume, I need not refer you to any authors concerning it. Much difficulty, however, attends this ſtory. Dr. *Shaw*, indeed, thinks it was a crocadile; theſe are his words: "There is no ſmall probability, likewiſe, (as, in the earlier ages, there "was no great propriety in the *Latin* "names of animals, *Trav.* p. 245) "that the *dragon* or *ſerpent*, ſuch an "one as *Regulus* is ſaid to have de"feated with ſo much difficulty, upon "the banks of the *Bagradas*, was no "other than the *crocodile*; for this "animal alone (from the enormous "ſize to which it ſometimes arrives, "from the almoſt impenetrable quality "of its ſkin, which would hardly ſub"mit to the force of warlike engines) "will beſt anſwer, as none of the *ſer*"*pent* kind, properly ſo called, will "do, to that deſcription *."——This, though, I doubt will not do the buſineſs: for, in the firſt place, the ſerpent in queſtion, according to Oroſius †, and, I ſuppoſe, other authors whom he followed, was 120 feet long, treble or four times the ſize of any *crocodile* that was ever ſeen or heard of: ſecondly, the river *Bagradas* was near *Carthage*, a part of *Africa* where *crocodiles* are not known, and I believe never were; for I take it to be certain, that no river, that diſembogues into the *Mediterranean*, ever afforded this animal, except the *Nile*. Mr. *Barrington*, I obſerve, who, I make no queſtion, was well apprized of the above opinion and conjecture of Dr. *Shaw*, calls the affair of this enormous *adder*, and Regulus's proceedings in relation to it, *an abſurd and incredible fact* ‡: and, to ſay truth, it is a hard matter to reconcile it with any tolerable degree of probability; ſo that, at laſt, we muſt be forced to acquieſce in his declaration.

Yours,

T. ROW.

* Dr. Shaw, Travels, in Supplement, p. 87.

† Oroſius, IV. 8.

‡ Mr. Barrington, Engl. Verſion of Ælfred's Saxon Verſion of Oroſius, p. 143.

Mr. URBAN,

I Cannot help ſympathizing with your fair correſpondent Louiſa Simſon, who ſo pathetically deſcribes her caſe in the laſt number of your inſtructive Magazine. Pleaſe to inform that unfortunate lady, that the loſs of the ſenſe of ſmelling and of taſte, which ſhe laments, does not appear to be irretrievable, but that there are ſtill hopes (notwithſtanding the complaint is now upwards of a year ſtanding) that both may be recovered. From the ſymptoms there is great reaſon to believe, that a torpor is induced on the organs of taſte and ſmelling, by an accumulation of mucous or pitrictous fluid, by which the guſtatory and olfactory nerves are rendered in ſome meaſure paralytic. The chief intentions of cure are, therefore, to diſburthen the mucous ducts and ſinuſes, and to ſtimulate the torpid nerves; in order to which, ſhe is requeſted to uſe the Britiſh-herb ſnuff freely, and, if it fails to excite ſneezing, 1-6th part of the powder of white hellebore may be mixed with it. The root of pellitory of Spain, or horſe-radiſh root, ſhould be held in the mouth often. Let her alſo take a ſpoonful of bruiſed muſtard-ſeed in a draught of roſemary tea, every night, and keep a ſmall bliſter open behind each ear, for the ſpace of a month.

I conclude (as no mention is made to the contrary) that all the other functions are duly and regularly performed.

If the above method is ſteadily purſued, your correſpondent will, I hope, obtain the deſired relief; which will give great ſatisfaction to,

your conſtant reader,
and occaſional correſpondent,

Northampton, *Sept.* 3, 1773. F——, M. D.

DEFENCE *of the* LUNAR METHOD *of finding the* LONGITUDE.

THAT excellent Aſtronomer Mr. BRADLEY, of the Royal Academy at Portſmouth, has ſent us a vindication of the Lunar method of finding the longitude, in anſwer to ſome parts of the letter ſigned W. L. in July Magazine. It gives us great concern that the plan of our Magazine (viz. to furniſh a variety of ſubjects) will not allow us room to inſert this paper entire. In abridging it, we hope we ſhall do juſtice to the argument, and give no offence to the author.

After

After quoting the latter part of the letter from our Magazine of July, p. 33, Mr. Bradley proceeds thus: — "As to the firſt part of the problem "(namely finding the longitude), "I ſuppoſe few perſons who have prac- "tiſed the Lunar method have any "reaſon to doubt but that the com- "puted diſtances of the ſun and moon, "&c. to every three hours as put "down in the Nautical Almanac, are "very exact. It appears to me that "the gentleman is not ſo well acquaint- "ed with the rules given in the *Requi- "ſite Tables*, or in the Nautical Al- "manac for 1772, for reducing the "apparent diſtance of the ſun and "moon, on account of parallax and "refraction to the true diſtance, as he "ought to be; as he aſſerts a very "great improvement is made by Mr. "Robinſon, but has not ſhewn in "what reſpect."

Mr. Bradley then proceeds to give 160 *actual obſervations* of the diſtances of the ſun and moon's neareſt limbs, together with the altitudes of their centers, taken on the platform on the top of the Royal Academy at Portſmouth. Near 100 of theſe obſervations are diſpoſed into ſets of 2, 3, 4, and 6 in a ſet, making in all 24 ſets, and the longitude of the place is derived from each ſet, by Mr. Witchel's method. The moſt that any one ſet makes the longitude is 1° 42′; the leaſt is 0° 52′. The true longitude is 1° 6′, the latitude 50° 48′. Although we cannot give all the ſpecial matter in evidence, as we wiſh; yet we think enough is ſaid to warrant Mr. Bradley's concluſion, "That ſea- "faring gentleman will be ſufficiently "enabled from hence to judge of the "uſefulneſs of this method, and of "what may be expected from it when "accurate ſextants can be obtained."

Some Account of ROLLING CARTS *and* WAGGONS, *as they are now built by* James Sharp, *of* Leadenhall-ſtreet, London, *according to Two Acts paſſed the laſt Seſſions of Parliament, for the Amendment and Preſervation of the public Highways and Turnpike-roads.* (See the plate.)

THE rollers are placed under the body of the cart or waggon, and run abreaſt, or parallel, with each other. They are true cylinders of caſt iron, two feet diameter, and 16 inches broad, perfectly flat, without nails, or other projection, to injure the face of the road. The inſides are filled up with ſtrong plank, ſo as to appear, and have the ſtrength of, a ſolid roller; and yet are hollow in the manner of a caſk.

Upon a *ſmooth and hard* ſurface they are drawn as eaſily as narrow wheels; and it cannot be doubted but the frequent uſe of them will render the roads both *ſmooth and hard*.

The roughneſs or inequality of roads, occaſioned by wheels *too narrow*, or broad ones *not made flat*, is the great cauſe of reſiſtance to the cattle; and not friction, as ſome have ſuppoſed: for it may be demonſtrated, that, upon the generality of roads, theſe rollers have leſs friction upon the axis than larger wheels.

Some perſons having objected to them on account of the lowneſs of the wheels, it is neceſſary to conſider how far the objection is juſt.

It is allowed, that there are two advantages in high wheels, viz. their being levers leſſening friction upon the center, while they ſtand perpendicular; and their having a larger circumference.

But theſe advantages are much overbalanced by inconveniences; and it may be eaſily proved, that loaded carriages with low wheels will be drawn with greater eaſe to the cattle, for the following reaſons:

Becauſe the great increaſe of weight in large wheels, when applied to heavy carriages, is of itſelf prodigious, and muſt always be conſidered as a part of the load, ſome of them weighing from 30 to 40 hundred weight.

Becauſe, alſo, high wheels, though levers leſſening friction upon the center, when they ſtand perpendicularly, are alſo levers increaſing friction by lateral preſſure, whenever the carriage paſſes upon uneven ground. And, laſtly,

Becauſe high wheels require greater force to paſs them over the uſual obſtacles of the road; the force of the animal being then applied in an horizontal direction, and great part of it loſt in preſſing againſt the obſtacle.

Theſe circumſtances conſidered, the balance will be found in favour of low wheels,

1. Becauſe they are both lighter and ſtronger.

2. Becauſe, in general, they have leſs friction.

3. Becauſe leſs force is required to ſurmount the uſual obſtacles of the road, the *elevated* draught being more nearly *parallel to the line of aſcent*.

4. Becauſe the animal can really apply more ſtrength to the low than high

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Fig. 8.

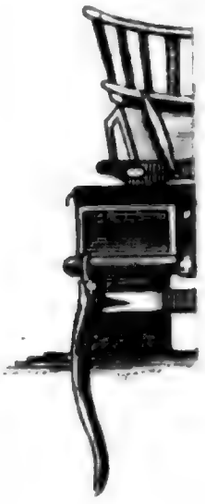
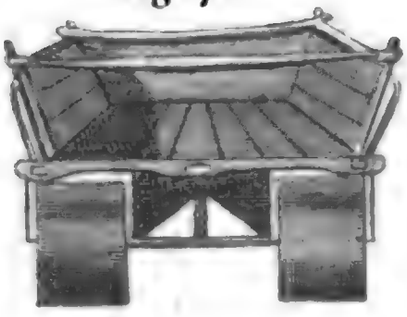
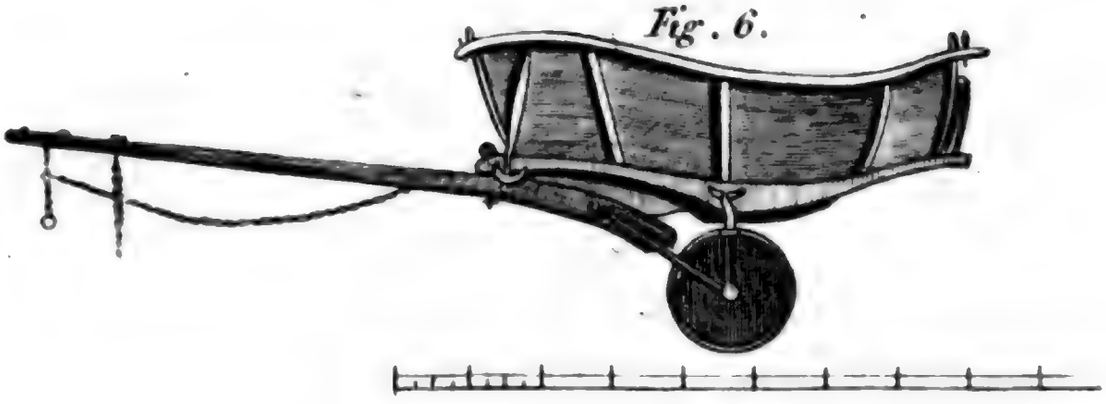


Fig. 7.



Fi

Fig. 6.



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high wheel; for, the force to the low wheel being applied by elevation, the ground ſerves as an abutment to the feet of the animal, which gives him power to uſe his ſtrength in the moſt proper direction, whereas, horizontally, he has no power of draft but what is given by his weight.

By an act *for the amendment and preſervation of the public highways*, all carriages moving upon rollers of the breadth of ſixteen inches, are allowed to be drawn with any number of horſes, or other cattle.—And,

By an act *for regulating the turnpike roads*, ſuch waggons are allowed to carry eight tons in ſummer, and ſeven tons in winter, and may be drawn with any number of horſes, or other cattle.

They are alſo permitted to paſs upon any turnpike-road TOLL FREE, for the term of one year, to be computed from *Michaelmas*, 1773; and, after the expiration of the ſaid term, ſhall paſs upon any turnpike road, through any toll-gate or bar, for half-toll.

This encouragement to rollers, together with the ſeveral reſtraints laid upon nine-inch as well as narrow wheels, by theſe acts, make it the intereſt of every body to put their heavy carriages upon rollers.

Upon the whole, both carts and waggons upon this conſtruction, are found, by experience, to anſwer every purpoſe that can be deſired, even in the very worſt of roads: they are both cheaper and much lighter than common nine-inch broad wheels; they are more durable, and are ſure to produce a ſmooth road; and it is moſt ardently wiſhed, for the advantage of travellers, that they could be introduced into common uſe. The Bath and Briſtol carriers have made a beginning, which we hope will ſoon be followed by other carriers, as the greateſt advantage to the roads and to the owners would unqueſtionably reſult from the uſe of them.

Fig. 1, Plan of the waggon.
2, The profile of the waggon.
3, The front of the waggon.
4, The tail of the waggon.
5, A view of the waggon with 8 horſes.
6, Profile of the cart.
7, The tail of the cart.
8, A view of the cart with 2 oxen in harneſs.
9, A view of the cart with 4 oxen in harneſs.

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4

RULES *by which a* GREAT EMPIRE *may be reduced to a* SMALL ONE.

AN ancient Sage boaſted, that, tho' he could not fiddle, he knew how to make a *great city* of a *little one*: The ſcience that I, a modern ſimpleton, am about to communicate, is the very reverſe.

I addreſs myſelf to all miniſters who have the management of extenſive dominions, which from their very greatneſs are become troubleſome to govern, becauſe the multiplicity of their affairs leaves no time for *fiddling*.

I. In the firſt place, gentlemen, you are to conſider, that a great empire, like a great cake, is moſt eaſily diminiſhed at the edges. Turn your attention, therefore, firſt to your remoteſt provinces; that, as you get rid of them, the next may follow in order.

II. That the poſſibility of this ſeparation may always exiſt, take ſpecial care the provinces are never incorporated with the mother country; that they do not enjoy the ſame common rights, the ſame privileges in commerce; and that they are governed by *ſeverer* laws, all of *your enacting*, without allowing them any ſhare in the choice of the legiſlators. By carefully making and preſerving ſuch diſtinctions, you will (to keep to my ſimile of the cake) act like a wiſe gingerbread baker, who, to facilitate a diviſion, cuts his dough half through in thoſe places, where, when baked, he would have it *broken to pieces*.

III. Theſe remote provinces have perhaps been acquired, purchaſed, or conquered, at the *ſole expence* of the ſettlers or their anceſtors, without the aid of the mother country. If this ſhould happen to increaſe her *ſtrength* by their growing numbers ready to join in her wars, her *commerce* by their growing demand for her manufactures, or her *naval power* by greater employment for her ſhips and ſeamen, they may probably ſuppoſe ſome merit in this, and that it entitles them to ſome favour; you are therefore to *forget it all*, or reſent it as if they had done you injury. If they happen to be zealous Whigs, friends of liberty, nurtured in revolution principles, *remember all that* to their prejudice, and reſolve to puniſh it; for ſuch principles, after a revolution is thoroughly eſtabliſhed, are of *no more uſe*, they are even *odious* and *abominable*.

IV. However peaceably your colonies have ſubmitted to your government, ſhewn their affection to your intereſts,

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tereſts, and patiently borne their grievances, you are to *ſuppoſe* them always inclined to revolt, and treat them accordingly. Quarter troops among them, who by their inſolence may *provoke* the riſing of mobs, and by their bullets and bayonets *ſuppreſs* them. By this means, like the huſband who uſes his wife ill *from ſuſpicion*, your may in time convert your *ſuſpicions* into *realities*.

V. Remote provinces muſt have *Governors*, and *Judges*, to repreſent the Royal Perſon, and execute every where the delegated parts of his office and authority. You miniſters know, that much of the ſtrength of government depends on the *opinion* of the people; and much of that opinion on the choice of rulers placed immediately over them. If you ſend them wiſe and good men for governors, who ſtudy the intereſt of the coloniſts, and advance their proſperity, they will think their King wiſe and good, and that he wiſhes the welfare of his ſubjects. If you ſend them learned and upright men for Judges, they will think him a lover of juſtice. This may attach your provinces more to his government. You are, therefore, to be careful who you recommend for thoſe offices.—If you can find prodigals who have ruined their fortunes, broken gameſters or ſtock-jobbers, theſe may do well as *governors*; for they will probably be rapacious, and provoke the people by their extortions. Wrangling proctors and pettifogging lawyers, too, are not amiſs; for they will be for ever diſputing and quarrelling with their little parliaments. If withal they ſhould be ignorant, wrong headed and inſolent, ſo much the better. Attornies clerks and Newgate ſolicitors will do for *Chief-Juſtices*, eſpecially if they hold their places *during your pleaſure*. And all will contribute to impreſs thoſe ideas of your government that are proper for a people *you would wiſh to renounce it*.

VI. To confirm theſe impreſſions, and ſtrike them deeper, whenever the injured come to the capital with complaints of mal-adminiſtration, oppreſſion, or injuſtice, puniſh ſuch ſuitors with long delay, enormous expence, and a final judgment in favour of the oppreſſor. This will have an admirable effect every way. The trouble of future complaints will be prevented, and Governors and Judges will be encouraged to farther acts of oppreſſion and injuſtice; and thence the people may become more diſaffected, *and at length deſperate*.

VII. When ſuch Governors have crammed their coffers, and made themſelves ſo odious to the people that they can no longer remain among them in ſafety to their perſons, recal and *reward* them with penſions. You may make them *Baronets*, too, if that reſpectable order ſhould not think fit to reſent it. All will contribute to encourage new governors in the ſame practices, and make the ſupreme government *deteſtable*.

VIII. If, when you are engaged in war, your colonies ſhould vie in liberal aids of men and money againſt the common enemy, upon your ſimple requiſition, and give far beyond their abilities, reflect, that a penny taken from them by your power is more honourable to you than a pound preſented by their benevolence. Deſpiſe therefore their voluntary grants, and reſolve to harraſs them with novel taxes. They will probably complain to your parliaments, that they are taxed by a body in which they have no repreſentative, and that this is contrary to common right. They will petition for redreſs. Let the Parliaments ſlout their claims, reject their petitions, refuſe even to ſuffer the reading of them, and treat the petitioners with the utmoſt contempt. Nothing can have a better effect in producing the alienation propoſed; for though many can forgive injuries, *none ever forgave contempt*.

IX. In laying theſe taxes, never regard the heavy burthens thoſe remote people already undergo, in defending their own frontiers, ſupporting their own provincial governments, making new roads, building bridges, churches, and other public edifices, which in old countries have been done to your hands by your anceſtors, but which occaſion conſtant calls and demands on the purſes of a new people. Forget the *reſtraints* you lay on their trade for *your own* benefit, and the advantage a *monopoly* of this trade gives your exacting merchants. Think nothing of the wealth thoſe merchants and your manufacturers acquire by the colony commerce; their encreaſed ability thereby to pay taxes at home; their accumulating, in the price of their commodities, moſt of thoſe taxes, and ſo levying them from their conſuming cuſtomers; all this, and the employment and ſupport of thouſands of your poor

by

by the coloniſts, you are *intirely to forget*. But remember to make your arbitrary tax more grievous to your provinces, by public declarations importing that your power of taxing them has *no limits*; ſo that when you take from them without their conſent one ſhilling in the pound, you have a clear right to the other nineteen. This will probably weaken every idea of *ſecurity in their property*, and convince them, that, under ſuch a government, *they have nothing they can call their own*; which can ſcarce fail of producing *the happieſt conſequences!*

X. Poſſibly, indeed, ſome of them might ſtill comfort themſelves, and ſay, 'Though we have no property, we 'have yet *ſomething* left that is valuable; we have conſtitutional *liberty* 'both of perſon and of conſcience. 'This King, theſe Lords, and theſe 'Commons, who, it ſeems, are too remote from us to know us, and feel for 'us, cannot take from us our *Habeas-Corpus* right, or our right of trial *by a 'Jury of our neighbours*; they cannot 'deprive us of the exerciſe of our religion, alter our eccleſiaſtical conſtitution, and compel us to be Papiſts if 'they pleaſe, or Mahometans.' To annihilate this comfort, begin by laws to perplex their commerce with infinite regulations impoſſible to be remembered and obſerved; ordain ſeizures of their property for every failure; take away the trial of ſuch property by Jury, and give it to arbitrary Judges of your own appointing, and of the loweſt characters in the country, whoſe ſalaries and emoluments are to ariſe out of the duties or condemnations, and whoſe appointments are *during pleaſure*. Then let there be a formal declaration of both houſes, that oppoſition to your edicts is *treaſon*; and that any perſon ſuſpected of treaſon in the provinces may, according to ſome obſolete law, be ſeized and ſent to the metropolis of the empire for trial; and paſs an act that thoſe there charged with certain other offences ſhall be ſent away in chains from their friends and country to be tried in the ſame manner for felony. Then erect a new Court of Inquiſition among them, accompanied by an armed force, with inſtructions to tranſport all ſuch ſuſpected perſons, to be ruined by the expence if they bring over evidences to prove their innocence, or be found guilty and hanged if they cannot afford it. And, leſt the people ſhould think you cannot poſſibly go any farther, paſs another ſolemn declaratory act, that 'King, Lords, and Commons had, 'hath, and of right ought to have, 'full power and authority to make 'ſtatutes of ſufficient force and validity to bind the unrepreſented pro'vinces IN ALL CASES WHATSO'EVER.' This will include *ſpiritual* with temporal; and, taken together, muſt operate wonderfully to your purpoſe, by convincing them, that they are at preſent under a power ſomething like that ſpoken of in the ſcriptures, which cannot only *kill their bodies*, but *damn their ſouls* to all eternity, by compelling them, if it pleaſes, *to worſhip the Devil*.

XI. To make your taxes more odious, and more likely to procure reſiſtance, ſend from the capital a board of officers to ſuperintend the collection, compoſed of the moſt *indiſcreet*, *ill-bred*, and *inſolent*, you can find. Let theſe have large ſalaries out of the extorted revenue, and live in open grating luxury upon the ſweat and blood of the induſtrious, whom they are to worry continually with groundleſs and expenſive proſecutions before the above-mentioned arbitrary revenue Judges, all *at the coſt of the party proſecuted*, tho' acquitted, becauſe *the King is to pay no coſts*.—Let theſe men, *by your order*, be exempted from all the common taxes and burthens of the province, though they and their property are protected by its laws. If any revenue officers are *ſuſpected* of the leaſt tenderneſs for the people, diſcard them. If others are juſtly complained of, protect and reward them. If any of the under officers behave ſo as to provoke the people to drub them, promote thoſe to better offices: this will encourage others to procure for themſelves ſuch profitable drubbings, by multiplying and enlarging ſuch provocations, and *all will work towards the end you aim at*.

XII. Another way to make your tax odious, is to miſapply the produce of it. If it was originally appropriated for the *defence* of the provinces, the better ſupport of government, and the adminiſtration of juſtice where it may be *neceſſary*, then apply none of it to that *defence*, but beſtow it where it is *not neceſſary*, in augmented ſalaries or penſions to every governor who has diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his enmity to the people, and by calumniating them to their ſovereign. This will make them pay it more unwillingly, and be more apt to quarrel with thoſe that collect it, and thoſe that impoſed it,

it, who will quarrel again with them, and all ſhall contribute to your *main purpoſe* of making them *weary of your government*.

XIII. If the people of any province have been accuſtomed to ſupport their own Governors and Judges to ſatisfaction, you are to apprehend that ſuch Governors and Judges may be thereby influenced to treat the people kindly, and to do them juſtice. This is another reaſon for applying part of that revenue in larger ſalaries to ſuch Governors and Judges, given, as their commiſſions are, *during your pleaſure* only, forbidding them to take any ſalaries from their provinces; that thus the people may no longer hope any kindneſs from their Governors, or (in Crown caſes) any juſtice from their Judges. And as the money thus miſapplied in one province is extorted from all, probably *all will reſent the miſapplication*.

XIV. If the parliaments of your provinces ſhould dare to claim rights, or complain of your adminiſtration, order them to be harraſſed with repeated *diſſolutions*. If the ſame men are continually returned by new elections, adjourn their meetings to ſome country village where they cannot be accommodated, and there keep them *during pleaſure*; for this, you know, is your PREROGATIVE; and an excellent one it is, as you may manage it, to promote diſcontents among the people, diminiſh their reſpect, and *increaſe their diſaffection*.

XV. Convert the brave honeſt officers of your navy into pimping tidewaiters and colony officers of the cuſtoms. Let thoſe who, in time of war, fought gallantly in defence of the commerce of their countrymen, in peace be taught to prey upon it. Let them learn to be corrupted by great and real ſmugglers; but (to ſhew their diligence) ſcour with armed boats every bay, harbour, river, creek, cove, or nook, throughout the coaſt of your colonies; ſtop and detain every coaſter, every wood-boat, every fiſherman, tumble their cargoes, and even their ballaſt, inſide out, and upſide down; and, if a penn'orth of pins is found un-entered, let the whole be ſeized and confiſcated. Thus ſhall the trade of your coloniſts ſuffer more from their friends in time of peace, than it did from their enemies in war. Then let theſe boats crews land upon every farm in their way, rob the orchards, ſteal the pigs and the poultry, and inſult the inhabitants. If the injured and exaſperated farmers, unable to procure other juſtice, ſhould attack the agreſſors, drub them and burn their boats; you are to call this *high treaſon* and *rebellion*, order fleets and armies into their country, and threaten to carry all the offenders three thouſand miles to be hanged, drawn, and quartered. *O! this will work admirably!*

XVI. If you are told of diſcontents in your colonies, never believe that they are general, or that you have given occaſion for them; therefore, do not think of applying any remedy, or of changing any offenſive meaſure, Redreſs no grievance, leſt they ſhould be encouraged to demand the redreſs of ſome other grievance. Grant no requeſt that is juſt and reaſonable, leſt they ſhould make another that is unreaſonable. Take all your informations of the ſtate of the colonies from your Governors and officers in enmity with them. Encourage and reward theſe *leaſing-makers*; ſecrete their lying accuſations, leſt they ſhould be confuted; but act upon them as the cleareſt evidence, and believe nothing you hear from the friends of the people; ſuppoſe all *their* complaints to be invented and promoted by a few factious demagogues, whom if you could catch and hang, all would be quiet. Catch and hang a few of them accordingly; and the *blood of the Martyrs* ſhall *work miracles* in favour of your purpoſe.

XVII. If you ſee *rival nations* rejoicing at the proſpect of your diſunion with your provinces, and endeavouring to promote it; if they tranſlate, publiſh and applaud all the complaints of your diſcontented coloniſts, at the ſame time privately ſtimulating you to ſeverer meaſures; let not that *alarm* or offend you. Why ſhould it? ſince you all mean *the ſame thing*.

XVIII. If any colony ſhould, at their own charge, erect a fortreſs to ſecure their port againſt the fleets of a foreign enemy, get your Governor to betray that fortreſs into your hands. Never think of paying what it coſt the country, for that would *look*, at leaſt, like ſome regard for juſtice; but turn it into a citadel to awe the inhabitants, and curb their commerce. If they ſhould have lodged in ſuch fortreſs the very arms they bought and uſed to aid you in your conqueſts, ſeize them all; it will provoke like *ingratitude* added

to

to *robbery*. One admirable effect of theſe operations will be, to diſcourage every other colony from erecting ſuch defences, and ſo your enemies may more eaſily invade them, to the great diſgrace of your government, and, of courſe, *the furtherance of your project*.

XIX. Send armies into their country under pretence of protecting the inhabitants; but, inſtead of garriſoning the forts on their frontiers with thoſe troops, to prevent incurſions, demoliſh thoſe forts, and order the troops into the heart of the country, that the ſavages may be encouraged to attack the frontiers, and that the troops may be protected by the inhabitants; this will ſeem to proceed from your ill-will or your ignorance, and contribute farther to produce and ſtrengthen an opinion among them, *that you are no longer fit to govern them*.

XX. Laſtly, inveſt the General of your army in the provinces with great and unconſtitutional powers, and free him from the controul of even your own Civil Governors. Let him have troops enow under his command, with all the fortreſſes in his poſſeſſion; and who knows but (like ſome provincial Generals in the Roman empire, and encouraged by the univerſal diſcontent you have produced) he may take it into his head to ſet up for himſelf. If he ſhould, and you have carefully practiſed theſe few *excellent rules* of mine, take my word for it, all the provinces will immediately join him, and you will that day (if you have not done it ſooner) get rid of the trouble of governing them, and all the *plagues* attending their *commerce* and connection, from thenceforth and for ever.

Q. E. D.

Mr. URBAN,

IN your volume for 1771, at page 56, one of your conſtant readers deſires ſome of your claſſical correſpondents to inform him in what original *Roman* author the common adage

Quem Jupiter vult perdere, prius dementat,

is to be found. At pages 120 and 121 of the ſame volume, D. H. intimates, that it is not in any *claſſic* author, but a ſaying taken up and uſed at random. W. W. at pages 262 and 263, believes it cannot be found *verbatim* in any antient author, though the Greek and Latin writers have, as he has ſhewn, commonly adopted the ſentiment. We may ſafely aſſert, I preſume, that it is not in any truly *claſſic* author, as the verb *dementa* will not be found in any writer generally eſteemed ſuch. And may we not almoſt as ſafely pronounce, that, wherever this ſaying is to be found *verbatim*, it is only a tranſlation of the following lines of EURIPIDES, which occur in the *Incertæ Tragœdiæ*, as publiſhed by Barnes?

Ὅταν δὲ δαίμων ἀνδρὶ πορσύνῃ κακὰ,
Τὸν νοῦν ἐκλαμψι πρῶτον V. 436, 437.

In Barnes's note upon this paſſage, among other references, he adds,—"Tale quid *Paterculus* de *Variana* clade." Paterculus's words are theſe; "Ita ſe res habet, ut plerumque Deus, fortunam mutaturus, conſilia corrumpat." Lib. ii. cap. 118.—It may be further remarked, that Duport, in his *Gnomologia Homerica*, at p. 282 note, abſolutely tranſlates theſe words of EURIPIDES by the common adage which has given occaſion to theſe hints from, Your conſtant reader,

Sept. 21, 1773. Z. L.

Mr. URBAN,

AMONG the innumerable inſtances of true greatneſs exhibited in the character of that father of his people, Henry IV. of France, I think the following worth recording in your repoſitory of knowledge and virtue.

With only 15,000 men he laid ſiege to Paris, in which were near 220,000 inhabitants; and, inſtead of reducing the city by famine, which might have eaſily been effected, in his boundleſs compaſſion, he permitted his own troops to ſupply it with proviſions.

One day, when an example was to be made of two peaſants who had been detected in carrying two waggon loads of bread to one of the poſterns of the city, Henry chanced to meet them on the way to execution. They directly fell on their knees, implored pardon, and pleaded that they had no other way of getting their livelihood. "Go "you ways in peace," ſaid the King, giving them at the ſame time all the money he had about him,—"the gaſ-"con is poor; had he more, he would "give it you."

After his death, the Duke of Sully always wore about his neck a chain of diamonds, to which hung a large gold medal of that great prince. Sully uſed often to take this medal out of his boſom, ſtop and contemplate it, and then kiſs it with the utmoſt reverence and affection.

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15. *A* BRIEF EPITOME *of the* PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS, *Vol.* LXII. *for the Year* 1772.—*(Continued from p.* 390.*)*

ART. XV. *Account of the Irruption of Solway Moss, Dec.* 16, 1772; *in a letter from Mr. John Walker to the Earl of Bute, and communicated by his Lordship to the Royal Society.*

This account was inserted in our Magazine for June last, p. 265.

ART. XVI. *A Letter from John Zephaniah Holwell, Esq; F. R. S. to John Campbell, Esq; F. R. S. giving an account of a New Species of Oak.*

Mr. Holwell, in this letter, which was written from Exeter, Feb. 24, 1772, says, that, about seven years past, Mr. William Lucombe, an ingenious gardener in the environs of that city, sowed a parcel of acorns, saved from a tree of his own growth, of the iron or wainscot species. When they first came up, he observed one amongst them that kept his leaves throughout the winter, to which he paid particular attention, and, by grafting, propagated some thousands from it, which, a few days before this letter was written, were in high flourishing beauty and verdure, notwithstanding the severity of the winter. Its growth is straight and handsome as a fir; its leaves ever-green; and the wood is thought, by the best judges, to exceed that of all other oak in hardness and strength. But the peculiar and estimable part of its character is the amazing quickness of its growth, which may be attributed to its making but one shoot in the year, viz. in May, and continuing to grow without interruption. The parent-tree, which is seven years old, measures 21 feet in height, and full 20 inches in the girt; a graft four years old is 16 feet high, and full 14 inches in the girt; and the first graft, which is six years old, has out-shot his parent two feet in height. This oak is distinguished, in Devonshire, by the name of the Lucombe Oak. His shoots, in general, are from four to five feet every year; so that, in the space of thirty or forty years, he will outgrow, in altitude and girt, the common oak at a hundred. He has been planted in the adjoining counties of Cornwall and Somerset, and is found to flourish in all soils.

ART. XVII. *An Account of the Death of a Person destroyed by Lightning in the Chapel of Tottenham-court-road, and its effects on the Building; as observed by Mr. William Henly, Mr. Edward Nairne, and Mr. William Jones. The account written by Mr. Henly.* (See Mag. Vol. XLII. p. 147.)

The progress of the electrical fire is here very minutely and accurately traced from its first stroke to its last fatal effect; and is illustrated by a delineation of those parts of the building that were chiefly affected by it. The writer concludes with observing, that, as the effects of this stroke so exactly correspond with those many times before observed by Dr. Franklin, we shall scarce ever meet with a stronger proof of the utility of his metallic conductors: and it is ardently to be wished, that, in the erection of all public edifices, &c. a regular communication of metal was made from the top to a considerable depth into the earth, and of such a diameter and kind, as may be sufficient to secure both the buildings and the lives of those who may happen to be in them. The poor man destroyed by this accident, was sitting on a short ladder placed horizontally on the pavement, with his back against the door. The lightning flew from the middle bolt, and struck him on and under his left ear; entered his neck, making a wound half an inch long, raised in a bur and burnt; and passed down his back, which it turned black as ink, and down his left arm, melting the stud in his shirt-sleeve. Hence it flew into his body, which it burnt in a hard spot resembling scorched leather, passing through it into his right leg, and breaking out a little above the ancle; making a large wound, and another bur, burnt as before, with two others smaller a little below it, and some still smaller in his feet. His cloaths and hair were much burnt; but his stock shoe and knee buckles, the metal buttons on his coat and waistcoat, a shilling in the left pocket of his breeches, and the metal clasps of a common-prayer book in his coat pocket, were all uninjured. His death was truly instantaneous. The corpse, after lying two or three days on a table, seemed not more disposed to putrefaction than bodies which die a natural death generally are at that time.

ART. XVIII. *A Letter from Thomas Ronayne, Esq; to Benjamin Franklin, L L. D. F. R. S. inclosing an account of some Observations on Atmospherical Electricity, in regard to fogs, mists,*

miſtr, &c. with ſome remarks; communicated by Mr. William Henly.

Theſe obſervations were made in Ireland, where, Mr. Henly ſays, the air, during the winter ſeaſon, is in almoſt a conſtant ſtate of poſitive electricity, though weak. In the courſe of his experiments, having found but one exception to the contrary, which preſented itſelf during a fog on a day in winter that proved uncommonly warm, Mr. Henly thinks it reaſonable to believe, that cold electrifies the atmoſphere poſitively; and upon that ground he offers a conjecture that heat electrifies it negatively. His experiments on the air were begun in the year 1761, and thoſe on the clouds in the year 1762; and both were from that time continued unremittedly till the year 1770, when he came to England, where, by repeated experiments on the common air in different parts, he finds it the ſame as that in Ireland.

ART. XIX. *Obſervations on different Kinds of Air; by Joſeph Prieſtley, L. L. D. F. R. S.*

Though this ingenious and indefatigable inveſtigator of the properties of Nature admits, that ſome of the courſes of experiments herein deſcribed are incomplete, yet many new and important facts are ſufficiently aſcertained, and form a good foundation for philoſophers to purſue their enquiries into this ſubject to various beneficial purpoſes.

The three terms in common uſe for diſtinguiſhing the different kinds of air, are Fixed air, Mephitic, and Inflammable; which, the Doctor obſerves, are not ſufficiently characteriſtic and diſtinct. The laſt, tho' it characterizes and diſtinguiſhes that kind which takes fire and explodes on the approach of flame, yet it might have been termed Fixed, with as much propriety as that to which Dr. Black and others have given the ſame denomination, ſince it is originally part of ſome ſolid ſubſtance, and exiſts in an unelaſtic ſtate, and therefore may be alſo called factitious. The term Mephitic is equally applicable to what is called Fixed air, to Inflammable, and to many other kinds; ſince they are equally noxious, when breathed by animals. The Doctor, however, ſays, that, rather than to introduce new terms, or change the ſignification of old ones, he ſhall uſe the term, Fixed air, in the ſenſe in which it is commonly uſed; and diſtinguiſh the other kinds by their properties, or ſome other periphraſis. After adjuſting this preliminary, he proceeds to illuſtrate, by many ingenious experiments, the different properties of air, under the following heads of diſtinction: Of fixed air. Of air in which a candle, or brimſtone, has burned out. Of inflammable air. Of air infected with animal reſpiration, or putrefaction. Of air in which a mixture of brimſtone and filings of iron has ſtood. Of nitrous air. Of air infected with the fumes of burning charcoal. Of the effect of the calcination of metals, and of the effluvia of paint made of white lead and oil, on air. Of air procured by means of ſpirit of ſalt. And Miſcellaneous obſervations, in which the Doctor has given a deſcription, illuſtrated by a plate, of the apparatus with which the principal of the preceding experiments were made, and which is very ſimple and cheap. An appendix to this article contains an account of ſome experiments made by Mr. Hey, a ſurgeon at Leeds, to prove that there is no oil of vitriol in water impregnated with fixed air extracted from chalk by oil of vitriol; and alſo a letter from Mr. Hey to the Doctor, concerning the effects of fixed air, applied by way of clyſter, in the cure of a putrid fever, which is a very intereſting and important diſcovery.—Of this caſe, and the manner of treating it, and alſo of the apparatus above mentioned, we ſhall take further notice in ſome future Magazine.

36. *Obſervations on the* PRESENT STATE *of the* PAROCHIAL *and* VAGRANT POOR. Dilly. 2s.

THE cauſe of the Vagrant Poor is more powerfully pleaded in this treatiſe, than in any we yet remember to have read. The author contends for univerſal charity. "Let thoſe, "ſays he, who deny relief, leſt they "ſhould be made the dupe of an im-"poſtor's ſpecious pretences, ſeverely "ſcrutinize the motives of their own "conduct: let them conſider that it is "the *criminal vanity* of appearing to "poſſeſs a ſagacity ſuperior to deceit "which reſtrains their hand, and pro-"duces *unchæritable ſuſpicions* in their "boſoms; and that the *abuſe* of their "liberality had better be a *thouſand* "*times* repeated, than one poor ſufferer "ſhould fall a victim to their im-"moveable reſolution of tenacity. "Let thoſe who give conſider, that "they give only a ſmall portion of "wealth, the abſence whereof will

"not

" not be perceived amidſt their plenty; " that they beſtow with a good intention, which will not always be fruſtrated; ſince, if their bounty be " often diſtributed in vain, it will " ſometimes aſſiſt to chear the drooping ſoul of undiſſembling indigence; " and that their recompence will be " the bleſſing of him who is ready to " periſh, and the conſciouſneſs of having endeavoured humbly to imitate " the univerſal beneficence of that " Providence, whoſe mercies are over " all his works, and who diſpenſes his " rain and his ſun-ſhine in common to " the good and to the evil."—So far this benevolent writer, who throughout his whole performance has recommended the doctrine of univerſal charity with equal energy and good intention; and yet it may be doubted, whether that *indiſcriminate charity*, which, from the example of ſupreme wiſdom, he endeavours to diffuſe, may be ranked among the virtues that entitle men to that great and God-like character of being *The Friend of the Poor*.

If to encourage vice be ſcarcely leſs *criminal* than to practiſe it, and if it be granted, what I believe no man will venture to deny, that by far the greater part of thoſe vagrants who crave ſubſiſtence from door to door, infeſt our ſtreets, or wander from place to place to move compaſſion, are looſe in their morals, diſſolute in their lives, and of evil example to others, What do we by extending our *charity indiſcriminately* to theſe abandoned wretches, but contribute to increaſe an evil which all good men ardently wiſh to abolish? If it were better, as our author ſeems to intimate, that *a thouſand* of theſe infamous profligates ſhould be relieved, than that one object of real diſtreſs ſhould be neglected, then it will follow, that it were better that a thouſand rogues ſhould eſcape puniſhment, than that one honeſt man ſhould ſuffer wrongfully; a poſition fraught with many evils to a community, and leading to an univerſal corruption of manners among its members.

But while our author is thus favourable to the miſerable race of vagrants, whoſe pitiable caſe he pathetically deplores, he ſeems far leſs indulgent to the frailties of thoſe with whom the power of regulating and relieving them is intruſted by the laws. In caſes of diſtreſs, he juſtly obſerves, that the ſufferer's natural and legal application is to the pariſh officer; but, adds he, " the pariſh-officer, perhaps from native obduracy, perhaps from inattention, and perhaps from private pique, " refuſes to relieve, and the complainant's dernier reſort is to the magiſtrate; the remedy, however, is worſe " than the diſeaſe. To ſummon the " Overſeer before the Juſtice, is to " commit an inſult for which pardon " muſt never be expected. The word " of a wealthy farmer or tradeſman is " of greater validity than the oath of " a friendleſs mendicant, who is repreſented as neither needing nor meriting aſſiſtance, and conſequently " diſmiſſed, to nakedneſs and hunger, with an abuſive joke or aggravating reprimand." This is a heavy charge; and, as it is general, cannot eaſily be refuted: to ſay that no ſuch inſtance ever happened, would, perhaps, be preſuming too far upon the humanity and moderation of Overſeers and Juſtices of the Peace; but that it is a common caſe, that a deſerving object meets with ſuch ſevere treatment from both the Officer and Juſtice, the duty of the one, and the reſpectable character of the other, will not permit us to ſuppoſe.

This kind of declamation, therefore, if it is without proof, is equally unjuſtifiable and uncandid. Pariſh-officers, of the ableſt heads, and the beſt hearts, have, generally ſpeaking, a hard taſk ſo to behave as to give content to thoſe who pay, and thoſe who receive. It is no wonder, that men of tender feelings are as cautious of extending the pariſh bounty to the unworthy, as they are ready in relieving the induſtrious, becauſe in every pariſh many are rated to the poor, out of whoſe hard labour the money is extorted, that, were it not properly diſpoſed of, might be diſſipated in drunkenneſs, or in rewards to the lazy and indolent, who are in every pariſh the moſt clamorous and moſt troubleſome.

Beſides, there cannot, perhaps, be a ſeverer aggravation of the diſtreſs of an honeſt, induſtrious ſupplicant, than that, after all his pains and labour in endeavouring to ſupport a numerous family, when ſickneſs or accident happens to deprive him of the power of providing for them by his own ſtrength, he is then only to ſhare in the pariſh bounty in common with his moſt profligate, lazy, drunken, poaching neighbour, the whole tenor of whoſe life is an open violation of the laws of God and man. To add, therefore, to the real miſery of the induſtrious poor, ideal notions of their being deſpiſed or neglected

neglected by those with whom the laws have intrusted the care of their support, is to counteract the very principle the writer has professedly adopted, and to add to the miseries inseparable from penury, the farther grievance of discontent.

His pleading the cause of the stranger is truly laudable. The alien is entitled to no support by our laws, and is therefore an object, whenever he becomes poor and in want, of real charity, and should never be passed in our streets, when imploring relief, with unpitying neglect. It will require no extraordinary degree of discernment to discover whether he is old, infirm, lame, or that he has been bred above the ordinary level of working men; in all which cases, to withhold a *small portion of our plenty to relieve the stranger within our gates*, is not only inconsistent with our character as Christians, but as men. Indeed, the writer of these remarks has often wondered, that, among the many thousand opulent foreigners, that possess large proportions of the riches of this kingdom, no one has been liberal enough to set on foot a subscription for building and endowing a house of charity for the reception and relief of poor distressed strangers. Such a charitable institution would do honour to their humanity; and it is not to be doubted but that very many of our nobility, gentry, and wealthy merchants, would contribute largely to forward the design.

Our author's observations on the severity of the Vagrant Act, by which, like many of our late acts, it defeats its own purposes, is very just. By that act, relief is denied, punishment inflicted, and the bare asking for charity is made criminal, though the supplicant may be perishing for want. Can any thing be more absurd! But absurdity is the general characteristic of our late acts: they are framed and passed in one sessions, to be amended or repealed in the next.

His doubt, whether a Scotchman or Irishman can gain a settlement in England, upon the authority of Burn's Justice, does not seem well founded, particularly with regard to the former, who, when an inhabitant in England, by the Act of Union, is intitled to all the benefits of the laws, as a free denizen; and when an inhabitant in Scotland, is then only to claim the privileges of his own.

The Act of George the First, by which the parochial managers are empowered to farm the poor at a certain rate, though it has in some instances been abused, can never merit the hard epithets which this humane author bestows upon it. It can never be charged with authorizing any set of men to abridge the poor of reasonable food, or to impose on them unreasonable labour; but the complaint that old and young, sick and healthy, are promiscuously crouded into ill-contrived apartments, in workhouses not of sufficient capacity to contain with convenience half the number, is but too just and too general, and certainly calls loudly for reformation. The pernicious influences of corrupted air and distempered bodies, as he very justly observes, has been of late very extensively diffused, and it is hoped will awaken a due sense of the miserable situation of those who are of necessity obliged to remain in these mansions of filthiness and putridity, to which the parish poor are usually confined.

This is a subject on which the author has exerted all his powers of masterly elocution, and it is a subject which must excite compassion on a less pathetic retrospect of known facts.

Having sufficiently exposed the defects of our present poor laws, and shewn the evils consequent on parochial parsimony and parochial delinquency, the writer next proceeds to offer some hints by way of reformation: but this he does with so great deference and modesty, that although he has, as he says, to the utmost of his ability, endeavoured to guard against a perversion of his plan, yet every proposition has been made with diffidence and fear, lest what he proposes as remedies, should, in the hands appointed to administer them, be converted into poisons.

An abstract of his plan is as follows:

I. The reduction of all the laws relating to the poor into ONE, less liable to mistake or misrepresentation.

II. The parochial division to be abolished, and a more extensive division adopted in its room. He seems to approve of the Hundred division, states the objections to it, and answers them.

III. A general and uniform tax, limited, like the land-tax, to a certain standard (four or five shillings in the pound, he thinks, in a note, an adequate rate). This mode of taxation he

he propoſes in order to put a final end to all litigation about ſettlements.

IV. The money levied by this tax to be veſted in truſtees, compoſed of gentlemen, clergymen, and reputable tradeſmen, in each diviſion, to be applied at diſcretion.

V. Though the parochial diviſion be rejected in the general, yet an officer, equivalent to that of Overſeer, with a ſalary, to be retained for each pariſh in particular. His buſineſs to be, as now, the regulation of the poor, but under the direction of the truſtees.

The means of relief, and the proper perſons to adminiſter it, being thus provided, the mode of application is next conſidered. And,

Firſt, For the aged and infirm, and other caſually indigent houſe-keepers, relief at home, according to their ſeveral neceſſities, he thinks moſt eligible. No diſtinction to be made of the different objects of relief, but thoſe of reſident and vagrant. Inhabitation in a uſeful capacity, for only a few days, to conſtitute a reſident.

II. Perſons ſick of infectious diſeaſes to be removed to a temporary reſidence.

III. For poor, orphan'd, or deſerted children, Hundred Houſes, erected in a plain ſtile, but in a healthy ſituation, are recommended.

IV. For unhappy, itinerant indigents, Hundred Houſes have alſo, in this plan, the preference; but then they are to be divided into two claſſes, the offenſive and inoffenſive. The inoffenſive, among whom he reckons aukward unhandy tradeſmen, perſons of weak intellects, thoſe who have natural defects or deformities, and thoſe born to better proſpects, but by various accidents reduced to indigence; all theſe, he thinks, would accept with thankfulneſs a reſidence, in which every neceſſary of life was provided for their reception. But, for the offenſive vagrants, ſuch as ſturdy and habitual beggars, impoſtors robuſt and healthy, ſufferers by diſeaſe or accident but notwithſtanding able to work, the whole race of gipſies, &c. for theſe he would have prepared,

V. A place of confinement; from which, however, he would baniſh thoſe barbarous flagellations appointed by our preſent laws; puniſhments that degrade the man to the brute, and awaken the diabolical paſſions of wrath and revenge in thoſe that ſuffer. And, in the room thereof, he would ſubſtitute the faſting-room of Sir John Fielding, as moſt eligible, and moſt likely to ſubdue the Turbulent.

To theſe erections he would add a kind of infirmary, for the reception of thoſe afflicted with temporary diſeaſes, of whatever kind, that the ſick might be kept ſeparate from the healthy, as a preventative againſt the ſpreading of diſeaſes.

Alſo an apartment, adjoining to the other erections, like the Oriental caravanſeras, in which induſtrious labourers, who travel in harveſt for the ſake of employment, might be lodged, and accommodated with an allowance of bread and beer, for one night only, except in caſes of tempeſtuous weather, when their reſidence might be enlarged at diſcretion.

Theſe are the outlines of this writer's plan. Whoever wiſhes to forward a reformation will have pleaſure in peruſing the pamphlet at large. And if, "where evil ſo flagrantly abounds, (as "our author judiciouſly obſerves) its "abundance can by any means be "diminiſhed, a point of no ſmall im-"portance is gained: if every diffi-"culty cannot be ſurmounted, and "every grievance redreſſed, it is ſurely "better to take ſome ſteps towards "probable amendment, than to reſt "indolently in what is univerſally "confeſſed to be the worſt of ſitua-"tions."

36. SURRY TRIUMPHANT: *or*, The KENTISH MEN's DEFEAT. *A new ballad. Being a parody on* CHEVY CHACE. Johnſon.

THIS little *Jeu d'Eſprit*, which traces, ſtanza by ſtanza, the famous old ſong of Piercy and Douglas, is occaſioned by a late cricket-match in *Sir Horace Mann's paddock, in Eaſt Kent*, July 19, 20, and 21, when the Duke of Dorſet and the Earl of Tankerville entered the liſts at the head of two choſen bands from their reſpective counties.

This engagement, though bloodleſs, was, however, not unimportant, being attended with no ſmall loſs both of time and money: the author, therefore, in a ſhort addreſs to the reader, obſerves, that he "has a further end in view than merely tracing the outlines of a moſt beautiful original, and indulging an innocent pleaſantry, which has ſtrict truth for its foundation; it being his intention to convey, at the ſame time, a mo-

a moral precept of no small importance to his country neighbours, which the reader may collect from several of the stanzas." We shall annex, as a specimen, some of the stanzas; and, to enable our readers to judge how closely the Original has been traced, will add it at the bottom of the page.

PARODY.

GOD prosper long our harvest-work,
Our rakes and hay-carts all!
An ill-tim'd cricket-match there did
At Bishopsburn befal.

To bat and bowl with might and main
Two nobles took their way;
The hay may rue, that is unhous'd,
The batting of that day.

The active Earl of Tankerville
An even bet did make,
That in Bourn-paddock he would cause
Kent's chiefest hands to quake,

To see the Surry cricketers
Out-bat them and out-bowl.
To Dorset's Duke the tidings came
All in the park of Knowle:

Who sent his Lordship present word,
He would prevent his sport.
The Surry Earl not fearing this,
Did to East Kent resort;

With ten more masters of the bat,
All chosen men of might,
Who knew full well in time of need,
To aim or block aright.

For the two next stanzas, and we think, for them only, there is no authority in the original; and therefore, we suppose, they are inclosed in hooks:

[From Marsh and Weald, their hay-carts left,
To Bourn the rustics hied,
From Romney, Cranbrook, Tenterden,
And Darent's verdant side:

Gentle and simple, 'squires and clerks,
With many a lady fair,
Fam'd Thanet, Fowell's beauteous bride,
And graceful Sondes, were there.]

The circumstance of the game being interrupted by a heavy shower, gives rise to an altercation (founded on truth) between some of the parties, particularly the Earl and Sir Horace, in which the dispute between Douglas and Piercy is closely imitated, and the offer made by the former of a single combat, is travestied to single wicket. This dialogue is thus interrupted:

Then stept a gallant 'Squire forth,
Bartholomew was his name,
Who said, "I would not have it told
On Clandon Down for shame,

That Tankerville e'er play'd alone,
And I stood looking on:
You are a Knight, Sir, you an Earl,
And I a Vicar's son.

I'll do the best that do I may,
While I have pow'r to stand;
While I have pow'r to wield my bat,
I'll play with heart and hand."

As Earl Douglas urges his adversary to "yield," Earl Tankerville urges his opponent "to hedge his bets," an offer which is with equal scorn rejected by the Knight, who being, soon after, not "killed," but "caught out,"

Spoke no more words than these,
"Play on, my merry men all:
For why, my inning's at an end;
The Earl has caught my ball."

Then by the hand his Lordship took
This hero of the match,
And said, "Sir Horace, for thy bets,
Would I had miss'd my catch!"

ORIGINAL.

GOD proper long our noble King,
Our lives and safeties all;
A woeful hunting once there did
In Chevy-chace befal.

To drive the deer with hound and horn,
Earl Piercy took his way:
The child may rue, that is unborn,
The hunting of that day.

The stout Earl of Northumberland
A vow to God did make,
His pleasure in the Scottish woods
Three summer days to take,

The chiefest harts in Chevy-Chace
To kill and bear away.
The tidings to Earl Douglas came,
In Scotland where he lay:

Who sent Earl Piercy present word,
He would prevent his sport.
The English Earl, not fearing this,
Did to the woods resort,

With fifteen hundred bow-men bold,
All chosen men of might,
Who knew full well, in time of need,
To aim their shafts aright.

Then stept a gallant 'Squire forth,
Witherington was his name,
Who said, I would not have it told
To Henry our King for shame,

That e'er my Captain fought on foot,
And I stood looking on:
You be two Earls, said Witherington,
And I a 'Squire alone.

I'll do the best that do I may,
While I have pow'r to stand;
While I have pow'r to wield my sword,
I'll fight with heart and hand."

* * * * *

Who never spoke more words than these,
"Fight on my merry men all;
For why, my life is at an end;
Lord Piercy sees my fall."

Then leaving life, Earl Piercy took
The dead man by the hand;
And said, Earl Douglas, for thy life
Would I had lost my land!

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Soon after his Lordſhip is caught out by a Tem, lar (Mr. Davis), as He is in like manner by a Surry Squire (Mr. Lewis); and the players on both ſides, and the notches gained, are enumerated in the ſame manner as the heroes and the numbers killed in the old ballad. The famous ſtanza of Witherington, in particular, is thus parodied:

For Wood, of Seale, needs muſt I wail,
As one in doleful dumps;
For, if he e'er ſhould play again,
It muſt be on his ſtumps.

And in a note it is ſaid, that "one "of this poor man's legs was bound "up, and it is feared muſt undergo an "amputation†."

The ballad concludes with the different reflections made on this event by the Rectors of Sevenoak and Barham, in whoſe pariſhes are the ſeats of the Duke of Dorſet and Sir Horace Mann, and with informing us that Kent afterwards took her revenge, in the following ſtanzas:

This vow full well did Kent perform,
After on Sevenoak Vine;
With ſix not in, the game was won,
Though White got fifty-nine:

ORIGINAL.

For With'rington I needs muſt wail,
As one in doleful dumps;
For when his legs were ſmitten off,
He fought upon his ſtumps.

* * * * *

This vow full well the King perform'd
After, on Humbledown;
In one day fifty Knights were ſlain,
With Lords of great renown:

For Miller, Wood, and Dorſet then
Diſplay'd their wonted ſkill:
Thus ended the fam'd match of Bourn,
Won by Earl Tankerville.

God ſave the King, and bleſs the land
With plenty and increaſe;
And grant henceforth that idle games
In harveſt-time may ceaſe!

ORIGINAL.

And of the reſt, of ſmall account,
Did many thouſands die:
Thus ended the hunting of Chevy-chace,
Made by the Earl Piercy,

God ſave the King, and bleſs the land
In plenty, joy, and peace;
And grant henceforth, that foul debate
'Twixt noblemen may ceaſe.

† It is alſo ſaid, that "the ſtanza here "parodied having been injudiciouſly "ſubſtituted in the latter copies of "Chevy-chace, printed in 1524, the "ſenſe at the ſame time being ſo bur "leſqued that the Spectator dared not "quote it, the original ſtanza, in which "that abſurdity is avoided, is added, "from the old ballad at Otterburn," printed in the reign of Henry VI. together with a parody, that the reader may take his choice:

ORIGINAL.

For Witherington my heart was woe
That ever he ſlain ſhould be,
For when both his legs were hewn in two,
Yet he kneel'd, and fought on his knee.

PARODY.

For bare-footed Wood my heart was woe,
That his leg bound up ſhould be,
For if both his legs ſhould be cut off,
He would kneel, and catch on his knee.

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Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

THE Editor of Mr. Cawthorne's poems has omitted to inſert in his edition the following copy of verſes, which were prefixed to that Gentleman's excellent poem of Abelard to Eloiſa on its original publication. The pamphlet from which theſe lines are taken is become very ſcarce, and they are too excellent to be neglected. I beg, therefore, to ſee them in your next Magazine. J. B.

To Miſs ——, *of* Horſmanden, *in* Kent.

WHEN Wit and Science trimm'd their wither'd bays,
At *Petrarch*'s voice, and beam'd with half their rays,
Some heav'n-born genius, panting to explore
The ſcenes Oblivion with'd to live no more,
Found *Abelard* in grief's ſad pomp array'd,
And call'd the melting mourner from the ſhade.
Touch'd by his woes, and kindling at his rage,
Admiring nations glow'd from age to age;
From age to age the ſoft infection ran,
Taught to lament the hermit in the man;
Pride dropt her creſt, Ambition learn'd to ſigh,
And dove-like Pity ſtream'd in every eye,
Sick of the world's applauſe, yet fond to warm
Each maid that knows with *Eloiſe* to charm,
He aſks of verſe to aid his native fire,
Refines, and wildly lives along the lyre;
Bids all his various paſſions throb anew,
And hopes my fair to ſteal a tear from you.
O bleſt with temper, bleſt with ſkill to pour
Life's every comfort on each ſocial hour;
Chaſte as thy bluſhes, gentle as thy mien,
Too grave for folly, and too gay for ſpleen;
Indulg'd to win, to ſoften, to inſpire,
To melt with muſic, and with wit to fire;
To blend, as judgment tells thee how to pleaſe,
Wiſdom with ſmiles, and majeſty with eaſe;
Alike to Virtue as the Graces known,
And proud to love all merit but thy own!

Theſe are thy honours, theſe will charms ſupply,
When thoſe dear ſuns ſhall ſet in either eye:
While *ſhe* who, fond of dreſs, of paint and place,
Aims but to be a goddeſs in the face;
Born all thy ſex illumines to deſpiſe,
Too mad for thought, too pretty to be wiſe,
Haunts for a year fantaſtically vain,
With half our *Fribbles* dying in her train;
Then ſinks, as beauty fades and paſſion cools,
The ſcorn of coxcombs, and the jeſt of fools.

From the Greek *of* Poſidippus: *A Dialogue.*

The TRAVELLER *and* STATUE *of* OPPORTUNITY.

Tr. "SAY, Image, by what ſculptor's hand
In breathing marble here you ſtand?"
Opp. "By his, whoſe art, to thouſands known,
Bids Jove and Pallas live in ſtone:
But, ſeldom ſeen by human eyes,
I claim the kindred of the ſkies;
By few I'm found, tho' great my fame,
And *Opportunity*'s my name."
Tr. "Say, if the cauſe you may reveal,
Why thus ſupported on a wheel?"
Opp. "The wheel my rapid courſe implies,
Like that with conſtant ſpeed it flies."
Tr. "Wings on your feet!"—*Opp.* "I'm prone to ſoar;
Neglected, I return no more."
Tr. "But why behind depriv'd of hair?"
Opp. "Eſcap'd, that none may ſeize me there."
Tr. "Your locks unbound conceal your eyes!"
Opp. "Becauſe I chiefly court diſguiſe."
Tr. "Why coupled with that ſolemn fair,
Of down-caſt mien and mournful air?"
Opp. "*Repentance*, ſhe (the ſtone replies)
My ſubſtitute behind me flies:
Obſerve, and her you'll ever ſee
Purſue the wretch depriv'd of me;
By her corrected, mortals mourn
For what they've done, and what foreborne.
Aſk me no more, for, while you ſtay,
I vaniſh unperceiv'd away."

In PETRARCHAM, *egregium poetam, qui* Lauram *amore et laudibus proſequitur.*

QUAM pulchrâ incaluit flammâ tibi vena, lepores
Quanti inſunt numeris, Die Petrarche, tuis!
Nec virgo abludit, nec dives vena; videtur
Arſiſſe hic Daphnen alter Apollo ſuam.

ENGLISHED.

When Petrarch, bard divine, fair Laura ſings,
How ſweet the ſong, how muſical the ſtrings!
Another Phœbus we in him deſcry,
Another Daphne raviſhes his eye. J. W.

NOTE. *Daphne* and *Laura* are ſynonymous terms.

On an excellent SERMON, *preached by* * * *.

"*Nihil eſt aliud eloquentia, niſi copioſe loqui, "ſapientia.*" CICERO.

IN this diſcourſe ſee art and nature join'd!
Smooth are the periods, and the ſenſe refin'd.
Each page diſplays the preacher's ſpotleſs life,
Learn'd without noiſe, and loyal without ſtrife.
Virtue and true religion guide his pen
To ſhew the bleſt abodes to mortal men.
Sept. 9. 1773. A. B.

A POETICAL CHRONOLOGY *of the* KINGS *of* ENGLAND. By T. M. Eſq;

WHEN years one thouſand and three-ſcore and ſix
Had paſs'd, ſince Chriſt in Bethlem's manger lay,
Then the ſtern Norman, red from Haſting's field,
Bruis'd Anglia's realms beneath his iron ſway.

Our

One thouſand eighty-ſeven, ſee Rufus king!
That tyrant who, tranſfix'd by Tyrrel's dart,
(No more to ſpoil and ſcourge the groaning land)
* "Bled in the foreſt like a wounded hart."

When centuries eleven had roll'd away,
Then the Firſt Henry mounted England's throne: [tow'rs
Twice fourteen winters, Cardiff's gloomy
Heard his poor eyeleſs captive brother's moan.

When centuries eleven, years thirty-five,
Were gone, the brave uſurper Stephen's hand
The ſceptre ſeiz'd: to keep the glitt'ring prize,
How oft he drench'd in blood th' afflicted land!

When centuries elev'n, years fifty-four,
Were gone, came Second Henry, he whoſe ſword
Made the fierce Cambrian tremble, and compell'd
Hibernia's ſavage ſons to call him Lord.

With Roſamunda oft, in fragrant bow'rs,
Still by the Muſe kept verdant and romance,
He toy'd the ſummer day.—O! † "only weak
Againſt the charms of beauty's pow'rful glance."

Years eighty-nine, and centuries elev'n,
Lo! Richard, he who Cœur de Lion hight:
‡ "Againſt whoſe fury and unmatched force
The awleſs lion could not wage the fight."

Since the Redeemer of mankind was born,
Now centuries twice ſix were almoſt gone,
When, to young Arthur due, ſee England's crown
Uſurped by the bluſt'ring daſtard, John!

Perfidious, bloody wretch! the glorious band
Of Barons, arm'd in freedom's ſacred cauſe,
Ere long ſhall make thee, baffled tyrant! know,
Britons are only ſubject to the laws.

Th' indignant heroes, preſſing to thy throne,
Shall force thee, burſting with thy ſmother'd rage,
To give the charter of fair liberty.
Dear be their fame to each ſucceeding age!

Twelve hundred years and ſixteen, then began
Third Henry's feeble minion-guided rule:
A ſoft, irreſolute, good natur'd prince;
‖ "Ah what is mere good nature but a fool!"
Not ſuch was Edward.—Red with Paynim gore,
The ſun-burnt chief, from Syria's parching ſtrand, [home,
Is, in twelve hundred ſev'nty two, call'd
To ſway the ſceptre of his native land.

How does a breaſt, black cruelty's abode,
Debaſe the ſage's and the hero's name!
O ruthleſs king! thro' each ſucceeding age,
The vengeful ghoſt of Wallace haunts thy fame.

The Muſes, too, ſhall curſe that jealous rage
Which doom'd to death, in Cambria's fatal day,
Their ſweeteſt ſons:—For ever then were mute [lay.
§ "High Hoel's harp, and ſoft Llewellyn's

(To be continued.)

Shropſhire, Sept. 6, 1773.

---

* Pope's Windſor Foreſt, 184.
† Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, viii. 530.
‡ Shakeſpeare's King John, A. 1.
‖ Armſtrong's Art of preſerving Health, p. 267.

ELEGY *on the Death of Lord* LYTTELTON, 1773.

O Yet a moment to the penſive tale
Of real grief, attend the Muſe's lyre,
As wayward muſing near yon' loneſome vale,
A youth attempts to catch poetic fire!
Not the loud trump of Verſe in pompous ſtrain,
Does he invite to ſound in Flattery's ear,
But longs with Merit's ſons to join the train;
Fearful, yet not averſe that they ſhould hear.
Such was the man—each ſon of Science tell,
(The Guardian of our Liberty and Laws,)
For ye attentive mark'd his ſteps full well,
And knew him earneſt in Britannia's cauſe.
Can we forget, my friend, the Hiſtoric Page *,
What uſeful leſſons to mankind he read?
View'd life attentive thro' its every ſtage,
† And read thoſe Lectures from the ſilent Dead.
How ſweetly plantive near yon' ſacred groves,
Where Loves, and Graces, and the Muſes dwell, [loves
He ſooth'd the gentle hours, and ſung the
‡ Of hapleſs Lucy in his hallow'd cell!
For ſure fair Hymen's torch was lit, by him,
At Virtue's altar with a ſacred blaze;
Not like our modern rakes, devote to whim,
Or dire ambition's falſe alluring rays.
Some holy ſeraph touch'd his lips with fire,
** When Paul's Converſion was the ſacred theme: [ſpire;
From Heav'n the light did oft his page in-
O Bleſſed Jeſu! to adore thy Name.
How oft with Pope the Sons of Science ſought
Their kindred Genius in his ſacred bower,
Where Lyttelton, reclin'd in ſtretch of thought, [power!
Ey'd Nature's works upheld by heav'nly
To raiſe poor Merit from his lowly cell,
And cheer his heart, from penury ſet free,
Oh! canſt thou blame, O Woodhouſe, if I tell, [thee?
That Lyttelton, kind friend, did this for
The boon I aſk not from a feeling breaſt,
Like thine, ſo warm'd when Gratitude inſpires; [preſs'd,
A great good man ſaw me, like thee, op-
And warm'd the Muſe with more than wonted fires.

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§ Gray's Ode II.

* Hiſtory of Henry the Second.
† Dialogues of the Dead.
‡ Monody on the Death of his Lady.
** Obſervations on the Apoſtleſhip of St. Paul.

What

Of this no more.—When Delicacy hints
The force of Friendship in the mournful tale,
How apt is Youth to spoil the truest tints,
And youthful ardors o'er the Sense prevail!
Mankind the theme: How various is our lot!
What sharp afflictions wait upon our life!
How often by our dearest friends forgot,
Our bosom friends, the Father, Son, or Wife!
Smit with the thought, I feel the deepest woe;
By all the tears of Friendship may I tell:—
On Virtue's cheek I find the warmest glow,
To think it came from one he lov'd so well.
Oh! oft as musing near these sacred bowers,
Recal, vain Wanderer! thy ambitious plan;
Nor idly chase away the precious hours;
O L——, be virtuous, be a Man.
How melancholy silent are these groves!
And from the plain each Hamadryad's fled!
The swain in thoughtful mood now devious roves,
With folded arms laments his Master dead.
Or to yon' moss-clad cott directs his way,
To give to pensive musing greater scope;
Reflects the globe itself shall melt away;
And to his soul recals this holy hope,
That, when the trump is echoed thro' the sky,
And to these bones new life my God shall give,
That blissful news he hopes to hear from high,
"Thy soul secur'd, O Lyttelton, shall live."
'Twas the great strength of thy capacious mind,
O Lyttelton, thy Saviour to admire;
And thoughts so great, exalted and confin'd,
Thou taught'st symphonious to the Muse's lyre.
O, as reclining from yon' lucid sphere,
Receive these mournful accents o'er thy hearse;
Deign to accept the tribute of a tear,
'Tis the small tribute of a grateful verse.

EPITAPH.

By worth invited, fix thy wand'ring eye,
With sacred awe deign, Traveller, here to tread,
Nor pass by Genius' grave unheedfully,
But, oh! reflect that Lyttelton is dead.

PHILANDER.

On RECOLLECTION*.

MNEME begin. Inspire, ye sacred Nine,
Your venturous *Afric* in her great design!
Mneme, immortal pow'r, I trace thy spring;
Assist my strains, while I thy glories sing!
The acts of long-departed years, by thee
Recover'd, in due order rang'd we see:
Thy pow'r the long-forgotten calls from night,
That sweetly plays before the *fancy's* sight.

Mneme in our nocturnal visions pours
The ample treasure of her secret stores;
Swift from above she wings her silent flight
Through *Phœbe's* realms, fair regent of the night;
And, in her pomp of images display'd,
To the high-raptur'd poet gives her aid,
Through the unbounded regions of the mind,
Diffusing light celestial and refin'd.
The heav'nly *Phantom* paints the actions done
By ev'ry tribe beneath the rolling sun.

Mneme, enthron'd within the human breast,
Has vice condemn'd, and ev'ry virtue blest.
How sweet the sound when we her plaudit hear?
Sweeter than music to the ravish'd ear,
Sweeter than *Mars's* entertaining strains,
Resounding through the groves, and hills, and plains!
But how is *Mneme* dreaded by the race,
Who scorn her warnings, and despise her grace!
By her unveil'd each horrid crime appears;
Her awful hand a cup of wormwood bears.
Days, years misspent, O what a hell of woe!
Hers the worst tortures that our souls can know.

Now eighteen years their destin'd course have run,
In fast succession round the central sun;
How did the follies of that period pass
Unnotic'd; but behold them writ in brass!
In Recollection see them fresh return;
And sure 'tis mine to be asham'd and mourn.

O *Virtue*, smiling in immortal green,
Do thou exert thy pow'r, and change the scene;
Be thine employ to guide my future days,
And mine to pay the tribute of my praise!

Of *Recollection* such the pow'r enthron'd
In ev'ry breast, and thus her pow'r is own'd.
The wretch, who dar'd the vengeance of the skies,
At last awakes in horror and surprize;
By her alarm'd, he sees impending fate;
He howls in anguish, and repents too late.
But O! what peace, what joys are hers t' impart
To ev'ry holy, ev'ry upright heart!
Thrice blest the man, who, in her sacred shrine,
Feels himself shelter'd from the wrath divine!

‖ Hermit's Cell.

* This piece is taken from a small collection of Poems on Various Subjects, just published, written by PHILLIS WHEATLEY, a negro of Boston, who was brought from Africa in 1761, and is now only in the twenty-first year of her age. A testimony in favour of the poems, as the genuine productions of this young person, is signed by the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, seven clergymen, and others eminent for station and literature, and also by her master: and in this it is said, disgraceful as it may be to all that have signed it, that "this poor girl was brought an *un-*"*cultivated barbarian* from Africa, and has "*ever since been*, and *now is*—A SLAVE!" Youth, innocence, and piety, united with genius, have not yet been able to restore her to the condition and character with which she was invested by the Great Author of her being. So powerful is custom in rendering the heart insensible to the rights of nature, and the claims of excellence!

Historical

Hiſtorical Chronicle, *Sept.* 1773.

IN an ample detail of the operations of the Ruſſian army on the other ſide the Danube, printed at Peterſburg, and which makes twenty-one pages in quarto, among other reaſons for their retreat we meet with the following: "Our cavalry was harraſſed by continual ſkirmiſhes with the Ottomans, and by the bad forage, that they could no longer ſuſtain the fatigue: during the whole time, they were obliged, by the alertneſs of the enemy, to be under arms. Want of water was another hardſhip they underwent, particularly the corps that was detached to reconnoitre the Grand Vizir's army. In the night they were expoſed to the rains and winds, without covering; and in the day were continually harraſſed by freſh bodies of troops, which were renewed by others, who fought with fury to revenge their former loſſes; whilſt we (ſays the narrative) were obliged, with ſmall fatigued bodies of men, to attack numerous bodies who were repoſed in places fortified by nature, and of eaſy defence. We met with the greateſt difficulties in tranſporting artillery and baggage, from the badneſs of the roads, and were forced to paſs defiles where two horſes could barely paſs abreaſt. The detachments which the Vizir ſent againſt us amounted to 27,000 men, the choiceſt of his cavalry, who with their light horſes could paſs any where. Theſe horſemen were in ambuſcades all the way we paſſed, and aſſailed us continually on all ſides; and, though they were not able to do us any eſſential ill, they never left harraſſing our troops. When the Ruſſian columns advanced towards Oſman's retrenchments, they were furiouſly aſſailed by the Spahis that were in ambuſcades, who were no ſooner diſperſed by our artillery, than they were replaced by the Janiſſaries from the retrenchments, who fell on our right wing with horrible noiſes, by which means 300 newly inrolled men, unacquainted with their manner of attack, ran off, and put the reſt of the corps into diſorder; but luckily the laſt diviſion came on, and, keeping up a continual fire, gave the former time to rally; after which Colonel Klitſchka took poſſeſſion of their retrenchments, and not one of the enemy would have eſcaped, had they not retired into Siliſtria."

"The action in which General Weiſſman beat Niuman Pacha (ſays the account) coſt the Turks 3,700 men. This brave General put himſelf, ſword in hand, at the head of his troops, which were not half ſo numerous as thoſe of the enemy, at the head of which he was killed by a ball which pierced his heart, and he fell down dead inſtantly at the cloſe of the combat.

"We have loſt in all the actions about 1200 men. Many ſoldiers, wounded at the attack of the heights before Siliſtria, are dead of their wounds. We have loſt twenty Officers of great deſert, and two pieces of cannon which we were obliged to leave in a bog; but the enemy have loſt in all 54 pieces of cannon, a camp, 38 batteaux, a great quantity of utenſils, and had 5000 men killed.

"The corps under General Soltikoff, which was intirely ſeparated from the grand army, has alſo gained ſeveral advantages on the other ſide the Danube. And at Turkutai he diſlodged 4000 Turks, under the command of Fiſula Sara and Arſlan, Bachas, and killed 1000 men. A Serjeant, named Gorſchkoff, killed Fiſula Sara with a ſtroke of his ſabre, and three other Turks.

"In the camp which the Ruſſians took poſſeſſion of before Siliſtria were found the orders of the Grand Vizir to Niuman Pacha, which were 'for him to fall on 'the back of the enemy whilſt they were 'attacking Siliſtria, by which means not 'one of the infidels could eſcape; and 'that, if Niuman did not ſucceed, he 'had to fear diſgrace from the Sultan, 'and puniſhment from the Holy Pro-'phet.'

The following letter from Berlin, if not authentic, is certainly written by ſome penetrating politician, no ſtranger to the views of his Pruſſian Majeſty:

"It is reported, ſays the writer, that, according to a new Treaty which has lately taken place among the three Allied Powers, our King is to poſſeſs the Duchy of Courland. It is likewiſe aſſerted, that his Royal Highneſs Prince Henry will ſoon ſet out for Peterſburg: and it is juſt now confidently aſſerted here, that his Royal Highneſs will be, according to that Treaty, created Duke of Courland; which report gains ground, owing to the following circumſtances: Firſt, it is well known, and it likewiſe appeared here in the public papers of laſt year, that when our King offered the high poſt of Stadtholder General in New Pruſſia to Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, and that Prince nobly refuſed it, the King expreſſed his greateſt aſtoniſhment on ſuch refuſal, ſaying, 'Had I not other views for Prince 'Henry, I ſhould have thought that poſt 'high enough to have offered to him, 'though he is my brother.' Secondly, we are juſt informed from Peterſburgh, that the Duke Biron of Courland, foreſeeing his impending fate, has, in order to become connected with, and a kinſman to, the Court of Peterſburg, offered marriage to one of the Princeſſes of Darmſtadt; but the Empreſs was no ſooner acquainted with the Duke's deſign, than ſhe ſent him word that ſhe would

Advice

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adviſe him not to enter into the matrimonial ſtate again. Theſe two circumſtances induce us to credit the above reports as fact; but time alone can confirm it. His Majeſty is expected at Potzdam on the 5th of next month, on his return from Silefia."

JULY 25.

At one o'clock in the afternoon, a magazine of powder, which the King of Sardinia keeps at Chamberry, for the uſe of the public, took fire; and though it contained but ſix barrels, the exploſion was ſo great, that part of the city walls, and ſeveral neighbouring houſes, at fifty yards diſtance, were thrown down. Many others were ſhaken: eighteen perſons periſhed in the ruins; and numbers were very much wounded.

July 29.

At half after eight in the evening, the air ſerene and calm, and the moon very brilliant, approaching to the North Weſt, a meteor appeared at Creſpi, in France, in the form of a globe, to which was affixed a tail, placed vertically: the light reflected by it was ſo conſiderable as to obſcure that of the moon for ſome ſhort ſpace; after which the meteor began to decreaſe in ſplendor, and tended towards the earth; and about ſeven minutes after a noiſe was heard equal to the ſound of the largeſt cannon, and cauſed ſuch a commotion as to ſhake the glaſſes and other moveable bodies in all the houſes. The ſame meteor was ſeen about the ſame time at Paris, but they heard nothing of the exploſion.

Aug. 17.

Six perſons convicted of promoting diſſenſions at Cape Francois, in St. Domingo, and concerned in the late riots, (two of them conſiderable merchants) were privately executed in the Baſtile the 14th inſtant.

Aug. 18.

They had one of the moſt violent thunder-ſtorms in the Province of Bretagne, in France, that ever was known there. It continued raining in torrents the whole day, but at midnight the element ſeemed in one continued blaze, with thunder without intermiſſion. Several bridges are broken down, cauſeways demoliſhed, and houſes, mills, and other buildings waſhed away. The bodies of fifty-three perſons were taken up, which had been brought down by the torrent; and the numbers of cattle loſt are innumerable.

Aug. 22.

Sentence was pronounced on the Regicides at Warſaw: two are condemned to loſe their heads; the perſon who brought the King back, to be baniſhed the country for ever; the others are condemned to perpetual impriſonment. Pulawſki, the promoter and inſtigator of the horrid attack, is condemned to be hanged in effigy, his coat of arms to be broken, himſelf declared infamous, and the name of the family to be changed. His Majeſty's gracious intereceſſion in their favour is ſuppoſed to have produced this mitigation of the puniſhment decreed by the law for attempts againſt the King's life.

His Majeſty has ordered a monument to be erected to immortalize the memory of H. Butzau, the Huſſar, who loſt his life in defending his Majeſty againſt the Regicides. The monument is to be of fine marble, on its head the effigy of the deceaſed, with an inſcription in the Poliſh language to the following purport: "Here reſts the body of H. Butzau, who died in defence of King Staniſlaus Auguſtus. The curſed arrows which were thrown by the infamous and wretched Regicides on the 3d of November, 1771, to pierce the heart of the King, he with pleaſure received in his own breaſt; of the ſame wounds he died a moſt glorious death! for the welfare of his native country, and for the life of his Prince. His King laments in his death the loſs of ſo loyal and ſo faithful a ſubject; and, to immortalize this noble deed, has erected this monument, as an inſtance of heroic virtue that ought to be remembered, to the honour of the deceaſed, by lateſt poſterity.

Aug. 23.

Two figures, one repreſenting Captain Nankeen, the other Miſs Callico, were carried through the ſtreets of Dublin, attended by a moſt riotous and inſolent mob, in order to be hanged at the common gallows. The military were called out to keep the peace, and, the Lord-Mayor at their head, met the rioters in Francis-ſtreet. Nothing could prevail upon them to diſperſe; and at laſt ſome of them (for great numbers were armed with piſtols and cutlaſſes) fired upon the ſoldiers. The word was then given, and the ſoldiers fired, and ſhot ſeven of the mob dead upon the ſpot, and wounded twelve others, who are not expected to live. The mob afterwards broke the windows of the Sheriff of Dublin; and a guard of Highlanders was poſted at the Mayor's houſe, to prevent the like outrage there. In conſequence of theſe outrages the Lord-Mayor publiſhed the following addreſs:

"In compaſſion for the headſtrong folly of a deluded multitude, whoſe inconſiderate raſhneſs is likely to occaſion the loſs of many lives, and prove deſtructive to the manufactures of this country, I am induced to caution you againſt the continuance of thoſe riots and diſorders, which have occaſioned ſuch diſagreeable conſequences. Your impetuoſity has, I fear, prevented your allowing yourſelves time to reflect on what muſt inevi-

inevitably be the reſult of your proceedings.

"You imagine that by terrifying a few timid females, you will be able to prevent the wear of foreign manufactures; you will be diſappointed; your interpoſition can poſſibly have but a temporary effect, even ſuppoſing you were permitted to proceed in your diſorders.

"Demean yourſelves, then, like regular and induſtrious citizens; ſpend your time, for the future, in the forwarding and improving your manufactures, and not in riot and diſorder: By ſo doing, I have no doubt you will bring them to ſuch a ſtate of perfection, as not only to induce the inhabitants of this kingdom to prefer them to all others, but even foreigners to ſeek for them with eagerneſs. Induſtry and application can effect the greateſt things. You are bleſſed with as good natural abilities as any people upon earth.

"If you give, therefore, your attention to the improvement of your manufactures, there is no reaſon to imagine, but that, in a little time, they will arrive to as great a degree of perfection as thoſe of any nation whatever. They are already in great forwardneſs, and a little further perſeverance and emulation will ſhortly effect that which violence never can; beſides, by a regular and orderly behaviour, you may perhaps induce the Legiſlature to interpoſe in your behalf.

"If you continue incorrigible, you will certainly prepoſſeſs them againſt you.

"Receive this advice as from a friend and fellow-citizen, ſincerely deſirous of promoting your welfare; but if you perſiſt in your diſorderly proceedings, as Chief Magiſtrate, I muſt and will act with vigour and effect, and you muſt abide the conſequences. R. FRENCH."

Manſion-houſe, Aug. 24.

The Magiſtrates likewiſe publiſhed a caution forbidding all perſons whatever from aſſembling in numbers, or forming crowds, or parading through the ſtreets of this city or liberties; they alſo caution all good citizens, and friends to peace and order, to quit the ſtreets, and betake themſelves to their houſes, when any ſuch tumultuous or riotous aſſembly ſhall appear, leſt the neceſſary interpoſition of force may be attended with fatality, or danger to the life of any innocent individual; and they have promiſed a conſiderable reward, to be paid to any perſon who ſhall, within the ſpace of three months, apprehend the firſt perſon who ſhall be guilty of taking away by force, cutting, or otherwiſe deſtroying, any ſort of merchandize or wearing-apparel, flour or other proviſions.

John Challoner was executed at Stafford, for the murder of his own father.—The circumſtances were: The father and ſon, who were both labourers, were at work in a wood near Stone, in Staffordſhire; and upon ſome words ariſing between them, the ſon threw a ſmall iron pot at his father's head, and one of the feet entering his ſkull gave the mortal wound, of which he languiſhed but a few days, and then expired. The above criminal, in a quarrel he had with his wife ſome time ago, killed a young child ſhe had in her arms, by unfortunately receiving a blow he aimed at his wife.

The three following convicts were executed at Horſham, in Suſſex, viz. Ambroſe Cannon, for being preſent, aiding, and abetting Thomas Green in the wilful murder of Thomas Cole; Richard Bridger, for breaking open the houſe of Samuel Ayling, of Chicheſter, and ſtealing 100l. a watch, &c. and William Kemp, for a highway robbery.—The crime for which Cannon ſuffered was committed near ſixteen years ago, during his apprenticeſhip to the above Green, under whoſe immediate direction he acted. They both went abroad; but Cannon, after being abſent thirteen years, ventured to return about three years ſince, when he ſettled at Haſtings by another name, married, and has three children, whom, with his wife, he has conſtantly maintained in credit by his induſtry.

Aug. 30

As the workmen were ſinking a vault in Diſs church, Norfolk, for Mr. Taylor, they diſcovered a ſtone coffin, in which were the bones of a perſon quite intire, and near the head was a pewter chalice, by which it is ſuppoſed it was a Prieſt; he probably had been buried 4 or 500 years, as the metal was almoſt deſtroyed: about ſix feet ſouth of this coffin, and at the depth of about five feet, they found two large urns, or pots of red earth, one holding fifteen pints, the other fourteen; there was nothing in them but black fœtid earth.—Blomfield mentions a ſtone coffin being found when Mr. Burton was buried in the North Ayle of the Chancel (or, as he calls it, the chapel of the Guild of Corpus Chriſti) in 1705, in which was a ſilver chalice, and which they buried again.

Tueſday, Aug. 31.

Three men and three women went to the Bell-Inn in Edgbaſton-ſtreet, Birmingham, and made the following ſingular entry in the toll-book which is kept there:

'*Auguſt* 31, 1773. Samuel Whitehouſe, 'of the pariſh of Willenhill, in the county of Stafford, this day ſold his wife, 'Mary Whitehouſe, in open market, to 'Thomas Griffiths, of Birmingham, value 'one ſhilling.

'To take her with all faults.

'Signed, Samuel Whitehouſe, and 'Mary Whitehouſe.

'Voucher, Tho. Buckley, of Birmingham.

The

The parties were all exceedingly well pleaſed, and the money paid down, as well for the toll as purchaſe.

Wedneſday Sept. 1.

His Majeſty in Council was this day pleaſed to order, that the Parliament, which ſtands prorogued to Tueſday the 7th day of this inſtant September, ſhould be further prorogued to Tueſday the 12th day of October.

This day Field, alias Green, the highwayman, was executed on Kennington-common. He behaved with great decency.

Field received, with ſome felonious aſſociates, a proportion of near ſeven hundred pounds, obtained on the King's highway, in ſix months, at the repeated hazard of his life; during the receipt of it he was obliged, from motives of perſonal ſafety, to deny himſelf the common enjoyments of mankind, and after playing a moſt unhappy bo-peep game, was of a ſudden unexpectedly apprehended, and at laſt ſuffered an ignominious death, in the face of a multitude of ſpectators. He was one of the three who ſtopped Col. Luttrel and another gentleman near Gunnerſbury-lane, where Col. Luttrell fired a piſtol at Field, and he immediately returned another; but the piſtol having been loaded a long time, flew out of his hand, and they thought that he was ſhot. The ſaid piſtol Field took from Col. Weſt's houſekeeper ſome time ago, in company with two others, who fired into the chaiſe, and Field thought they had ſhot Col. Weſt in the breaſt.

Iſaac Voteer, lately examined before Sir J. Fielding, with the above-mentioned Field, for a robbery, confeſſed that he was guilty of the burglary for which William Duffield was to have been executed this day. He declared, that himſelf, in company with one Marriot, (who is taken at Market Harborough) Patrick Corkorall, and another Iriſhman, on the 24th of May laſt, about ten at night, went to the ſhop of Mr. Wheeler, pawnbroker, in Bermondſey-ſtreet, Southwark, under pretence of pledging a neckcloth; that they knocked Wheeler down, and robbed the ſhop of ſome watches, a child's coral, and various other pieces of plate; after which, they went to the Dolphin alehouſe in Tooley-ſtreet, at which place they met the next morning, and divided the booty; and that Duffield was not at all concerned. Voteer's evidence was corroborated by Mitchell, the maſter of the Dolphin. Mr. Wheeler in a very candid manner ſaid, he believed the unhappy man innocent, and, in conſequence of that circumſtance, had preſented a petition to the Secretary of State, to procure him a reprieve.

A fire was diſcovered in the farm-yard of Mr. Powdon, near Maidenhead, which burnt with ſuch violence, that ſeven or eight ricks of new wheat, barley, oats, and peaſe, were in a ſhort time conſumed. The fire ſpread to the barn, which was alſo full of wheat and peaſe, and deſtroyed the whole.—Suppoſed to be ſet on fire by the bargemen, who by a late act of Parliament for employing horſes are deprived of their employment, and threaten vengeance to the country.

This day a duel was fought between Mr. Scawen and Mr. Fitzgerald, near Lille, in the Auſtrian dominions, in which neither of the gentlemen received any hurt. Mr. Fitzgerald fired two piſtols, one by deſign, and one by accident. Mr. Scawen fired one in the air, who making ſome ſlight apology for the cauſe of the duel, the parties were reconciled this night, and returned highly ſatisfied with the honour acquired.

The ſon of a gardener at Turnham-green, having found ſome poiſonous plant called *Oenanthe Crocata*, or Hemlock Dropwort, and miſtaking it for the wild parſnip, eat a quantity of the roots, part of which he gave to two other boys, which had ſo violent an effect on them, that it threw them into convulſions; the former expired the next night, but the others by means of a gentleman of the faculty, were happily recovered.

Monday 6.

The Royal regiment of Artillery had a great field-day on Woolwich-common, after which ſeveral experiments were made on grape ſhot, one of which was of a moſt extraordinary nature, from a gun invented by General Deſaguliers, which was fired againſt a long target of wood; it kept a conſtant firing whilſt the regiment marched 150 yards, in which time it put 800 ſhot through the target, at the diſtance of 400 yards, having fired 24 times in a minute. This is juſtly looked upon as the greateſt improvement ever made on cannon ſince the firſt invention.

In the afternoon of this day, a man decently dreſſed was ſeen floating down the New-River, near Newington-green, by a gentleman who was fiſhing, and the Rev. Dr. Price. The gentleman threw his line, and the hook faſtened in the man's cloaths, but broke in bringing him to land, on which Dr. Price obſerving the poor man juſt ſinking, jumped into the river, and brought him out. In leſs than a quarter of an hour he came to himſelf, ſo far as to be able to ſay who he was, and where he lived. He ſaid he had no intention to drown himſelf; that he had pulled off his hat and wig, was ſtooping down to waſh his face and head, and accidentally ſlipped in.

Wedneſday 8.

The ſeſſions began at the Old-Bailey, when five priſoners were capitally convicted, viz. Thomas Aſhby and Edward Lunday,

Lunday, for ſtealing plate; Philip Short, for a robbery on the highway; William Williams otherwiſe M'Kenzie, for ſtealing jewels of conſiderable value; and Francis Simberlen, for horſeſtealing.

Thurſday 9.

Three criminals were capitally convicted the Old-Bailey, George Brown, Wm. Hyndes, and James Devereux, for robberies on the highway.

Friday 10.

Two criminals were capitally convicted, William Cox, for ſtealing Bank-notes, value 400l. from John Kendrick, a dealer in horſes for the French; and Elizabeth Herring, for the murder of her huſband, by ſtabbing him in the throat with a knife. This woman has ſince been burnt in the preſence of 20,000 ſpectators, many of whom were much hurt, and ſome trodden to death in gratifying a barbarous curioſity.

This day William Davidſon, was tried for a moſt impudent robbery in the chambers of Richard James, Eſq; in the Temple. This fellow uſed to ſhave Mr. James, and knowing that he was out of town, he got acceſs by means of a falſe key, and taking a broker with him, perſonated Mr. James, and ſold his goods.

A paragraph having appeared in the papers, in which it is ſaid, "that all parties "look forward with pleaſure to the concluſion of a Mayoralty, in which violence, "tyranny, neglect of public buſineſs, a "contempt of all order and decorum, with "the moſt ſordid parſimony, have prevailed," the City Marſhal this day declared Mr. Wilkes to be the author, who, inſtead of denying the fact, added "partiality and "cruelty" to the charge, and avowed the truth of every word in the paragraph.

Saturday 11.

Samuel Marriot and Emanuel Peale, for houſebreaking, and Robert Walker, for returning from tranſportation, were capitally convicted.

Monday 13.

Francis Talbot was capitally convicted at the Old-Bailey, for breaking and entering the houſe of William Ewer, Eſq; and ſtealing plate and Bank-notes to a great amount; and John Sterling, for forging the will of Elizabeth Shooter, with intent to defraud the S. S. Company of 350l. of which an account has already been given in p. 356. He ſolemnly declared he intended to replace the money, and the Jury recommended him to mercy.

The method of executing Mrs. Herring this day for the murder of her huſband, was as follows: ſhe was placed on a ſtool ſomething more than two feet high, and a chain being placed under her arms, the rope round her neck was made faſt to two ſpikes, which being driven through a poſt againſt which ſhe ſtood, when her devotions were ended, the ſtool was taken from under her, and ſhe was ſoon ſtrangled. When ſhe had hung about fifteen minutes the rope was burnt, and ſhe ſunk till the chain ſupported her, forcing her hands up to a level with her face, and the flame being furious ſhe was ſoon conſumed. The crowd was ſo immenſely great, that it was a long time before the faggots could be placed for the execution.

Tueſday 14.

William Ganſel, Eſq; was brought to the bar of the Old-Bailey, and charged, on three different indictments, with maliciouſly and wilfully ſhooting at James Hyde, Henry Felthouſe, and ſome other bailiff's followers, contrary to the ſtatute commonly called the Coventry act. To which the priſoner pleaded not guilty.

It appeared, that a writ had been iſſued againſt General Ganſel, at the ſuit of Samuel Lee, Surgeon, for the ſum of 134l. and a warrant to ſerve it, given to James Hyde, the Bailiff, had been *ſealed* previous to its being *ſigned*.—That on the 26th of Auguſt laſt, Hyde went with proper aſſiſtants to the General's lodgings, at Mrs. Mayo's, in Craven-ſtreet; that the ſtreet door being open, he went up ſtairs, knocked at the door of the two pair forward, and, on a voice aſking him his buſineſs, ſaid, he wanted Mrs. Mayo. He was anſwered ſhe lived on the ground floor; on this Hyde went down to the Plaintiff Lee, and beckoned to his men, who were waiting in the ſtreet; that on going up again to the General's room, on the landing place he was met by two of the General's ſervants, one of whom had a knife in his hand, with which he oppoſed Hyde's paſſage, ſwearing he would kill any one that attempted to go up ſtairs; that Lee, with a ſtick, knocked the knife out of the lad's hand, and ſent him down ſtairs to be taken care of by the other aſſiſtants; that the evidence then ſaw the General on the landing-place of the ſecond floor, and, taking the paper out of his pocket, told him he had a warrant againſt him at the ſuit of Lee, for 134l. on which the General ſaid, "Damn ye! Have ye?" and endeavoured to enter the room and ſhut the door; that Hyde purſued him ſo cloſely, that he got his foot and knee between the door and the ſide of the poſt where it locked, and prevented the General's intention, who ſtood with his *back* againſt the door, and fired a piſtol with his *right* hand through the pannel, which paſſed cloſe by the head of the evidence; that Hyde ſaid, "for God's ſake don't fire at naked men, who are in the execution of their office." On which the General replied, "he had half a dozen more piſtols, and would fire them all, for he would not be taken." Hyde ſwore he then touched Ganſel on the ſhoulder, who ſoon after diſcharged a ſecond ſhot with his *left hand* over his *right* ſhoulder at the evidence's face, but he *bobbing* his head, it hit Felt-

houſe's

houſe's hat, and lodged in the door poſt; that then the General reached at another piſtol, but Hyde ruſhing in got it out of his hand, on which he was brought down ſtairs, and conveyed in a coach to Armſtrong, the Bailiff's home. Hyde ſaid, neither he nor his aſſiſtants had any offenſive weapons through the whole of this tranſaction.

Thomas Hyde, brother to the above witneſs, corroborated the ſtory of James, as to the General's back being at the door when he fired; ſaid, the Bailiffs had no arms when he fired of any ſort, but had five people, beſide Lee the Plaintiff, to ſeize the General, who, he ſaid, was a *terrible* man, though they were under no apprehenſions from him.

Henry Felthouſe told partly the ſame ſtory as the two former; but ſaid that Ganſel's *face was to the door* when he fired, and contradicted the evidence of the Hydes in other particulars.

William Sly and Richard Reeves, the two other followers, contradicted the tenor of the former evidences, but all denied having fire-arms of any kind.

Mrs. Mayo depoſed, the gang of catchpoles came to her houſe on the 10th of Auguſt, about two of the clock; that they ſeemed all in a tremble, and took a *double-barrelled* piſtol, which lay in her parlour, up ſtairs with them; that ſhe heard two piſtols fired, but did not know by whom.

The evidence for the proſecution being gone thro', the General requeſted leave to read his defence. He ſaid, he had been long unhappily embarraſſed in his circumſtances, but that he little expected ſuch a proceeding from Lee, whom he had amply paid; that he hoped, he ſhould prove by his evidences, he was by no means guilty of the charge; that he never came out of his door, nor ſaw a warrant in Hyde's hand, for if he had, as he never meant to oppoſe the courſe of Juſtice, he ſhould not have fired his firſt piſtol; but that he had read, in *Blackſtone's Commentaries*, an *Engliſhman's houſe*, nay his *room*, was his caſtle; that he had lived *thirty-eight* years in the place where he was attacked, and that his apartments were only connected with Mrs. Mayo's houſe by a common entry, and he had a diſtinct property in the habitation; that the moſt cruel means had been taken to oppreſs him, and exaggerate his offence in the news papers, &c.

Henry Aſhfield, his ſervant, ſwore that Hyde and the other ruffians came to the houſe while he was cutting bread for his maſter's dinner; that he ran down with the knife in his hand, and finding who they were, returned and told the General, who bid his brother James lock the door, which he heard him do; that he was met by Hyde on the ſtairs with a piſtol in his hand, whom he never threatened, as he was directly knocked down; that they puſhed him into the yard, and bolted him out, but getting over ſome rails, he came into the houſe, and ran up ſtairs, where he ſaw the officers about his maſter's door, which was *cloſely* ſhut when both piſtols were fired; that they then broke open the door, and took away the General, and he ſaw the box of the lock broke off directly after, and the bolts ſhot out.

James Aſhfield's teſtimony agreed principally with his brother's, and he declared, when he went down ſtairs, the General bid him take notice *he locked the door*, which he heard his maſter do.

Mr. Vickars gave a very good reaſon to the court for believing the door was ſhut when the firſt piſtol was fired, as the mark on the wall made by the ball, was in a ſtraight line with the orifice in the pannel. Other witneſſes not only ſtrengthened the credibility of Vickars, but mentioned ſeveral circumſtances which evinced the door was faſtened when the piſtols were fired.

Mr. Juſtice Nares proceeded to give his charge to the jury.—His Lordſhip obſerved, that no ſubject was above the laws; that in their eye all men were equal; and begged, therefore, that the jury would make no perſonal diſtinction; that the priſoner was not to be looked on as a General Officer, nor was his ſituation in life to influence their verdict; the pooreſt individual found the laws provided to remedy his grievances as readily as thoſe of his ſuperiors; that the General's law, reſpecting the ſecurity of his own houſe, was indiſputably ſound doctrine; the fact alledged againſt him was nevertheleſs of a very enormous nature—a reſiſtance with a deadly weapon to thoſe employed in the execution of a civil proceſs—but in his apprehenſion, the extent, aggravating circumſtances, and enormity of any offence, ought ever to influence a jury to be exceedingly cautious in their credit of the ſort of evidence brought in ſupport of the proſecution, and encreaſe the probability of the matters urged on the defenſive ſide; that therefore he thought it his duty to obſerve to them, that, conſidering the evidence of the two Hydes and Felthouſe by itſelf, without once looking to what the witneſſes for the priſoner had ſworn, it was altogether ſo improbable and contradictory, that it deſerved little credit; they had all ſworn they had no arms, and James Hyde had ſworn that he ſaw the General on the ſtairs, and deliberately read his writ to him, and yet that he could get no farther into the room than his knee between the door and the door-poſt; whereas Mr. Hyde very well knew, and he believed the General was not ignorant, that, if he had

had tapped him on the ſhoulder it would have been a very good arreſt. James Hyde alſo ſwore, that he ſaw the General lift up his left arm and fire over his right ſhoulder; how was it poſſible he could ſee this with only his knee in the room? Felthouſe had ſworn that he never ſaw the General, till he ſaw him in his own apartment, and that he fired his piſtol directly at *his* perſon. On the other hand, when the evidence againſt the proſecution was looked to, the whole matter againſt the priſoner muſt be deſtroyed, if what was depoſed in his defence was credited. In the firſt place there was, in this evidence for the priſoner, a direct denial of the moſt material circumſtance, viz. whether the door was or was not locked; there was, from Mrs. Mayo, a direct denial of the bailiffs being unarmed, and the General's ſervant had confirmed this denial; and it was in the higheſt degree ridiculous to imagine, that General Ganſel, who was well aware of his embarraſſed circumſtances, and knew the neceſſity of uſing great caution, ſhould be at large on the ſtair-caſe; and, if he was, and the door was open only two inches, the hole made by the piſtol could not have been even and direct, but muſt neceſſarily have been oblique, whereas it was fully proved that it was immediately horizontal; nor was it probable that the priſoner, who was a very luſty man, ſhould fire, in the poſition the evidence for the proſecution had deſcribed, directly thro' the door, which ſhot could not poſſibly be believed to be aimed at the proſecutor's head, he being five feet nine, and the perforation of the door only four feet nine inches from the ground. He farther told the Jury, that firing upon a mixed aſſembly would, if proved in trying on an indictment for murder, be ſufficient to convict; but that the General was now trying on a particular act of Parliament, and that he muſt be proved to have ſinned particularly againſt the meaning of that act of parliament, before he could be convicted. That, from the evidence for the proſecution, it was evident he had not ſo ſinned; for, if he ſtood in the poſition James Hyde deſcribed, it was not poſſible he could tell whom he fired at; and if the evidence for the defence was credited, the door being ſhut, it was alſo evident that he could not tell whom he fired at, not having ſeen the parties behind the door; and two of the witneſſes had poſitively ſworn he fired his piſtol at each of them. After a number of very humane and well founded obſervations, he informed the Jury, that they were to judge merely from the evidence before them; that they were to attend to his remarks no farther than they correſpond with their own opinion; and if they credited the evidence for the proſecution, and thought his obſervation unjuſt, they muſt neceſſarily bring the priſoner in guilty; if, on the other hand, they joined in opinion with him, and believed that the matter ſworn in evidence for the defence was the truth, they muſt acquit him. The jury did not go out of court, but after conſulting together for a few minutes, brought in their verdict, NOT GUILTY.

It being now become a queſtion, whether General Ganſel can be legally kept in cuſtody, after his acquitment at the Old-Bailey, it is neceſſary to inform them, that although the manner of arreſting the General was illegal, yet, as he has been actually in cuſtody of a Sheriff's officer, if he is ſuffered to go at large, the Sheriffs, to all intents and purpoſes, would be fixed with the debt. The General has his remedy by law againſt the Bailiff, for any illegal conduct in the execution of the proceſs.

This day a Sheriff's officer arreſted an attorney, at Camberwell, by the following ſtratagem: he dreſſed himſelf exactly like a barber's man that he ſhaved with, and when he entered the room, the gentleman aſked him if he could ſhave well? His anſwer was, very well! and immediately ſhewed his warrant. The attorney ſaid he ſhaved too cloſe, and paid the money directly.

A melancholy accident happened at Portſmouth, by a perſon careleſsly throwing into the ſtreet ſome gingerbread cakes, in which he had put ſome arſenic, in order to poiſon the rats; when three children picked them up, and eating them eagerly, the fatal effects of the poiſon ſoon began to operate, and though every means was uſed to expel it, yet it proved fatal to one of them.

Wedneſday 15.

The ſeſſions ended at the Old-Bailey. At this ſeſſion fifteen priſoners received judgment of death, forty were ſentenced to be tranſported for ſeven years, ſix ordered to be privately whipped, two to be publicly whipped, and fifty-five were diſcharged by proclamation.

The Court of Directors of the Eaſt-India Company took up the following ſhips into their ſervice for the year enſuing, viz. the Stratford, Capt. Liſle, for Bombay and China; the True Briton, Capt. Broadley, the Mora, Capt. Kent, the Vereliſt, Capt. Nowle, the Butt, Capt. Rendy, the Aſia, Capt. Gammage, the Speke, Capt. Jackſon, the Dutton, Capt. Rice, the Seahorſe, Capt. Anthony, and the Pacific, Capt. Berkeley, for Coaſt and Bay; the Northumberland, Capt. Rees, the Thames, Capt. Clark, and the Calcutta, Capt. Thompſon, for Bombay; and the York, Capt. Hayton, for St. Helena and Bencoolen.

This day Sir John Fielding informed the Bench of Juſtices, that he had laſt year written to Mr. Garrick concerning the

the impropriety of performing the Beggars Opera, which never was repreſented on the ſtage without creating an additional number of real thieves; he begged therefore the gentlemen preſent would join with him in requeſting Mr. Garrick to deſiſt from performing that Opera on Saturday evening. The Bench immediately conſented to the propoſal; and a polite card was diſpatched to Mr. Garrick for that purpoſe. To which Mr. Garrick returned for anſwer, that his company was ſo imperfect and divided, (many of the performers being yet in the country,) that it would be exceedingly inconvenient, if not impoſſible, for him to open with any other piece than that he had already advertiſed; but added, that he would in future do every thing in his power to oblige them.

It muſt be confeſſed, that although the Beggars Opera abounds with wit, humour, and the moſt poignant ſatire, it is notwithſtanding very ill calculated to mend the morals of the common people, who are pleaſed to find all ranks and degrees, the higheſt and moſt reſpectable characters, brought down to a level with themſelves. The Beggars Opera is, in truth, the Thief's Creed and Common Prayer book, in which he fortifies himſelf in the moſt atrocious wickedneſs, from the impunity and triumph of his great exampler Mackheath; and comforts himſelf, that, notwithſtanding he may be hanged for his robbery, he is no worſe than his betters.

Mr. Gay's intention in writing that admirable dramatic opera, was to laſh the vices of the great; it was chiefly meant to be a very ſevere ſatire upon the Miniſtry of that time, and particularly levelled at Sir Robert Walpole, who had greatly offended the author and his friends. Thus what proceeded originally from private reſentment, produced, in its event, very great and manifeſt injury to the public.

The worthy Archbiſhop Herring foreſaw the conſequences which this admired Opera would produce; and, in a ſermon at Court, very ſtrongly pointed out the pernicious tendency of it to deſtroy morality in the lower claſs of the community, for which he was ſeverely handled in a paper called the Intelligencer, ſaid to be written by Dr. Swift, who, forgetting all temper and moderation, repreſented Dr Herring as a moſt proſtitute Divine, becauſe his zeal animated him to preach againſt the Beggars Opera.

Theſe ſtrictures, copied chiefly from the papers, produced the following ſarcaſtical retort:

Lord S. has hinted that the revival of the Libertine will be highly diſagreeable to him. C. F— inſiſts on it, that the Gameſter, or Gameſters, ſhall not be exhibited again. A Princely Perſonage, who is lately ſet out on his travels, has left poſitive orders, that neither Duke or no Duke, nor the Iriſh Widow, ſhall make their appearance any more; and ſeveral Scotch phyſicians have concurred to beg the entire diſmiſſion of the Mock Doctor from the ſtage.

Thurſday 16.

Mr. Wingfield, a farmer at Heſton, was found murdered near the Hampſhire-Hog, on the Hammerſmith road, with his ſkull fractured, and his pockets rifled of all their contents; one William Edwards White, a deſerter from the Coldſtream regiment, has ſince been apprehended, and upon the ſtrongeſt evidence committed to Newgate, for being the murderer.

The three daughters of General Thomas kiſſed his Majeſty's hand at St. James's, on their having a ſtipend of 200l. per annum each allowed them by the government.

The Charming Jenny, Chilcot, bound from Dublin port to Waterford, was wrecked near Holyhead, when every perſon on board, except the Captain, periſhed, and the whole cargo, ſave one caſk of Geneva, and two puncheons of rum, was loſt. The neighbouring inhabitants, inſtead of aſſiſting the unfortunate ſurvivor, plundered whatever eſcaped the fury of the waves, even to cutting away the pockets from the Captain's wife, whoſe corpſe was driven aſhore on that inhoſpitable coaſt.

Friday 17.

The Duke and Ducheſs of Cumberland, the Hon. James Luttrell, Gen. Prevoſt, Col. Deaken, Col. Garth, &c. ſet out from Cumberland-Houſe for Dover, to embark for Calais. Their Royal Highneſſes travel through France and Italy as Earl and Counteſs of Dublin.

Saturday 18.

Mr. Gold, and Mr Wodeſton, two young gentlemen, relations, riding in the night between Salt-hill and Mr. Gold's father's, Mr. Gold being foremoſt, rode on before till he come to a gate, when looking back he beheld his friend's horſe, but without the rider. Being alarmed, he inſtantly rode back to the firſt houſe, and roufed the people, who, after ſome ſearch, found Mr. Wodeſton with his neck diſlocated. It is ſuppoſed that his horſe had fallen with him, as his knees on examination were found dirty, and that by the fall the young gentleman had met with the fatal accident.

Monday 20.

Earl Ferrers arrived at Deptford in his yacht, from a cruize of about three weeks, which he took in order to make a trial of his new method of conſtructing ſhips; and we are informed, by a perſon who has converſed with one of the officers belonging to her, that nothing that ever was built anſwered all purpoſes ſo well, as they ſay ſhe is not only a ſurpriſing faſt ſailer, but alſo carries her ſail remarkably well, and has every good quality that a veſſel can poſſibly

poſſibly have, in the utmoſt perfection, and more particularly in a large head ſea. What (ſays our correſpondent) is very extraordinary in this veſſel is, that in turning up to the windward from the Downs to Blackwall, where ſhe arrived on Sunday evening, ſhe beat every veſſel between three and four miles an hour, right in the wind's eye, though there were at leaſt an hundred ſail of veſſels, of different ſorts, coming up the river at the ſame time; and, what is ſtill more extraordinary, though the wind all the time blew very freſh, and right down the river, yet on Saturday evening ſhe turned up, from about two miles to the weſtward of the Iſle of Sheepey, to the mouth of the river Thames, within four hours, againſt the ebb tide, though at the height of the ſprings, which it is imagined was never done before, nor can be done by any other veſſel.

The Carcaſs bomb ketch, commanded by Capt. Lutwich, which, together with the Sea-Horſe bomb ketch, commanded by Capt. Phipps, went at the end of the ſpring in ſearch of diſcoveries into the Polar region, particularly to make aſtronomical obſervations under the Northern Pole, and to diſcover a Northern paſſage into the South Sea, or Eaſt-Indies, is arrived on the Engliſh coaſt, and has landed a packet at Yarmouth to the Lords of the Admiralty, containing, amongſt other advices, a journal of their voyage. It there appears, that they have miſcarried in their deſign, from the great impediments and dangers that occurred from the floating ice in the Northern ſea, in conſequence of which, the voyagers have not been able to get nearer the pole than 81 deg. 39 min. They were ſeveral times ſo embayed in the ice, as to find their ſituation almoſt deſperate, and were happy to get ſafe back into the open ſea, after having made the ſtrongeſt efforts, with the utmoſt riſque, to perform their undertaking. They have not, however, ſuſtained any conſiderable loſs, the crews of both veſſels being in perfect health, owing moſt probably to the extraordinary precautions taken in that reſpect. The Carcaſs parted from the Sea-Horſe about ten days ago, and it is preſumed ſhe may by this time have reached the mouth of the river, though no advice had been obtained from her on Sunday laſt.

Thurſday 23

By letters from New-York there is a confirmation of the report that an inſurrection had happened among the Negroes employed in cutting logwood in the Bay of Honduras, and that they had killed ſeveral white people, and put a ſtop to all manner of buſineſs in that Bay.

Friday 24.

Ibraham Aga, ambaſſador from Tripoli, had his firſt private audience of his Majeſty. He brought with him from the Dey of Algiers, ſix fine Arabian horſes, and four mares, as a preſent to his Majeſty.

Monday 27.

At the adjourned ſeſſions, held at Guildhall, 19 priſoners, moved from Bridewell, were tried as incorrigible rogues; one of whom was ſentenced to ſuffer a year's impriſonment, two Blacks to ſuffer ſix months, and ſeveral others three months; the reſt were ſent back to be paſſed to their reſpective pariſhes.

The prices of corn, at the Corn Exchange, were, Wheat 45s. a 55s. Barley 26s. a 31s. Rye 24s. a 25s. Oats 17s. a 22s. Pale Malt 33s. a 38s. Brown Malt 33s. a 36s. Peaſe 30s. a 32s. Beans 24s. a 31s. Tares 24s. a 30s. Rape Seed—per quarter. Fineſt Flour 48s. Second Sort 45s. Third Sort 42s. per ſack.

Wedneſday 29.

This day the Act for regulating the Aſſize of Bread takes place. By this Act, all bread made of the flour of wheat, which flour, without any mixture or diviſion, ſhall be the whole produce of the grain, the bran or huſk thereof only excepted, and which ſhall weigh three-fourth parts of the weight of the wheat whereof it ſhall be made, may be at all times, and is hereby allowed to be, made, baked, and ſold, and ſhall be underſtood to be a ſtandard wheaten bread; and that the makers and ſellers of the ſame ſhall make and ſell the ſame, although no aſſize of bread be ſet, of the weight, and in the proportions following; that is to ſay, That every ſtandard wheaten peck loaf ſhall always weigh 17 lb. 6 oz. Averdupois, every half peck loaf 8 lb. 11 oz. and every quartern loaf 4 lb. 5 oz. and half of an ounce Averdupois, and be marked with the letters S. W. and that every peck loaf, half peck loaf, and quartern loaf, ſhall always be ſold, as to price, in proportion to each other reſpectively; and that where wheaten and houſehold bread, made as the law now directs, ſhall be ſold at the ſame time, together with this ſtandard wheaten bread, they be ſold in reſpect of and in proportion to each other as followeth; that is to ſay, That the ſame weight of wheaten bread as coſts eightpence, the ſame weight of this ſtandard wheaten bread ſhall coſt ſeven-pence; or ſeven ſtandard wheaten aſſized loaves ſhall weigh equal to eight wheaten aſſized loaves, as near as may be.

Standard wheaten bread ſhall not be made into, or ſold as, priced loaves, at one and the ſame time, together with aſſized loaves of the ſame ſtandard wheaten bread

Makers of bread to be liable to the ſame penalties for any defaults as by former acts.

The miller or mealman ſelling adulterated flour ſhall forfeit the penalties directed by act 31 Geo. II.

After Sept. 29, 1773, Juſtices, at their quarter-ſeſſions, may prohibit, for three months, the baking or ſelling other bread than

than ſtandard wheaten; but no ſuch order ſhall take place till one calendar month, at leaſt, after the making thereof.

Copy of ſuch order to be put up in ſome market-town, or inſerted in ſome public news paper.

Company of bakers of London, &c. may offer objections againſt ſuch prohibition.

Wheaten loaves of the price of 1d. or 2d. may be made and ſold according to act 31 Geo. II.

No aſſize to be ſet on coarſer bread, if ſold at a lower price, as directed by act 31 Geo. II.

Where any baker of bread ſhall ſell coarſer bread at the aſſized houſehold bread price, he ſhall be liable to the penalties inflicted by law.

This act not to extend to prejudice right or cuſtom of the city of London, or Lords of Leet:

Nor ſhall it prejudice the ancient right or cuſtom of the Dean of St. Peter, Weſtminſter, &c.

Nor ſhall any thing contained prejudice the ancient right of the Univerſities of Oxford and Cambridge.

All the laws now in being for regulating the price of bread, &c. to remain in full force.

Where the chief magiſtracy of a corporation is veſted in two Bailiffs, one of them may ſet an aſſize on bread.

As Mr. Pownall, in explaining this law, obſerves, that there was no poſſibility of aſſaying flour, ſo as to define, and then aſcertain the degree of its proportionable fineneſs, the only remedy that remained was to introduce again that Standard Wheaten Bread which is made of the whole produce of the wheat, without any diviſion of the flour. Defining the flour to be the whole produce of the grain, the bran or hull only excepted, and to weigh three fourth parts of the weight of the wheat whereof it is made. This definition, he ſays, will, in the ordinary courſe of practice, anſwer very well: becauſe, as there is no reaſon, on one hand, to expect that the miller will make the flour finer than the Law requires, ſo, on the other, any man can ſee whether he hath left the hull or bran in it.—This remedy has this merit in it, that it contains no novelty, hazards no experiment, offers nothing but what the experience of ages hath juſtified.

This being the birth day of her Royal Highneſs Princeſs Charlotte Auguſta Matilda, their Majeſties eldeſt daughter, who entered into the eighth year of her age, their Majeſties received the compliments of the Nobility, &c. on the occaſion.

This day the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, and other City Officers, met at Guildhall, from whence they went in proceſſion to hear divine ſervice at St. Laurence's church. After ſervice was over, the Sheriffs, &c. aſcended the huſtings at Guildhall, when Mr. Serjeant Glynn, the Recorder, opened the buſineſs of the day, by acquainting the Livery of the great importance of the buſineſs on which they were to enter. After him, Mr. Sawbridge acquainted the Livery, that, if he ſhould be choſen, he would exert himſelf to the utmoſt of his abilities. The late Sheriff Lewes made a ſpeech, in which he exculpated himſelf from ſome late reflections caſt on him. Mr. Wilkes then made a long ſpeech, in which he gave the hiſtory of the late diſpute relative to ſome paragraphs inſerted in the papers concerning the Lord Mayor. The ſeveral Aldermen, who had ſerved the office of Sheriff, were then put up, for the Livery to return two to the Court of Aldermen, for their choice of one of them to be Lord Mayor for the enſuing year. The majority appearing for Meſſrs. Wilkes and Bull, they were accordingly returned; but a poll was inſtantly demanded in favour of Meſſrs. Sawbridge and Oliver.

Thurſday 30.

The laſt accounts from Baſſora and Bagdad are very afflicting, as they mention that the Plague has carried off 100,000 people in the former of thoſe two places, and more than twice that number in the latter. The French Conſul at Bagdad, and the Agent of the ſame nation at Baſſora, and all the Catholic Prieſts, are among the dead. The Engliſh Agent would moſt probably have died likewiſe, had he not gone into the country with many of his countrymen, ſeveral of whom, however, had the misfortune to fall into the hands of Kerim Kan, their enemy.

On the 18th paſt, the German and Hungarian College, at Rome, which was formed under the direction of the Jeſuits, took fire; by which a number of manuſcripts and printed books were burnt. The next day Father Stefanucci, Ex-Jeſuit, and his nephew, were arreſted, and ſent to the Caſtle of St Angelo. The former of which two perſons is well known to have enjoyed the confidence of Cardinal York, but loſt it a ſhort time ago.

There has lately happened, at Tobago, a dreadful ſtorm, by which almoſt all the houſes of the inhabitants have been blown down, together with their Plaintain trees. Hardly a family but has ſuſtained conſiderable loſs.

The ceremony of the intended Grand Dutcheſs's profeſſion of the Greek faith was performed, on the 26th paſt, in the chapel of the winter palace at Peterſburg. After abjuring her former religion, and making a ſhort ſpeech to the Archbiſhop of Peterſburgh, ſhe was anointed by him according to the rites of the Greek church, and baptized in that faith by the name of Natalia Alexiowna.

Next morning the was betrothed to the Grand

Grand Duke, in the chapel of the ſummer palace. This ceremony conſiſted in the exchanging of rings: theſe, having firſt had the benediction pronounced on them by the Archbiſhop of Peterſburg, were delivered to the Grand Duke and Princeſs, and by them to the Empreſs, who, taking the Grand Duke's, preſented it to the Princeſs, giving the Princeſs's to the Grand Duke in exchange: they then both kiſſed the Empreſs's hand. After maſs was over, (which was celebrated with great pomp and ſolemnity, on account of its being the feſtival of the Holy Handkerchief, a great one in this church), the foreign miniſters had the honour of kiſſing her Imperial Majeſty's hand, and making their compliments to her: ſoon after which her Majeſty, attended by the whole Court, proceeded to the great ſaloon, where ſhe dined upon the throne with the Grand Duke and Ducheſs, and was ſerved on this occaſion by the great officers of the houſhold. The four firſt claſſes of the nobility dined at different tables in the ſame room, and the foreign miniſters with the Vice Chancellor at his houſe. In the evening there was a ball at Court, and the gardens of the ſummer palace were finely illuminated, as was the whole town, and the ſhips in the river. It is ſcarcely poſſible to exceed the ſplendor and magnificence which appeared on this occaſion.

The fate of the Jeſuits is at length decided. The Pope has publiſhed a bull, which ſuppreſſes that Order. In this bull his Holineſs reproaches them with not only having given cauſe for diſcontent to the Court of Rome, and to the other Orders, Colleges, Univerſities, Biſhops, and Prieſts, but alſo that they have irritated the Kings of France, Spain, Portugal, and the Two Sicilies, to ſuch a degree as to cauſe thoſe Princes to drive them out of their reſpective dominions.

The Grand Duke of Tuſcany has alſo declared, that the Empreſs Queen, his auguſt mother, having conſented to the ſuppreſſion of the ſociety, he was reſolved to follow that example; therefore he adviſed thoſe religious to ſuffer quietly their ſuppreſſion, and take the habits of ſecular Eccleſiaſtics, as it was his intention to employ them every where, and in every thing they could be uſeful to him.

While the King of Pruſſia was at Breſlau, his Majeſty received from the Pope his bull of ſuppreſſion of the Jeſuits, and immediately ſent for the Father Rector of the Convent of Breſlau, and told him, that the Jeſuits in his dominions need not be alarmed at this bull, as long as they behaved themſelves with decency and tranquility. His Majeſty added, that he would take them under his Royal protection, in conſequence of which they might appoint a Superior-General, to repreſent to him whatever might be uſeful for their ſociety.

A friend to the poor, in an addreſs to the farmers of Norfolk, adviſes them to plant wheat in the ſame manner as they plant beans; by which a ſaving of two buſhels of ſeed upon an acre may be applied in aid of the poor. He ſays, that an acre would produce more in this than in the ordinary way, as has been proved by experiment, and that the expence of the planting (chiefly by women and children) would be leſs than the price of the ſeed ſaved.

There ſeems nothing to be urged againſt this improvement but the impracticability of it. If the writer will take the pains to inveſtigate his own propoſal, he will find a million and a half of women and children neceſſary to carry it *generally* into execution, (*particularly* it would have but little effect), and a million and a half of working women and children is more than the whole kingdom can ſupply.

Orders are given from the War-Office for a general muſter and return of the Militia in every county of this kingdom, and for all vacancies in them to be immediately filled up.

The Mermaid, the oldeſt collier that traded to Dublin, with ——— Wheeler, Eſq; of the county of Kilkenny, and his family, on board, foundered lately near Whitehaven, and every ſoul on board periſhed, except the cabbin-boy.

It appears, from an account calculated lately with great exactneſs, that no more than 1514 ſailors and mariners were killed laſt war in their different and glorious engagements againſt the enemy; and that the amazing number of thoſe dead of diſeaſes amounts to 133,708; half, at leaſt, without exaggeration, died of the ſcurvy, by living on ſalt proviſions; a moſt alarming circumſtance, that 65,340 more ſhould die by the ſcurvy, than the united efforts of our enemies could deſtroy during a long war; and certainly it merits the moſt ſerious attention of thoſe in power, to think of ſome expedient to preſerve the lives of our brave ſailors.

Three gentlemen, of the name of Macdonell, with their families, and 400 Highlanders from the counties of Glengary, Glenmoriſon, Urquhart, and Strathglaſs, lately embarked for America, having obtained a grant of lands in Albany.—Such has been the emigration from Ireland, that in the courſe of the laſt year there have been landed at Philadelphia, from only two ports, no leſs than 12000 families.

Theſe emigrations from the North of Ireland have at laſt rouzed the nobility and gentry of that country to enter into an aſſociation to diſcourage all monopolizers of land, to portion out their eſtates in ſmaller parcels, and to lett thoſe parcels at ſuch moderate rents as will eſtabliſh an intereſt to the tenant in the leaſes, and enable them to live ſomething like the

nds.

independent yeomanry of this kingdom. This excellent inſtitution, it is ſaid, was begun by Lord Hillſborough, who at the ſame time generouſly gave releaſes in full for large arrears due to him from ſeveral of his tenants.

The Hibernia, Capt. Millay, and the St. Andrew, Capt. Tipper, both from Bourdeaux, with wines, &c. arrived in Dublin harbour, after an extraordinary paſſage of three days and nine hours, the wind being ſo fair they had no occaſion to handle a ſail, or make the leaſt change in their rigging, from the river Garronne to the light houſe in Dublin Bay.

Advice has been lately received of the loſs of the Lubec Eaſt-Indiaman, belonging to Hamburgh. She ran on ſhore on the coaſt of Biſcay, near Cape de Machia, where ſhe ſoon beat to pieces, being drove by a ſtorm, and the violence of the wind and ſea. A ſmall part of her cargo, conſiſting of ſome bales of ſilk, was ſaved, but the reſt was entirely loſt. Two Daniſh officers, a Dutch gentleman and his lady, who were paſſengers from Batavia, together with the boatſwain, gunner, ſecond mate, and ſeven men, were drowned.—Alſo of the loſs of a Venetian man of war, with 680 men on board, and a cargo valued at a million of ducats, in a violent ſtorm off Senegambia.

A Counſellor of the old Parliament of France, travelling lately through the Limoſin, met with a man of 114 years of age, who complained of wanting work: he was a ſhoemaker by trade. The Counſellor deſired him to procure the regiſter of his birth, which he ſent to the Comptroller-General, and the King being informed of it, his Majeſty hath given this old man a penſion which will make him eaſy for the remainder of his days.

No perſons whatever are permitted to go on board any of the ſhips at Portſmouth without firſt obtaining leave of the Commiſſioner. This ſtrict order was occaſioned by two French noblemen being admitted on board the Britannia, the fineſt firſt-rate ſhip in the navy, who took an account of her dimenſions, weight of metal, &c.

The city of Aberdeen has preſented Dr. Johnſon with his freedom in the moſt handſome manner, as a man to whom this nation is highly indebted for his learned works. A diploma in elegant Latin was delivered to him by the Lord Provoſt.

The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, encouraged by the rapid increaſe of arts in this kingdom, to make that Cathedral every way worthy one of the fineſt ſtructures in the world, (by decorating its inſide with paintings, and ſuch other ornaments as are neceſſary to complete the original deſign of the architect), lately applied to the Body of Royal Academicians for their ſuperintendance and ſupport. In conſequence of this application (the ſubject being previouſly communicated to the members) there was a meeting of the whole of that body on Saturday night laſt, at Somerſet houſe; when, after the Preſident and ſeveral others had ably expatiated on the honour and utility deduced from ſo national and public ſpirited a work, it was reſolved, that ſix members ſhould be forthwith appointed to carry the ſame into execution, each beginning with painting a picture agreeable to the deſign that may be hereafter agreed on.—The following are the names of thoſe appointed for this undertaking: Mrs. Angelica Cauffman, Sir Joſhua Reynolds, Sig. Cypriani, Mr. Weſt, Mr. Dance, and Mr. Barry.

At Reading fair new cheeſe ſold from 25s. to 34s. per cwt. old from 30s. to 40s. and ſome of a particular ſort ſo high as 44s.

A Recipe.

To prevent the bad effects of arſenic, by which many poiſon themſelves and others, a Correſpondent recommends the uſe of oil and milk, which ſhould be plentifully given, and repeated, notwithſtanding the vomiting may be violent, ſo long as the conſtitution of the patient will admit of it.

A Cure for Worms.—Take twelve grains of Rhubarb, and twelve grains of powdered Rue which has been dried green; reſt two nights, and repeat the doſe.

AMERICAN NEWS.

The committee of correſpondence of Boſton, in New England, have incloſed, in a ſpirited circular letter, the Governors letters, and alſo the reſolves of the Houſe, and ſent them to the ſeveral Town Clerks through the province to be communicated to their reſpective towns.

The ſame day the Houſe paſſed an humble Petition and Remonſtrance to the King, praying that his Majeſty would be pleaſed to remove from their poſts in this Government, his Excellency Thomas Hutchinſon, Eſq; Governor, and the Hon. Andrew Oliver, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor.

The whole Continent, it is thought, in conſequence of the circular letters ſent from Boſton, informing the different provinces of the treachery of their Governors, will join in the above addreſs.

The Hon. John Stuart, Superintendant of the Indian affairs, communicated to the Indians, aſſembled at a late congreſs at Auguſta, the deſign of eſtabliſhing a new Government on the Ohio, and his Majeſty's gracious attention to the intereſt of the Indians, in reſtricting the Patentees from making any ſettlements on the lands reſerved to the Cherokees by the Treaty concluded by the Superintendant for his Majeſty with thoſe Indians in the year 1770, and by directing that the ſaid lands ſhall remain wholly unſettled and unoccupied, agreeable to the ſaid Treaty. The Indians expreſſed their gratitude for the care extended to them, and departed to their own country well ſatisfied

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ſiſhed, and in very good temper.——By the above advices, it appears, that the long conteſted grants, for the denial of which Lord Hillſborough is ſaid to have reſigned his employment, have at length paſſed the Seals, and received the Royal Sanction.

Upwards of 2000 families have already made application for ſettlements on theſe Lands.

Two Indians in returning from the late Congreſs at Auguſta, were treacherouſly murdered by one Collins and his family, on the Back Settlements. The people in the Back Country are greatly alarmed on account of this murder, as the deceaſed were young men of the beſt families among the Indians, who threaten a ſevere revenge if the murderers are not apprehended and put to death.

Capt. Aird, of the ſloop Betſey, with ſlaves, at Barbadoes, adviſes, that the ſhip Induſtry, of London (late Windſor), being on her paſſage from Gambia to the Weſt-Indies, the ſlaves killed all the white people except two, and carried the ſhip into Sierra Leon, where they ran her aſhore, and made their eſcape; a few of them were taken, but Capt. Aird cannot tell what number ſhe left Gambia with. When the inſurrection happened one Gogart had the command, Capt. Windſor having died on the coaſt.

His Excellency Governor Martin, of North Carolina, has iſſued three Proclamations; one requiring the immediate payment of his Majeſty's quit-rents in that Province; and two others, requiring the payment of the Provincial taxes to the Sheriffs, and the duties charged on rum, wine, &c. to the Collectors thereof. It appears, the people in North-Carolina were of opinion, that his Majeſty intended to remit all arrears of quit-rents, and that the Sheriffs, &c. had no authority to receive taxes; but the Governor informs them that there is no foundation for ſuch a report.

Births.

Aug. 30. THE Counteſs of Bukingham-ſhire, of a ſon and heir

Sept 4 Mrs. Erſkine, jun. of Dun, in Scotland, of a ſon and heir

8. Mrs. Armiger, wife of Mr. Armiger, of Norfolk-ſtreet, in the Strand,—of three male children, in perfect health.

11. The Lady of Sir William Bagot, in Bruton-ſtreet, of a ſon.

13. The Lady of Sir John Palmer, Bt. Member for Leiceſterſhire, of a ſon.

19. The Lady of Sir Edw. Aſtley, Bt. of Downing ſtreet, of a daughter

21. The Lady of Sir Sampſon Gideon, Bt. of a daughter

The Lady of Richard Hoare, Eſq; of Boreham, in Eſſex, of a ſon.

Marriages.

Aug. 24. REV. Mr. Foyle, of Weſt-Chelderton, in Wilts, to Miſs Thomas, of Southampton.

28. Mr. Lucas, of Bath, to Miſs Elliſon, of Weſterham, in Kent.

Major Robert Williams, of the Queen's light dragoons, to Miſs Leigh, of Windſor.

29 Henry Granger, Eſq; to Miſs Nicholſon, of Edmonton.

30 Joſeph Creſwell, Eſq; of Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, to Miſs Bennet, of Southampton-Row.

Peter Stockton, Eſq; to Miſs Jenny Ranton, both of Margate.

William Temple, Eſq; of Biſhopſtrow, to Miſs Wanley of Warminſter, Wilts.

Sept. 2 Capt. William Kelly, of the Creſcent, to Mrs. Acourt Aſhe, of Percy-ſtr.

Capt. Frazer, Commiſſary at Dunkirk, to Miſs Durnford, of the Tower.

James Lovell, Eſq; of Henrietta-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, to Miſs Amelia Lewis, of Upper-Brook ſtreet.

James Smith, Eſq; of Wilham, Eſſex, to Miſs Watſon, of Lime-ſtreet.

Henry Maire, Eſq; of Larkington, to Miſs Monica Stapleton, of Cowntz, Yorkſh.

Chriſtopher Tower, Eſq; of Huntſmore-Lodge, in Bucks, to Miſs Baker, of Elemore Hall, in the county of Durham.

The Rev. Mr. Heathcote, Rector of Walton, in Lancaſhire, to Miſs Statham, of Liverpool.

5 William Daws, Eſq; of Queen ſquare, to Miſs Brooks, of Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, Bloomſbury.

6 Barnard Dickinſon, Eſq; of Monks, in Wilts, to Miſs Gooſtrey, of Miſſenden-Abby, Bucks.

9 Charles Hawkins, Eſq; to Miſs Harwood, of Pall-Mall.

10 Rev. Mr. Greaves, Vicar of Weſtoning, in Bedfordſhire, to Mrs. Campart, of Hoxton.

11. John Clayley, of Eakring, in Nottinghamſhire, (who for many years has been deprived of ſight) to Miſs Palethorpe

15 Robert Carey, Eſq; to Miſs Yorke, both of Hampſtead.

17. John Hyde, Eſq; of Eaſt Greenwich, to Miſs Seymour, neice to the Duke of Somerſet.

22. At Edinburgh, Sir Robert Dalyell, Bart. to Miſs Elizabeth Graham, eldeſt daughter of Nicol Graham, Eſq; of Gartmore.

Deaths.

DR. Samuel Grant, profeſſor of phyſic in the Univerſity of Glaſgow.

At Loo, the Hon. Thomas Chambers Cecil, brother of the Earl of Exeter.

Wm. Wiſe, Eſq; of Caſtle Bromwich, Warwickſhire.

George Ainſlie, Eſq; a Britiſh merchant at Bourdeaux.

Lieutenant Samuel Price, nephew of Lord Barrington, at Jamaica.

Daniel O'Kelly, Eſq; of Turrock, in county of Roſcommon, aged 86.

Capt. Thomas Forbes, of Harwich, aged 102.

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At St. Omer's, Lady Annabella Stuart, aged 91.

At Shrewſbury, Richard Morhall, Eſq;

Mrs. Mary Duff, of Edinb. aged 103.

Wm. Penny, Eſq; at Worceſter.

Benj. Hume, Eſq; of Jamaica. aged 76.

Rev. Dr Samuel Price, chaplain to the Biſhop of Winchester, and Rector of East-Brixton, in Suſſex

Aug. 3. Count Peter Czernichew, who reſided many years in England, as Ambaſſador from Ruſſia.

Aug. 27 Rev. Mr. Reynolds, vicar of Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordſhire.

28. The Rev. William Rogers, Vicar of Hearn, in Kent.

At the Hague, M. Francis Fagel, Second Secretary to the Aſſembly of the States-General, aged 33.

David Gavin, Eſq; of Langton, Scotland.

At Berlin, Princeſs Frederica Elizabeth Dorothea Henrietta Maria, eldeſt daughter of Prince Ferdinand, of Pruſſia, in the 24th year of her age.

29 Sir Walter Abingdon Compton, Bart. at Hartpury-Court, Glouceſterſhire.

31 Philip Burton, Eſq; of Blackheath.

At Rackheath hall, near Norwich, Tho. Preſton, Eſq; of a bleeding at the noſe.

Mr. George Muirhead, Profeſſor of Humanity in the Univerſity of Glaſgow.

At Gwyllgyth, in Glamorganſhire, Mr. Lewis Evan Morgan, in the 98th year of his age. His will is nearly compriſed in theſe words: "I give to my old faithful "ſervant, Eſter Jones, the whole that I "am poſſeſſed of, either in perſonal pro-"perty, land, or otherwiſe. She is a to-"lerable good woman,—but would be "much better, if ſhe had not ſo clamorous "a tongue. She has, however, one great "virtue, which is a veil to all her foibles, "—ſtrict honeſty."

Sept. 1. Rev. Mr. Marſh, Vicar of St. Margaret at Clift, Weſt Clift, and Buckland, near Dover.

2 Jonathan Alexander, Eſq; of Bury, in Suffolk.

3 Joſeph Tidmarſh, Eſq; of Hamilton-ſtreet, Piccadilly.

In Park-ſtreet, Groſv. ſquare, the wife of Ambroſe Vatheiker, Eſq; aged 17, and married but two months.

Maſter George Benſon, only ſon of Sir William Benſon, in St. James's-ſquare.

Mr. John Theobald, timber merchant, near Cuper's-gardens.

4 Mrs. Box, of Queen-Ann ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare.

5 Robert Pearce, Eſq; at Paddington.

In Grub-ſtreet, Mr. Horton, who acquired a fortune of 2000l. by letting out wheel barrows, &c. to the poor.

6 In Leiceſter-fields, Philip Combyn, Eſq; of the Regiſter court, Edinburgh.

Brutus Copeſide, Eſq; Mile End.

In Lincoln's-inn-fields, Paul Robinſon, Eſq; a Special Pleader in Chancery.

John Tacleton, Eſq; at Liverpool.

7 In Percy-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare, William Hargrove, Eſq;

8 The Rev. Nicholas Cholwell, Archdeacon of Huntingdon, and Rector of Stevenage, Herts.

In his chariot, of an apoplectic fit, Aaron Beach, Eſq; of Rotherhithe.

11 Sidney Bowtham, Eſq; of Bethnal-Green.

In Red-Lion ſquare, Sir Walter Barrowby, late one of the Judges in Jamaica.

12 At Hendon, Thomas Pengley, Receiver of the Firſt Fruits.

Ben. Rogers, Eſq; of Upper-Brook-ſtr.

Triton Pheelby, Eſq; a native of Leghorn, in Bond-ſtreet.

Edward Coke, Eſq; at Canterbury

Mr. Golling, the farmer who ſtood committed by the Coroner of Cambridgeſhire, for occaſioning the death of a poor woman big with child, who was gleaning in one of his fields. The uneaſineſs of mind which he laboured under on account of the poor woman's miſcarriage and death, is ſaid to have haſtened is end.

13. The Rev. Dr. Morgan, Chaplain to the Archbiſhop of York, in Delabray-ſtreet, Weſtminſter

At Gillingham, in Kent, Martha Collins, aged 102

14 Brutus Otherly, Eſq; of Parliament-ſtreet.

14. Prince Maximilian, de Salm Salm, Lieut.-Gen. in the Imperial ſervice.

15. William Sayer, Eſq; at Maidenhead

16. At Langley park, in Norfolk, aged 49, Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Bt.

17. Mrs. Whitelegg, mother of Miſs Whitelegg, over againſt Norfolk ſtreet, in the Strand, whoſe inſane behaviour has gathered crowds before the houſe day and night for near three months

Philip Turton, Eſq; of Golden ſquare

John Peach, LL. B. Fellow of St. John's college, Oxon.

19. John Taaff, Eſq; of Leiceſter-ſq.

20. George Corrington, M. D. at Bethnal-green

Capt. James Pringle, of the firſt regiment of Guards

21. Joſeph Knapton, Eſq; of Brompton

23. At Bath, Evelyn Pierpoint, Duke of Kingſton. His Grace ſucceeded his grandfather, Evelyn Duke of Kingſton, March 5, 1725-6, William, his father, dying in the life time of his grandfather, at the age of twenty-one, July 1, 1713. His Grace, on July 8, 1738, was conſtituted Maſter of the Stag hounds on the North of the Trent; and on March 20, 1741, was elected Knight of the Garter, and inſtalled April 21 following, and made one of the Lords of the Bedchamber to his Majeſty, which he afterwards reſigned. In 1745, on the breaking out of the rebellion in Scotland, his Grace raiſed a regiment of horſe for the ſervice of the Government. On a promotion of General Officers,

Officers, March 19, 1755, he was conſtituted Major-General; and on Feb. 4, 1759, promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General. At the coronation of the preſent King, Sept. 22, 1761, his Grace carried St Edward's Staff. On Jan. 10, 1763, he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county and town of Nottingham; and on the 29th of the ſame month was appointed Steward and Keeper of the Foreſt of Sherwood, and Park of Folewood, in Nottinghamſhire. His Grace married the Hon. Miſs Chudleigh, in 1769, by whom he had no iſſue. By the death of the Duke, two blue ribbons are vacant beſides his Grace's; viz. the late Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel's, and the late Earl of Cheſterfield's.

Dispensations.

THE Rev. George Gatton, to hold Pewſey Vicarage, in Somerſetſhire, with Smoulton Rectory, in Wilts.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

THE Rev Mr. Pollen, to Froyle Rectory, in Hants.

Rev. Mr Pugh, Curate of Caſtle Hedingham, to Sible Hedingham, in Eſſex.

Rev. Henry Reginald Courtenay, to Lee Rectory, in Kent, and to the Prebend of St. Andrew, in Rocheſter cathedral.

Rev. Stephen Jenner, Fellow of Magdalen college, Oxon, to Filleton R. Wilts.

Rev. John Burrows, to the R. of St. Clement Dane, in the Strand, to which he was preſented by the Earl of Exeter, and alſo to the R. of Chriſt Church, Surry, worth 500l. per ann.

Aug. 28. Rev. Thomas Metcalfe, to Barrow Rectory, in Suffolk.

Sept. 7 Rev. Mr. Laburn, to Bulnur Rectory, in Yorkſhire.

Promotions Military.

MR. Adair, Surgeon to Chelſea Hoſpital, in the room of the late Mr. Ranby.

20d 1ſt troop Horſe Grenadier-guards, Jacob Sawbridge, Major; Edward Whitwell, Lieutenant and Captain; George Boſcawen, Guidon and Captain; John Robinſon, Adjutant

52d reg. Foot, Paul Dayrell, Captain

1ſt battalion Royal American reg. Foot, Charles Philips, Captain; Marcus Prevoſt, Captain.

Lieut. John Nordberg, of the firſt battalion of the Royal American regiment, to be Captain by brevet in America only.

Naval Promotions.

CAPTAIN Walkers, nephew to Sir Hugh Palliſer, Comptroller, to the command of the Norwich, juſt commiſſioned.

Capt. Drummond, to the Sea-Horſe, which is to convey Commodore Hughes to India.

William Palmer, Eſq; Clerk of the Cheque at Portſmouth, a Commiſſioner of the Navy.

Capt. Alexander, to the Command of the Zephyr ſloop.

B—NK—PTS.

GEORGE Upton, and Thomas Main, late of Derby ſtreet, Roſemary-lane, ſoap makers, and coal-merchants

Charles Blackwell, of the Strand, Druggiſt

Rich. Hill, late of the Bail of Lincoln, grocer

Rich. Pollard, of Rye, in Suſſex, grocer

Wm. Howel, and John Froſdick, of Yarmouth, Norfolk, hardwaremen

Jn. Thomas, of Great Marybone-ſtr. hoſier

Jn. Twinpenny, of Red-croſs-ſtreet, Eaſt-Smithfield, brewer

Ben. Ludlow, jun. of Warminſter, in Wilts, linen-draper

Geo. Symons, of Aſhburton, in Devonſhire, Victualler

Naphtaly Hart, and Hyam Hart, of St. George's, Wapping, Jewellers

Iſaac Aldrick, of Compton ſtreet, Soho, linnen-draper

Rob. Marſh, of Ave-mary-lane, ſtationer

Henry Nicholas, jun. (partner with David Baillard) of Caſtle-ſtreet, St. Martin's in the Fields, taylor

Paul Maylor, late of Corke, in Ireland, but now of Weſtminſter, merchant

Anſelm Jones, jun. Chriſt-ch. ſilk throwſter

James Adney, of Cullum-ſtreet, broker

Samuel Walker, of Aldgate High-ſtreet, broker

Rd. Robſon, Laytonſtone, Eſſex, merchant

Wm. Phelps, of South-Lambeth, dealer

William Coles, ſen. of Romney, Hants, innholder.

Benj. Mendes, otherwiſe Benj. Mendes Henriques, and Iſaac otherwiſe James Da Coſta, of Lemon-ſtreet, Goodman's fields, tobacconiſts

Rd. Liley, of Halifax, in Yorkſh. dealer

James Kingſton, Sandys-ſtr. Biſhopſgate, weaver

Edward Tookey, New Romney, in Kent, linendraper

William Carpenhale, St. Botolph without Aldgate, grocer

Thomas Ereth, jun. Eltham, merchant

James Decker, Norwich, cabinetmaker

William Greenwell, of Monkwearmouth-ſhore, Durham, coal-fitter

John Shepperd, of St. Martin's in the Fields, baker

Benjamin Skutt, jun, Wardour-ſtr. grocer

Robert Forder, of St. Faith's, near Wincheſter, dealer

Richard Wills, and William Falkner, of St. Luke's, Chelſea, carpenters

John Merrington, Norton, Durham, grocer

Thomas Holdrich, of Haleſworth, Suffolk, woolen and linen draper

William Dickenſon, Sandbank, Cheſhire, innholder.

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PRICES of STOCKS.

		BANK Stock.	4 per Cts.	3½ per Ct. An. 1758.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3per Cent. An. 1726.	Long Annuit.	South Sea Stock.	Old S. Sea Annuit.	New S. Sea Annuit.	S. S. Ann. 1751.	E. India Stock.	3per Cent. E. I. Ann.	In. Bonds prem.	Nav. Bills discount.
Aug.	30	143¼	92⅛a¼	88¼a⅜	87a⅛	87⅛a¼	No Price.	25⅛a¼	94	85a⅛	84¼a⅜	No Price.	151¼a152	81⅜	9s.a10s.	1⅛
	31	143⅛a¼	92⅛a92	88¼a⅜	87⅛a6⅞a87	87⅛a6⅞a87	Ditto	25⅛a¼	No Price.	85	84⅛a¼	83⅞a84	151½a2	81a⅜	9s.a10s.	1⅛
Sept.	1	143⅛a¼	91⅞a92	88⅛	86⅞a87	87	83¼a½	25⅛a⅜	Ditto	84⅞a85	84a¼	No Price.	153a154	81a⅜	9s.a10s.	1⅛
	*2															
	3	143⅛a¼	92a⅛	88⅛a¼	87a⅛	87¼	No Price.	25⅛a¼	94	85a⅛	84⅜	No Price.	154a½	81⅛a81	9s.a10s.	1⅛
	4	No Price.	92a⅛	88⅛a¼	87⅛a¼	87⅛a⅜	83¼a½	25⅛a⅜	No Price.	85⅛	84⅛	Ditto	153¼a¼	81a⅛	11s.	1⅛a⅛
	5	Sunday.														
	6	143⅛	92a⅛	88⅛a¼	87a⅛	87⅛a¼	No Price.	25⅛a¼	94a¼	85a⅛	84⅛	No Price.	153⅛a¼	81⅛	12s.a13s.	1⅛a⅛
	7	143⅛	92a⅛	88⅛a¼	87a⅛	87⅛a¼	Ditto	Ditto	94a¼	85	84⅜	83⅞	153a2⅛	81a⅛	13s.a14s.	1⅛
	8	143⅛	91⅞a92	88⅛	87⅛a6⅞a87	87a⅛	83⅛	Ditto	No Price.	84⅛	84⅛a¼	No Price.	152½	81⅛	14s.a15s.	1⅛
	9	143⅛a¼	91⅞a92	88a⅛	86⅞a87	87a⅛	No Price.	Ditto	Ditto	84⅞	84⅛a¼	83⅛a⅞	152⅛a3⅛	81a⅛	15s.a16s.	1⅛
	10	143⅛	91⅞a92	88a⅛	87a⅛	87⅛a7a⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	84⅛a85	No Price.	No Price.	153⅛a½	81	15s.a17s.	1⅛
	11	Shut.	Shut.	No Price.	Ditto	87⅛a½	83¼a½	Ditto	Ditto	85	84⅛a⅜	Ditto	153⅛a¼	Shut.	17s.a18s.	1⅛
	12	Sunday.														
	13	Shut.	Shut.	No Price.	87a⅛	87⅛a¼	No Price.	25⅛a¼	No Price.	85a⅛	84⅛a⅜	83¼a⅞	153¼	Shut.	17s.a18s.	1⅛a¼
	14	Ditto	Ditto	88¼a⅛	Ditto	87⅛a½	Ditto	25⅛	Ditto	85a⅛	84⅜	83⅞a¾	154a3¼	Ditto	17s.a19s.	1⅛
	15	Ditto	Ditto	88⅛a¼	Ditto	Shut.	83¼a⅜	25⅛a⅛	94¼a¼	85a⅛	84⅛	No Price.	153⅜	Ditto	17a16a17	1¼a⅜
	16	Ditto	Ditto	88¼a¼	Ditto	Ditto	No Price.	25⅛	No Price.	85⅛ ½	84⅛	83⅞a84	153⅛a½	Ditto	16s.a17s.	Ditto
	17	Ditto	Ditto	88⅛a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	25⅛a⅛	Ditto	85⅛	84⅛	83⅞	153⅛a⅜	Ditto	16s.a12s.	Ditto
	18	Ditto	Ditto	88¼a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	83¼a½	25⅛a¼	Ditto	85⅛	84¼a⅜	83⅞a4	154a⅛	Ditto	12s.a14s.	Ditto
	19	Sunday.														
	20	Shut.	Shut.	88⅛	87⅛	Shut.	No Price.	25⅛	No Price.	85⅛a¼	84⅛	No Price.	153⅛	Shut.	14s.a16s.	1⅛a⅛
	21	Ditto	Ditto	88	87⅛	Ditto	Ditto	25⅛	Ditto	85⅛	84⅛a⅞	Ditto	154a3¼a4	Ditto	16s.a18s.	Ditto
	22	Ditto	Ditto	88⅛	87⅛a¼	Ditto	Ditto	25⅛a¼	Ditto	85⅛	84⅛a⅞	Ditto	154	Ditto	18s a19s.	Ditto
	23	Ditto	Ditto	88¼a⅜	87⅛a¼	Ditto	Ditto*	Ditto	Ditto	85⅛a¼	84⅛a⅜a½	84⅛a¼a⅛	154a3⅛a½	Ditto	18a16a17	Ditto
	24	Ditto	Ditto	88⅛a¼	87⅛a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	84⅛a⅞	No Price.	153⅜a⅛	Ditto	16s.a15s.	Ditto
	25	Ditto	Ditto	88⅛a½	87⅛a⅜	Ditto	83⅞a84	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	84⅛a⅜	Ditto	153⅛a4	Ditto	14s.a15s.	Ditto
	26	Sunday.														
	27	Shut.	Shut.	88⅛	87⅛	Shut.	No Price.	25⅛	No Price.	85⅛a⅛	84⅞a85	No Price.	153⅛	Shut.	16s.a17s.	1⅛a⅛
	28	Ditto	Ditto	88⅛a¼	87⅛a⅛	Ditto	Ditto	25⅛	Ditto	Shut.	85	84⅛a⅜	154a5⅛	Ditto	15s.a16s.	Ditto

* No Business done at the Stock-Exchange this Day, being the Anniversary of the Fire of London.

WILLIAM STAGG, Stock-Broker, at No. 10, Castle-Alley, Royal-Exchange;
Where the Value on Lives and Survivorships, Reversions and Contingencies, is calculated with Accuracy and Dispatch.

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The *Gentleman's Magazine*:

London Gazette
Daily Advertiſer
Public Advertiſer
Public Ledger
Gazetteer
St James's Chron
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wedneſday, Friday.
Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Briſtol 3

St. JOHN's Gate.

York 2 papers
Dublin 7
Newcaſtle 2
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glaſgow
Ipſwich
Norwich
Exeter
Glouceſter
Saliſbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worceſter
Stamford
Nottingham
Cheſter
Mancheſter
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For OCTOBER, 1773.

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More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

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Illuſtrated with an accurate Repreſentation of the ruined Monaſtery at Glaſtonbury, from Groſe's Antiquities; a curious Drawing of the Figures on the Cieling of an Indian Pagoda; and a Sketch of an Apparatus contrived on board a Ship for making Sea-water Freſh when the Crew were in Danger of periſhing with Thirſt.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at St. JOHN's GATE.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Oct. 4, to Oct. 9, 1773.

	Wheat		Rye		Bar.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	6	3	3	4	3	6	2	6	3	6
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlefex	5	11	0	0	3	8	2	8	3	8
Surry	6	2	3	1	3	9	2	6	4	4
Hertford	7	0	4	0	3	7	2	5	4	4
Bedford	7	0	4	9	3	10	2	2	3	10
Cambridge	6	5	3	5	3	4	2	1	3	5
Huntingdon	6	7		0	3	7	2	3	3	9
Northampton	6	11	4	10	4	3	2	2	3	8
Rutland	6	10	4	9	4	4	2	1	0	0
Leicester	7	2	5	5	4	1	2	1	4	5
Nottingham	6	3	3	9	4	1	2	1	4	3
Derby	6	5	3	0	3	6	2	4	4	7
Stafford	6	6	4	6	3	9	2	3	4	10
Shropshire	6	6	4	9	3	11	2	1	5	4
Hereford	6	10	0	0	4	0	2	1	0	0
Worcester	6	5	4	2	4	2	2	2	4	8
Warwick	7	2	0	0	4	1	2	8	4	11
Glocester	7	5	0	0	3	10	2	7	5	2
Wiltshire	6	7	0	0	3	5	2	4	5	0
Berks	7	0	4	3	3	6	2	7	4	8
Oxford	7	4	0	0	3	8	2	6	4	7
Bucks	7	0	0	0	3	11	2	4	4	3

COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Eſſex	6	0	3	2	3	3	2	4	3	2
Suffolk	5	11	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	1
Norfolk	6	4	3	1	2	11	2	0	0	0
Lincoln	6	2	4	2	3	6	2	0	3	10
York	6	0	3	10	3	5	2	1	3	11
Durham	5	9	4	2	3	4	2	3	4	1
Northumberland	5	9	4	0	3	3	2	3	4	0
Cumberland	6	5	4	1	3	2	2	2	4	2
Weſtmoreland	6	6	0	0	4	2	2	0	0	0
Lancaſhire	6	8	0	0	3	2	2	2	3	7
Cheſhire	6	4	4	9	3	9	2	0	0	0
Monmouth	6	0	0	0	3	5	1	8	0	0
Somerſet	6	6	4	0	3	8	2	0	4	2
Devon	5	10	0	0	2	8	1	8	0	0
Cornwall	5	4	0	0	2	7	1	5	0	0
Dorſet	6	3	0	0	3	1	2	3	4	0
Hampſhire	6	11	0	0	3	0	2	2	4	8
Suſſex	5	6	0	0	2	1	2	2	0	0
Kent	6	3	3	9	3	3	2	2	3	2
WALES.										
North Wales	6	3	4	5	3	6	1	8	0	0
South Wales	5	3	4	0	2	11	1	6	0	0

A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for NOVEMBER, 1772.

Nov. 1772	Wind.		Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	S W	ſtrong	29 4½	52	fair day, cold wind. Lately uncommonly warm
2	Ditto	freſh	29 5	51	day chiefly cloudy, wet evening
3	Ditto		29 4½	52	very wet night, fine bright day
4	Ditto		29 6	47	very bright fine day
5	Ditto	ſtrong	29 6½	49	very wet night and day
6	Ditto		29 6	50	a very wet day
7	Ditto		29 6½	58	bright fair day, miſling evening
8	Ditto		29 4½	55	bright morning and evening, cloudy mid day
9	W N W	ditto	29 5	55	fair day, but chiefly cloudy
10	S W	ſtormy	29 5	55	very coarſe wet day
11	Ditto		29 4	55	very bright and fair
12	W N W	freſh	29 4	52	bright morning, miſling afternoon
13	Ditto		29 7	47	ſlight froſt in the night, bright morning, wet aftn.
14	N	ditto	29 8	46	churliſh cold day, ſome bright intervals
15	N E	ditto	29 8½	46	bright morning, cloudy afternoon with ſome rain
16	Ditto		29 7½	46	clouds and ſun-ſhine at intervals, cold wind
17	Ditto	ſtrong	29 8	46	Ditto
18	N	little	29 6	46	cloudy and cold, but dry and pleaſant
19	S W	ditto	29 7	45	dull morning, fine bright day
20	Ditto		29 6½	45	ſun-ſhine and ſhowers at intervals
21	S	ſtormy	29 2	48	two or three ſtrong ſhowers, bright at intervals
22	S W	ſtrong	29 4	46	an exceeding bright fine day
23	Ditto		29 3	48	a very heavy wet day
24	S S W	freſh	29 4	47	bright and cloudy at intervals, ſeveral ſhowers
25	S W	ditto	29 5	46	fine bright day, ſmall ſhowers in the evening
26	S	ſtormy	29 5	47	an exceeding coarſe wet day
27	Ditto	little	29 3	45	an exceſſive bright day, not a cloud
28	S E	ſtrong	29 1	45	an exceeding wet day,
29	N	little	29 2½	45	a very heavy wet day
30	S E	ditto	29 5	46	foggy morning, cloudy moiſt day

Bill of Mortality from Sept. 25, to Oct. 3, 1773.

Chriſtened.
Males 822 } 1608
Females 780 }

Buried.
Males 905 } 1822
Females 917 }

Women have died under two years old 624

Peck Loaf 2s. 9d.

Buried					
2 and 5	131	50 and 60	196		
5 and 10	53	60 and 70	130		
10 and 20	56	70 and 80	82		
20 and 30	136	80 and 90	40		
30 and 40	199	90 and 100	4		
40 and 50	169				

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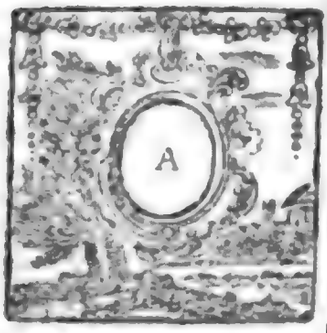
THE *Gentleman's Magazine*;

For OCTOBER, 1773.

DEBATES *in* PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from p. 424.)

Wednesday, March 24.



ABOUT half paſt three, Mr. Alderman H-ll-y preſented to the Houſe the report of the Secret Committee. The Clerk was till a quarter paſt five reading it through; after which Sir Edw-rd Aſtl-y moved, That the report be printed, which occaſioned little debate. No one oppoſed the motion but Mr. J-nk-nſ-n; and Lord N-rth declared, that he thought it would be leſs public by being publiſhed by order of the Houſe, than otherwiſe, as appeared from other reports, which had gone abroad; but that pirated accounts would be got at, if poſſible, and unhappily (ſaid his Lordſhip laughing) we cannot prevent the printers from obtaining them, by ſome means or other.

Lord *Cl-ve*, in a few words, obſerved, that he never heard of the Mottut tax till laſt ſummer, when he read it in a news-paper in Shropſhire, tho' he was accuſed in the report of eſtabliſhing it. He declared, that Mr. Wilks, the evidence, was partial, and ſometimes falſe, and was employed by the India Company to throw dirt on the ſervants abroad, in order to leſſen the burden of the Directors at home.

Mr. *S-kes* attempted to exculpate himſelf. He declared, that the Mottut did not conſtitute a farthing of his fortune, for he employed it to ſupport his dignity in India.

Governor *J-hnſt-n* was entering with great ſpirit and freedom into the conduct of the delinquents, but was interrupted by Mr. H. C v nd ſh, who called to order, as they had no motion to debate upon, and it was diſorderly.

Mr. *H ſſ-y* then made a motion, That inſtructions be given to the Select Committee for enquiring into the conduct of the Directors, and to ſee if no aſſociation had been entered into for the purpoſe of ſelling and tranſferring India ſtock.

Mr. *S ll v-n* and Mr. *P-rl-ng* agreed to it, and, after ſome little altercation, it paſſed.

Thurſday, March 25.

The order of the day being called for and read, ſeveral petitions from perſons who called themſelves Proteſtant Diſſenters were delivered in to the Houſe by different Members. Theſe petitions ſet forth that the petitioners were *alarmed* at the application to Parliament for relief in matters of ſubſcription; that they were contented with the liberty they now enjoyed under the toleration act; that they conſidered the preſent application to Parliament as proceeding from a ſpirit inimical to the conſtitution both of church and ſtate; that it threatened the deſtruction of the former, and might, by undermining, ſap the foundations of the latter; and, laſtly, that the bill now under conſideration of the Houſe, would, if paſſed into a law, virtually and eventually repeal the act of toleration: for theſe reaſons the petitioners prayed the Houſe, that the ſaid bill might *not paſs into a law.*

Mr. *Chambers*, the Vinerian Profeſſor at Oxford, being the council appointed to plead againſt the bill, was called in, and the purport of the arguments he alledged in favour of his clients was as follows:

After opening in the cuſtomary manner of the bar, he laid down this poſition, That the magiſtrate had a right, nay, that it was his indiſpenſable duty, ſo far to exerciſe his authority in matters of opinion, as to take care that no tenets ſhould be broached ſubverſive of the peace and order of the ſtate. He contended, that a man was at liberty

berty to entertain what opinions he pleased, though not at liberty to propagate those opinions, if erroneous; and, therefore, he urged the necessity of some human tests, as a security to the magistrate, previous to a licence being granted, whereby a person was qualified to commence public teacher. This naturally led to an investigation of the test proposed, by the friends of the bill, as a substitute for the subscription at present required to the articles, which is as follows: "I A. B. "declare, that I am a *Protestant*, and "that I do most sincerely believe the "doctrines contained in the holy scrip"tures."

On this test he remarked, that being a Protestant might mean no more than that a man was not a Papist. To prove this, he gave Bayle as an instance. When Bayle, said Mr. Chambers, was asked by a cardinal, what religion he really professed, "I am, "replied Bayle, a *Protestant*; for I "*protest* against all that is DOING, "and I *dissent* from all that is DONE."

With respect to declaring an unfeigned assent to the holy scriptures; this, he said, was a most vague, unsatisfactory, and Jesuitical assertion; for, until the gentlemen declared what were the precise names of the books comprehended under the term of the holy scriptures, a Mahometan might subscribe the test with as much propriety as any Christian amongst us. He instanced the case of the Socinians, with whom a Turkish ambassador, in the reign of Charles the Second, declared his entire agreement. As to what might be called the scriptures, he said, that it was notorious, the Samaritans acknowledged only the Pentateuch, or five books of Moses; and that, as there had scarcely been an epistle, nay, nor even a gospel, now admitted into the canon of scripture, but what had formerly been questioned as to its authenticity; as surreptitious gospels had been spread abroad, and divers *piæ fraudes* had been committed by former heresiarchs of various denominations; and as practices dangerous to society had been occasioned by an allowance of forgeries for genuine scripture, or a wrong interpretation of books, the divine authenticity of which there was every reason to believe; as this had been formerly the case, it rendered it now peculiarly necessary, previous to the admittance of so vague a test as proposed, to know what canon of scripture the gentlemen admitted as divine, and proceeding from the All perfect Author of Truth.

Mr. Chambers, after quoting the well known assertion of Mr. Chillingworth, that "the Bible was the reli"gion of Protestants," gave a short sketch of certain religious wars carried on in Germany and elsewhere. From these wars he inferred the liableness of zealots to pervert the true sense of scripture, and foist it in as the supporter of their absurdities, and abettor of their erroneous practices. From the said Bible, said Mr. Chambers, a Quaker will reject all sacraments, and a Papist will believe in *seven*; one man will prove the divine right of kings, another will plead for the extirpation of monarchy; some would contend for the dominion of grace, in which the righteous only were entitled to the property of the earth; others would infer, from Apostolic example, that all things should be held in common. As an instance of the absurdity of leaving men to be the carvers not only of a religion for themselves, but of a religion for others also, Mr. Chambers quoted an anecdote with which the celebrated Bishop Berkley favoured the world. "There were, it seems, a father and two sons, who, *dissenting* from all establishments, were determined to found a church of their own. They at first were perfectly agreed in their religious tenets, but in a very little time differed, the father from his two sons, and the two sons from each other: in consequence of this dissention they became implacable enemies, each quoting the Bible in support of his opinions, and each uttering the bitterest reproaches against the other for not believing the scriptures." Now here, said the Council, was the consequence of a departure from human tests! Instead of founding one church, the thing first intended, here were "quot homines tot ecclesiæ." Mr. Chambers also contended, that, as the advocates for the bill refused to subscribe the articles, it was a presumptive proof they *disbelieved* the articles; and, as the articles were allowed to contain a transcript of the essential doctrines of Christianity, a stronger presumption lay against the gentlemen's not believing some of the essential doctrines of Christianity. He instanced that of the Ever-blessed Trinity, upon the acknowledgement of which, he said, the acknowledgement of the whole scheme of our Redemption was founded.

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Mr. Chambers next obſerved, that, though after touching upon a ſubject in itſelf ſo tremendous, it might not ſeem proper to deſcend to an affair concerning human property, yet he begged leave to mention, that there was a caſe, wherein, ſhould the bill paſs, the Proteſtant Diſſenters, who petitioned againſt it, might be deprived of a bequeſt to the amount of 500l. — one Mr. Coward, it ſeems, having left that ſum, as an annual legacy to a certain congregation, to defray the expences attending the inſtructing and educating a certain number of youth in the religious principles held by thoſe Proteſtant Diſſenters who ſubſcribed the articles.

The Council then recapitulated the foregoing arguments, and, laying before the Houſe a conciſe ſummary of the whole, he deduced, as a conſequence, that the bill ought not to paſs; but concluded with this quotation from Tully, "Idem velle, atque idem nolle, ea demum firma amicitia."

Being ordered to withdraw, Sir Harry Houghton went over his uſual ground; but ſtepped aſide to remark, that to his knowledge the perſons who ſigned the petitions were not Proteſtant Diſſenters, but Methodiſts, who even would not have petitioned againſt the bill, had they not been miſinformed as to its tendency and deſign, which they were taught was a ſcheme projected to ſet aſide the articles. Sir Harry, to convince the Houſe that ſome of the petitioners were not what they called themſelves, Proteſtant Diſſenters, ſaid, that one of the petitioners was a Drummer in the Northamptonſhire Militia, who occaſionally exerciſed his talents by beating a tattoo upon a pulpit inſtead of a drum-head. Sir Harry Houghton having ſat down, Sir *R-g-r N-wd-g-te* ſpoke againſt the bill, and ſaid he hoped it would never paſs the Upper Houſe.

Sir *G--rge S-v-lle* ſpoke for the bill, and diſplayed a benevolence of heart which ſhewed him poſſeſſed of that moſt precious jewel in the diadem of a Chriſtian, a philanthropic feeling for his ſpecies. "Talk not to me," ſaid Sir George, "of your metaphyſical niceties, and ſcholaſtic diſtinctions; away with ſuch pedantic ſtuff! A ſingle expreſſion dropped from the lips of the Founder of our Faith, is worth all the Homilies, all the Articles that the wit of man can compoſe. Read, read that ſingle ſermon delivered on the mount, and learn from thence the doctrinal parts of your religion: peruſe the parable of the Good Samaritan, catch the pious flame, and claſp to your arms each Chriſtian as your brother!"

Lord *J-hn C-v-nd-sh* ſpoke in ſupport of the bill, with a propriety which ſhewed him poſſeſſed of that ſhare of good ſenſe, of unaffected piety, and zeal for liberty, eccleſiaſtical as well as civil, which ſhould ever characterize a Britiſh ſenator. Sir William Bagot was no leſs conſpicuous for Chriſtianity and ſound learning, in his oppoſition to the bill; all he contended for was, that the advocates ſhould declare what number of books they ranked amongſt the canons of ſcripture; for, concluded Sir William, as a Chriſtian, I think it my duty to aſſent to no law injurious to Chriſtianity; and, as a legiſlator, I think it proper to know the law to which I give my aſſent. Sir William Dolben ſpoke alſo againſt the bill, and ſaid, That he admired the ſermon on the Mount as much as any man, but that he trembled for the fate of that ſermon, ſhould the bill paſs; for there might come a time when the ſcripture which contained it, would be ſtruck off the liſt of divine writings: but indeed, concluded Sir William, we are told, that the gates of hell ſhall not prevail againſt the church; ſo that it is not any fooliſh acts which we can paſs, that will deſtroy the validity of that ſentence. Mr. Pagé ſpoke alſo againſt the bill, and ſaid, If a dread of the penal laws was the only thing that incited the Diſſenters to bring in the bill, he would readily agree to have ſuch laws repealed; which would remove the evil, without injuring the eſtabliſhed religion. Mr. Conway replied in behalf of the bill; as did alſo Mr. T. Townſhend.

The queſtion being called for, Sir *W-ll-m M-r-d-th* aroſe, and begged the indulgence of the Houſe for a few moments: he ſaid, that ſince an honourable member (Sir R-g-r N-wd-g-te) had expreſſed his wiſh that the bill might be thrown out in the Upper Houſe, he would read part of a paper delivered that day into his hand; it contained, he ſaid, a ſentence which the Biſhop of London let fall laſt year, when the bill was thrown out; the ſentence was as follows: "Liberty by law is an excellent thing, but *lawleſs* liberty is a curſe." Now, ſaid Sir William, as the liberty the Diſſenters now enjoy is by connivance and not by law,

law, it comes under the definition of *lawleſs* liberty; and therefore, according to the prelate, is a "curſe;" from which "curſe" this bill means to relieve them.

Sir *Harry Hobart* then, in a modeſt, yet manly ſpeech, politely thanked the Houſe for the attention with which he had been heard, and the indulgence which had been ſhewn him through every ſtage of the buſineſs. This concluded the debate; and the queſtion being called for, the numbers, on a diviſion, appeared

For the bill	——	65
Againſt it	——	14

An Addreſs to thoſe who ſeek Relief from Subſcription and Penal Laws.

"Nec imperiale eſt libertatem dicendi negare, nec ſacerdotale quod ſentias non dicere." S. AMBROSE.

Gentlemen,

HAVING lately caſt my eye over a book, publiſhed above 120 years ago, called *Theologia Eclectica*, by Dr. Jer. Taylor, chaplain to Charles I. I am induced to recommend it to your attention, as what will furniſh you with many excellent arguments in defence of religious liberty, and an abſolute freedom from all human authority in matters of faith and worſhip. He has one ſection full of fine ſentiment, from which I have made the following extracts:

"The religion of JESUS CHRIST is the form of ſound doctrine and wholeſome words, which is ſet down in ſcripture indefinitely. Thoſe impertinencies which the wantonneſs and vanity of men have commenced, which their intereſts have promoted, and which ſerve not truth ſo much as their own ends, are far from being diſtinct religions; for matters of opinion are no parts of the worſhip of God, nor in order to it, but as they promote obedience to his commandments.

"The queſtion, whether the prince may *tolerate* divers profeſſions, is no more than whether he may lawfully proſecute any man for not being of his opinion. Now, in this caſe, he is juſt ſo to tolerate diverſity of perſuaſions, as he is to tolerate public actions: for no opinion is judicable, nor no perſon puniſhable, but for a ſin; and, if his opinion, by reaſon of its managing, or its effect, be a ſin in itſelf, or becomes a ſin to the perſon, then as he is to do to other ſins, ſo to that opinion of man ſo opining. But, to believe ſo, or not ſo, when there is no more than mere believing, is not in his power to enjoin, therefore not to puniſh.

"It is a part of the chriſtian religion, that the liberty of men's conſciences ſhould be preſerved in all things where God has not ſet a limit and made a reſtraint; that the ſoul of man ſhould be free, and acknowledge no maſter but Jeſus Chriſt; that matters ſpiritual ſhould not be reſtrained by puniſhments corporal; that the ſame meekneſs and charity ſhould be preſerved in the promotion of chriſtianity, that gave it foundation, and increment, and firmneſs in its firſt publication; that concluſions ſhould not be more dogmatical than the virtual reſolution and efficacy of the premiſes; that the perſons ſhould not be more certainly condemned than their opinions confuted; and, laſtly, that the infirmities of men and difficulties of things ſhould be both put in balance, to make abatement in the definitive ſentence againſt men's perſons.

"If *toleration* be conſidered upon political grounds, as chriſtian princes muſt look to the intereſts of their government, ſo eſpecially muſt they conſider the intereſts of chriſtianity, and not call every redargution, or modeſt diſcovery of an eſtabliſhed error, by the name of diſturbance of the peace; for it is very likely, that the peeviſhneſs and impatience of contradiction in the governors may break the peace. Let them remember the gentleneſs of chriſtianity, the liberty of conſcience which ought to be preſerved; and let them do juſtice to the perſons, whoever they be, that are peeviſh, provided no man's perſon be overborne with prejudice: for, if it be neceſſary for all men to ſubſcribe to the preſent eſtabliſhed religion, by the ſame reaſon, at another time, a man may be bound to ſubſcribe to the contradictory, and ſo to all religions in the world. It was the ſaying of a wiſe ſtateſman, THUANUS, *Hæretici qui pace data factionibus ſcinduntur, perſecutione uniuntur contra rempublicam.* If you perſecute hereticks, or diſcrepants, they unite themſelves as to a common defence: if you permit them, they divide themſelves upon private intereſt, if this intereſt was an ingredient of the opinion.

"The ſum is this: It concerns the duty of a prince, becauſe it concerns the

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the honour of God, that all vices, and every part of ill-life be diſcountenanced and reſtrained; and therefore, in relation to that, opinions are to be dealt with. For the underſtanding being to direct the will, and opinion to guide our practices, they are conſiderable only as they teach impiety and vice; as they diſhonour God, or diſobey him. Now, all ſuch doctrines are to be condemned; but, for the perſons preaching ſuch doctrines, if they neither juſtify nor approve the pretended conſequences, which are certainly impious, they are to be ſeparated from that conſideration. But if they know ſuch conſequences, and allow them; or if they do not ſtay till the doctrines produce impiety, but take ſin beforehand, and manage them impiouſly in any ſenſe; or if either themſelves, or their doctrine, do really, and without colour or feigned pretext, diſturb the public peace, and juſt intereſts, they are not to be ſuffered. In all other caſes, it is not only lawful to permit them, but it is alſo neceſſary that princes, and all in authority, ſhould not perſecute diſcrepant opinions. And in ſuch caſes, wherein perſons not otherwiſe incompetent, are bound to reprove an error, (as they are in many) in all theſe, if the prince makes reſtraint, he hinders men from doing their duty, and from obeying the laws of JESUS CHRIST."

One might reaſonably have expected, that theſe juſt ideas of *toleration*, and the ſacred rights of conſcience in matters of religion, ſhould have made a far greater impreſſion upon the dignified and lower clergy of the eſtabliſhment; ſince my author was a zealous Royaliſt, and made Biſhop of Downe and Connor at the Reſtoration, together with the adminiſtration of the See of Dromore; and of whom WOOD, in his *Athenæ Oxonienſes*, gives this character, from Dr. GEO. RUST, our biſhop's ſucceſſor.—"This great prelate had the good humour of a gentleman, the eloquence of an orator, the fancy of a poet, the acuteneſs of a ſchoolman, the profoundneſs of a philoſopher, the wiſdom of a chancellor, the ſagacity of a prophet, the reaſon of an angel, and the piety of a ſaint. He had devotion enough for a cloiſter, learning enough for an univerſity, and wit enough for a college of *virtuoſi*. And had his parts and endowments been parcelled out among his poor clergy that he left behind him, it would perhaps have made one of the beſt dioceſes in the world."

He has, undoubtedly, with great judgment, drawn the line, farther than which the civil power or government has no authority; and if his reaſoning be good, it has nothing at all to do with ſpeculation, or with religious opinion. A man's conceptions concerning God, and the things which concern his own ſoul, are out of the reach of all human authority, and he is amenable only to his Omniſcient Judge. I would farther obſerve, that although my author may be found to have held ſome notions of church authority in matters of diſcipline, yet even here, he has given ſuch a deſcription of the *catholic church* in its diffuſive capacity, as will ſilence and diſmount one of the ſtrongeſt batteries in all the outworks of a civil eſtabliſhment; viz. the claims made on account of a *majority*:——for his expreſs words are theſe, concerning a queſtion being conteſted:—"If it be ſaid the greateſt part muſt carry it; beſides, that it is impoſſible for us to know which way the greateſt part goes in many queſtions, it is not always true that the greateſt part is the beſt; *ſometimes* the contrary is moſt certain, and it is *often* very probable, but is *always* poſſible." Let our whole bench of biſhops vail to this moſt illuſtrious prelate on their own eſtabliſhment, and, without any further delay, give up all claim to ſubſcriptions; and thus, in imitation of him, "ſhew the unreaſonableneſs of preſcribing to other mens faith, and the iniquity of perſecuting differing opinions."

Mr. URBAN,

IN a ſeries of letters, written by Patrick Brydone, Eſq. Fellow of the Royal Society, when on his tour through Sicily to Malta, to William Beckford, of Somerly, in Suffolk, we find the follies of the Engliſh held in ridicule by the moſt contemptible people under the ſun.

One of the ballets (ſays the writer) of the opera at Palermo, is a repreſentation of Vauxhall Gardens; and this is the third time I have ſeen Vauxhall brought upon the Italian theatre; at Turin, Naples, and here. The gardens are tolerably well repreſented, and the idea muſt have been given by ſome perſon that had been on the ſpot. A variety of very good Engliſh figures are brought in: ſome with large friz-zled wigs, ſticking half a yard out behind their necks; ſome with little cut ſcratches,

ſcratches, that looked extremely ridiculous: ſome come in cracking their whips, with buckſkin breeches and jockey-caps: ſome are armed with a great oaken ſtick, their hair tied up in an enormous club, and ſtocks that ſwell their necks to double its natural ſize. But what affords the principal part of the entertainment is, three quakers, who are duped by three ladies of the town, in concert with three jack tars, their lovers. Theſe characters are much exaggerated; though, upon the whole, they are ſupported with humour, and have afforded us a good deal of laughter: however, we were hurt to ſee the reſpectable character of quakers turned into ſuch ridicule; and as the people here were altogether unacquainted with it, we have been at ſome pains to explain to them the ſimplicity and purity of their manners, and the incorruptible integrity of their principles.

This repreſentation, it is hoped, will have its effect, by ſhewing the fops of the preſent day, how contemptible they make themſelves appear in the eyes of foreign nations.

D. Y

Mr. URBAN,

AS the ſhips are now ſaid to be returned from their diſcoveries in the Northern regions, let me intreat you to inſert in your Magazine, the following relation from Paul Egede's account of Greenland.

"July 6th, a moſt hideous ſea-monſter was ſeen, which reared itſelf ſo high above the water, that its head over-topped our main-ſail. It had a long pointed noſe, out of which it ſpouted like a whale. Inſtead of fins it had great broad flaps like wings; its body ſeemed to be grown over with ſhell-work, and its ſkin very rugged and uneven; it was ſhaped like a ſerpent behind, and when it dived into the water again, it plunged itſelf backwards, and raiſed its tail above the water a whole ſhip-length from its body. Our eye could rate the meaſure of its body to be no leſs than the bulk of our ſhip in thickneſs, and in length three or four times as long."

The opinion of gentlemen who have traverſed theſe ſeas, concerning the exiſtence of ſuch monſters, will no doubt be acceptable to the public, and particularly to,

Sir,

Your conſtant Reader,

Y. D.

EXPLANATION *of the* PLATE.

AMONG the antiquities collected by Mr. Groſe, it is not eaſy to determine which to ſelect. The monaſtery at Glaſtonbury is, undoubtedly, one of the moſt antient in the kingdom; but it is now very much decayed. The Abbot's Kitchen, here repreſented, is much more entire than any of the other buildings of this monaſtery, and was probably of more modern conſtruction. This ſurmiſe is ſomewhat juſtified by a tradition, which ſays, that King Henry the Eighth, having ſome diſpute with one of the abbots, threatened to burn his kitchen, thereby inſinuating a reproach for his gluttony and luxurious manner of living; to which the abbot haughtily anſwered, that he would build ſuch a one, that all the wood in the royal foreſts ſhould not ſuffice to accompliſh that threat, and forthwith erected the preſent edifice. Perhaps this might be true of ſome former king; but the building ſeems rather older than the reign of Henry the Eighth.

Doctor Stukely, who accurately conſidered and ſurveyed the remains of the abbey, gives, in his Itinerarium Curioſum, the following account of this building:

"Nothing is reſerved entire but the kitchen; a judicious piece of architecture. It is formed from an octagon, included in a ſquare; four fire places fill the four angles, having chimnies over them in the flat part of the roof. Between theſe rites the arched octagonal pyramid, crowned with a double lanthorn, one within another. There are eight carved ribs within, which ſupport the vault, and eight funnels for letting out the ſteam through windows, within which, in a leſſer pyramid, hung the bell, to call the poor people to the adjacent almery, whoſe ruins are on the North ſide of the kitchen. The ſtones of the pyramid are all cut ſlanting, with the ſame bevils to throw off the rain." This drawing was made anno 1753.

Among the Books for the preſent month, we have given ſome account of the firſt volume of the work from which the plate here deſcribed is ſelected. We ſhall extend the account in ſome future Magazine, as the work abounds with traditional ſtories, and curious obſervations; the reſult of long travel and much reading.

* * W. G.'s *Queſtions ſhall be conſidered in our next; as ſhall* J. W.'s *Invention of his Project to plant Wheat.*

11 Oct. 1775.

G. Smith Sculp

Mr. URBAN,

I HAVE carefully read the letters publiſhed in your Magazines for June, July, and September, by Verus and J. N. and though *I think* the latter has expreſſed himſelf incautiouſly and too ſtrongly in ſaying that Verus *aſſerted* a falſehood relating to Dr. Clarke, as having retracted his opinion on his death-bed, and wiſhed he could ſee all his writings upon the Trinity burnt before he died; yet Verus, by adding that *this account is well atteſted*, laid himſelf open in ſome degree to J. N.'s expreſſion, as he took no notice of the oppoſite teſtimonies of Biſhop Hoadley and Dr. Clarke's ſon. It is true, Verus ſays, that *probabilities prove nothing*; whereas probabilities are the only proofs we have of a thouſand things which are the objects of our belief, and are the ground of our aſſent in matters which are differently repreſented: and, in the preſent caſe, the ſuperior degree of probability is greatly in favour of J. N.'s opinion, that Dr. Clarke did not retract. J. N. has mentioned the atteſtation of Dr. Clarke's own ſon; I beg leave to bring Biſhop Hoadley's in ſupport of the ſame thing. The Biſhop, in his account of the Doctor's life, ſays he knew him well; and aſſerts, "that, from the time of his publiſhing this book (that on the Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity) to the day of his death, he found no reaſon, as far as he was able to judge, to alter the notions which he had there profeſſed concerning the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. This, the Biſhop adds, he thought proper to mention, as what all his friends know to be truth." Dr. Clarke's third edition of the Scripture Doctrine, which he reviſed a little time before his death, confirms the Biſhop's account.—But Verus ſays, he hath ſeen his recantation to the Biſhops in print. I wiſh Verus would give the words in which that recantation is expreſſed, and inform your readers where they are taken from. I have now lying before me An Apology for Dr. Clarke, printed in 1714, containing copies of the papers he laid before the Biſhops on the ſubject of the Trinity, with the reſolutions which paſſed in both Houſes of Convocation on that occaſion. The Lower Houſe declared, "That his papers did NOT contain any recantation of the heretical aſſertions complained of."

As to the word *Gehenna*, it is plainly derived from two Syriac words, גהנם and גיא; for I find the firſt of theſe words is not written גהנום, unleſs we add the point for *Vau* to it. For the ſame reaſon that a perſon may ſay *Gehenna* is not a Greek word, becauſe it is thus derived, he may ſay that *Angel* is not an Engliſh word, becauſe it is derived from the Greek ἄγγελος. *Gehenna* ſeems to be a place of puniſhment for the wicked only; whereas in *Hades* the Greeks included the Elyſian Fields for the good, and Tartarus for the wicked: *Hades* and *Gehenna* are, therefore, not two words which convey the ſame idea.

If Verus thinks proper to write again on the ſubjects diſcuſſed in this letter, it is to be wiſhed he would do it with better temper than he did in your laſt Magazine. My principal motive for ſending you this letter, Mr. Urban, is to vindicate the character of a truly great and good man from aſperſions; and your inſertion of it will oblige,

Your conſtant reader,

October 8. PHILO-VERITAS.

Some OBSERVATIONS *on an account of* ROLLING-CARRIAGES, *as they are now built by* J. Sharp, *of* Leadenhall-ſtreet, London. (*See p.* 440.)

AS I have a natural propenſity to mechanical reſearches, I generally read with avidity whatſoever preſents itſelf on thoſe kinds of ſubjects; and, as I read, endeavour to inveſtigate the principles on which they are founded, and adopt or diſcard them as they appear to me conſiſtent. Accordingly, the account of rolling-carriages in laſt month's Magazine drew my attention; and the more ſo, as it contains almoſt as many contradictions to the principles I have imbibed, as there are expreſſions in favour of that conſtruction.

Now, the utenſils of huſbandry forming one of the moſt extenſive, and conſequently moſt uſeful branches of practical mechanics, and thoſe, whoſe province it is to uſe them, being in general but little qualified to judge of their fitneſs, unleſs by dint of long experience, which is too expenſive for the major part of them, it would be a pity to put them on a wrong purſuit; and as much ſo, that they ſhould be hindered by prejudice or ignorance from adopting a real improvement.—If the rolling-carriages have that advantage the writer pretends, it cannot be too fully and clearly demonſtrated; if, on the contrary, they are not ſo good

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as thoſe in uſe at preſent, it is no matter how ſoon the miſtake is pointed out. On this conſideration I am tempted to expoſe myſelf in print, hoping, as my ſentiments are different, they may tend either to confute or confirm.

The writer grounds his proof of the ſuperiority of his contrivance chiefly on 4 poſitive, and about as many negative, aſſertions; but, as one is little more than a tranſpoſition of the terms of the other (the rollers are better, becauſe they are lighter; becauſe the rollers are lighter, they are better, &c.), I ſhall confine myſelf principally to his four poſitive aſſertions, as he has numbered them.

He ſays, low-wheels (by which, I ſuppoſe, we are to underſtand his rollers of two feet diameter) are preferable to all others; becauſe,

1ſt. They are lighter and ſtronger.

To this much cannot be poſitively ſaid; for, as he has not given us the thickneſs of his cylinders, no eſtimate can be formed of their weight. But, however, I muſt beg leave to doubt the fact; for, if one conſiders the extream brittleneſs of caſt-iron, and the ſhock ſuch wheels muſt receive in rugged roads under a heavy load, it is plain they muſt be far from thin; perhaps, their ſuperior thickneſs will bring them nearer to the weight of large wheels than is imagined. Beſides, I muſt remark, the maſſineſs of the wheels objected to is not ſimply the conſequence of their ſuperior height, but a neceſſary degree of ſtrength proportioned to the prodigious burthens they are intended to carry; which conſideration muſt be attended to in Sharp's rollers, or otherwiſe ſome carriages will be vaſtly over-loaded with metal, whilſt others are deficient in ſtrength.

Secondly, Low-wheels, in general, have leſs friction than high ones.

If this is not demonſtrably falſe, I ſhall be greatly obliged to any one that will point out the deficiency of the arguments I ſhall advance to prove it ſo: for I have no intereſted view to accompliſh; to me it is matter of amuſement, though to many of much importance; therefore, truth only is what I aim at.

Friction is that rubbing which is occaſioned by any two bodies moving on or againſt each other; and it is ever proportioned, *ceteris paribus*, to the weight or quantity of matter and quantity of motion combined. For inſtance; ſuppoſe an iron hundred weight placed on its flat ſide on a ſmooth plank, and drawn along by a ſtring—then the weight only (and not the ſurface that touches) into the length of way it is moved, will determine the quantity of friction; for, if the weight ſtood on a point inſtead of a broad baſe, and was moved along in like manner, the quantity of friction would be the ſame; the one deep furrow made by the point would exactly equal the many ſmaller ones made by the broader ſurface.

In order to apply this maxim, which is well eſtabliſhed both by reaſon and experiment, let us ſuppoſe two bodies of waggons, each with their contents weighing 3 tons, placed on a ſett of wheels 6 feet in diameter, with axles 4 inches diameter,—the other, on a ſett of wheels 2 feet diameter, with axles the ſame as the former,—move both along any diſtance, ſay 18 feet;—diameters being to their circumferences nearly as one to three; it is plain, the ſett of high wheels will have made but one revolution, the low ones three; and, the diameters of the axes of both being 4 inches, the friction of the firſt will be that of 8 tons upon a ſurface equal to 1 foot, or 2 tons upon 4 feet; the other, 8 tons upon 3 feet, or 2 tons upon 12 feet; that is three to one in favour of high wheels:—a difference by far too great to be counter-balanced by lateral preſſure, ſuppoſing we take for granted his aſſertions on that head, which I am far from doing; for, tho' the lateral preſſure of low wheels is not ſo great in many inſtances as that of high ones, yet, like that on the axle, being more frequently repeated in the ſame ſpace paſſed over, they will be nearly, if not quite, on a par in that reſpect.—If this reaſoning is juſt, the above ſecond aſſertion muſt be falſe.

I believe it is inconteſtibly true, that, *ceteris paribus*, the larger the circumference on which any moveable body is ſupported, the eaſier it may be moved, notwithſtanding what weight of ſubſtance may be requiſite to give ſtrength to their magnitude. On this rock, I apprehend, it was that ingenious experimentaliſt Moor ſplit, in his late attempt to introduce very high wheels, not having ſufficiently conſidered the very great confinement we are under with regard to the modes of applying power, &c. Whoſoever places the axes of wheels above the line of draught, will find, moſt likely, that he gains nothing, if he does not loſe, by that exceſs.

His

His third aſſertion is, Low-wheels require leſs force to ſurmount the uſual obſtacles of the road.

This, like the former, is point-blank contrary to my idea. His reaſon is, the elevated draught being more nearly in the line of aſcent; and this really does obtain in going up hills: but the moſt uſual obſtacles are prominent ſtones and diſagreeable hollows, which are very frequent to be met with in all roads, in different degrees.

Every one, I ſuppoſe, will readily admit, that all ſurfaces are but comparatively rough or ſmooth: even the vaſt concavities and cloud-capt prominencies that ſtrike us with aſtoniſhment, in this our earth, when compared with its huge rotundity, are but like the little roughneſſes to be ſeen in finely poliſhed marble with a microſcope. In like manner we may, by the different dimenſions of wheels, make our roads rugged or ſmooth, without altering their ſurface.—An obſtacle three inches high, before a two-foot wheel, would occaſion horſes hard laden to exert themſelves ſmartly in ſurmounting it; whereas a high ſix-foot wheel would roll on almoſt as if nothing were there. And ſimilar will be the caſe in deep ſloughy roads; the four ſmall wheels, like ſo many points, would ſink deep in, where the lengthened circumference of large ones would roll over the ſurface.

His 4th aſſertion is but a continuation of the 3d.—It is certainly true, that horſes can exert themſelves to more advantage when the load is below the line of draught; but this will go a very little way towards proving low wheels preferable to high ones. In the firſt place, horſes intended for long ſlow draught ought not to exert their ſtrength much more than is neceſſary to keep their bodies from falling when inclined to the collar. Secondly, let the poſition of the thill horſes be what it will, that of the leaders will be pretty much the ſame in all. Laſtly, the power of lifting in the thill horſes is ſo trifling, when compared with the loads our waggons frequently carry, that this ſituation can do but little for them. SIMPLEX.

Mr. URBAN,

GIVE me leave, by means of your truly uſeful Magazine, to communicate to the public a few remarks upon Dr. Thomas Gibbons's account of the CROMWELL family, which is annexed to his ſermon on the death of William Cromwell, Eſq; July 9, 1772. At page 44, he mentions the marriage of Sir Oliver Cromwell with Anne widow of Sir Horatio Palavicini; and he might have added, from Mr. Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, i. 172, *note*. 2d edition, the day of their marriage, which was July 7, 1601. In the ſame page, the Doctor makes the ladies, of whoſe marriage he gives an account, to be the daughters of Sir Oliver, and, conſequently the *firſt-couſins* of the Protector: whereas Mr. Wood, in Faſti Oxon. ii. 90, calls them his *aunts*, and is probably in the right; for *Bunnington*, as in the Doctor, Wood aſſigns *Barrington*, as the name of one of their huſbands; and, inſtead of *William* Hampden, as the Doctor gives it, Wood ſays *John* Hampden; which latter is alſo again to be met with in Athenæ Oxon. ii. 30. The Doctor, in page 49, dates Lady Falconbridge's death in 1700; whereas Dean Swift was in company with her in 1710, and Mr. Granger ſpecifies the very day of her death, March 14, 1712. In page 54, the Doctor is at a loſs with regard to the time of the birth of the Protector's ſon Henry; which Dr. Zachary Grey, at page 33 of his Review of Neal, and Sir James Burrow, at page 9 of Anecdotes relating to Oliver Cromwell, aſcertain to have been on January 20, 1627. The time alſo of his deceaſe, which Dr. Gibbons, at page 55, cannot determine, Dr. Grey in the ſame place proves to have been March 23, 1673 4.

Now I have my pen in my hand, permit me to point out ſome matters which have occurred to me on reading your volume for the preſent year. At page 265, col. 1. l. 2. you have copied the miſtake of the date of the *Irruption of Solway Moſs*, from the LXIId Volume of the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, where, at page 123, as well as in the Contents, we ſhould read 1771, and not 1772. Your volume for 1771, at page 567 8, and that for 1772, at page 41, will clearly prove the above date to be a miſtake, which ought to be corrected.—At page 268, col. 2, lines 27, 48, 50, the words referred to are in St. *Mark*, and not in St. *Matthew*.—At page 271, your correſpondent THERON might have produced other articles of *News Papers* from Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ii. 460, intitled MERCURIUS ACADEMICUS, in 1645 and 1648.—In page 319, your correſpondent

dent Q. has referred to Pliny's Epiſtles, book iii. whereas the two little pieces he alludes to are in book vii.

By a ſpeedy publication of theſe particulars, you will oblige, your conſtant reader, SCRUTATOR.

Oct. 12, 1773.

P. S. Your correſpondent J. B.'s account of *Thomas Britton*, at page 437, extracted from Mr. Hearne's Appendix to Hemingi Chartularium Eccleſiæ Wigornienſis, pages 665-9, might have been enlarged by referring to Mr. Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, iii. 145-6 See alſo the Guardian, No. 144.——[*This correſpondent's addreſs is requeſted.*]

Mr. URBAN,

AMong the letters in Sir John Dalrymple's Appendix to his *Memoirs*, ſaid to be found in K. William's cabinet, is one, from Lord Sidney, to that Prince, dated Feb. 3, 1690-1, in which, after mentioning Lord Godolphin's reſolution to reſign, he adds, "He [Lord Godolphin] lays it moſt upon *his wife*, and ſaith it will not be convenient for a man of buſineſs that is not very young to bring *a wife* near the court, &c." On which I beg leave to obſerve, that Lady Godolphin (who had been maid of honour to Q. Catherine) died in child bed (of the late Earl Francis) in 1678, and her Lord was ſo much affected by her death, that he continued a widower ever after. *See all the Peerages.* This letter, therefore, cannot be genuine; and, if ſo, if one ſpurious letter has been ſlipped into K. William's cabinet, or obtruded as an original on the compiler of thoſe Memoirs, why may not other impoſitions of the like kind have been practiſed, eſpecially abroad, where a detection is much more difficult, and where the purpoſe to be ſerved is of national importance? In ſhort, it ſeems incumbent on the Baronet, as an honeſt man, candidly to inform the public (if he can) how this letter came to have a place in the Kenſington cabinet, whether all the reſt by Lord Sidney are in the ſame hand-writing, and how he can be certain that others alſo may not in like manner be forged and ſpurious.

Let me add, as a remarkable circumſtance, that Q. Mary, in one of her letters to the King, dated July 8, 1690, informs him, that "ſhe had been teazed by Lord Lincoln, as ſhe came from prayers, and that he called Lord Preſident by name, and all who were in truſt, rogues, and told her ſhe muſt go back with him to the Council to hear his complaint againſt Lord Torrington" [Admiral Herbert].

This Lord Lincoln died in 1692, and the ſon of his ſucceſſor (father of the preſent Duke of Newcaſtle), by his ſtrenuous oppoſition to Q. Ann's Tory miniſtry, particularly in regard to the treaty of Utrecht, chuſing rather (as he ſaid) to walk on foot to the houſe, than to be bribed by a penſion, gained the favour of the ſame Earl of Torrington to ſuch a degree, that he left him the bulk of his fortune.

CRITO.

EPITOME *of Capt.* Wallis's *Voyage round the World, continued from p.* 423.

BEFORE we proceed, we cannot help remarking how different, in point of time, the navigation of the Streights has been performed by thoſe who have paſſed them; a difference the more ſtriking, as thoſe who went firſt, without the aſſiſtance of charts, or the knowledge of any bays or harbours, were the navigators who paſſed them ſooneſt.

Magellan, the firſt diſcoverer, paſſed them in 20 days, ſix of which were taken up in purſuit of a miſſing ſhip, which, after all, deſerted, and returned to Europe. In this attempt, he very wiſely made choice of November, when the nights in that latitude were only five hours long.

Drake, who ſucceeded Magellan, was only 16 days * in paſſing from the eaſtermoſt Cape at the entrance of the Streights, to the weſtermoſt iſlands that ſtand as bulwarks to defend the Streights from the inundation of the great Pacific Sea. He paſſed *Cape Virgin* on the 17th of October, and entered the Southern Ocean on the 2d of September.

Garcia de Loaiſa, who entered them about the time of the autumnal equinox, when the tempeſtuous weather in high latitudes rages with the moſt violence, was 50 days in paſſing from *Cape Virgin* on the eaſt, to *Cape Deſire* † on the weſt, being 110 leagues, into which ſpace the tide from the Atlantic, meeting the tide from the Pa-

* Lopez Vaz, who wrote an account of Drake's voyage, ſays, he was only 12 days in paſſing the Streights.

† *Cape Deſire* on the weſt, and *Port Deſire* on the eaſt, are not to be confounded, being many hundred miles aſunder.

cific,

cific about the middle, cauſes ſo violent a current at ſome ſeaſons, as is hardly to be ſtemmed by ſhips in full ſail.

Nuno da Silva was only 14 days in paſſing theſe Streights. He paſſed *Cape Virgin* on the 24th of Auguſt, and cleared *Cape Deſire* on the 6th of September, without meeting the leaſt impediment either from the currents or the weather.

Cavendiſh entered them on the 7th of January, and cleared them on the 24th of February.

Sir Richard Hawkins made good his paſſage in 14 days, though four days of that time were employed in repairing his ſhip, and in taking in wood and water. He made *Cape Virgin* on the 10th of February, and on the 24th doubled *Cape Deſire*.

Spilberg entered the Streights on the 2d of April, and on the 6th of May cleared them.

Sir John Narborough entered them on the 22d of October, and on the 14th of November had ſight of the South-Sea.

Gouin, a Frenchman, attempted the paſſage in the depth of winter, but miſcarried; or, at leaſt, did not accompliſh it till the middle of ſummer.

Clipperton attempted the ſame thing. He entered the Streights on the 31ſt of May, correſponding to the 1ſt of our December, and on the 18th of Auguſt arrived in the South-Sea, after ſuffering incredible hardſhips.

Commodore Byron entered the Streights on the 21ſt of December, and cleared them on the 9th of April, having eſcaped many dangers, and ſurmounted many difficulties.

Captain Wallis laboured inceſſantly from the 17th of December till the 30th of April, in making his paſſage; and at laſt, after effecting it, loſt ſight of his companion, Capt Carteret, whom he never again ſaw till their arrival in England.—But, to proceed,

On the 10th of April, 1766, they, to cite the words of the Writer, "quitted a dreary and inhoſpitable region, where they were in almoſt continual danger of ſhipwreck; where in the midſt of ſummer the weather was cold, gloomy, and tempeſtuous; where the proſpects had more the appearance of a chaos than of nature; and where, for the moſt part, the vallies were without herbage, and the hills without wood:" yet, notwithſtanding this unfavourable deſcription, the air was healthful, and the proviſions wholeſome; for when they took their departure from *Cape Deſire*, there was not on board the Dolphin one man ſick.

They continued their courſe weſtward with ſtrong gales, heavy ſeas, and hazy weather, till on the 22d they had an obſervation, by which they found their longitude to be 95° 46′ W. and their latitude 42° 24′ S. The weather continuing tempeſtuous, the men began to ſicken very faſt with colds, in conſequence of the upper works of the ſhip being open, and their beds and hammocks continually wet. Salop and wheat boiled with portable ſoup was the diet preſcribed to the ſick; and vinegar and muſtard, as much as they choſe, was given with their ſea proviſions to thoſe who were well.

On Thurſday the 30th, the hard gales and heavy ſeas continuing, being in latitude 32° 50′ S. longitude 100° W. and having no chance of weſting in that latitude, they changed their courſe to the northward, till on the 14th of May they ſaw a large flock of brown birds flying to the eaſtward, and ſomething like high land in the ſame quarter. They bore away for this land; but, after ſailing 18 leagues without making it, they hauled the wind, and purſued their former courſe. For ſome days before, they had ſeen ſea-ſwallows, ſheerwaters, and porpoiſes about the ſhip; ſure indications, according to ſome mariners, of land being near.

They were now in lat. 24° 50′ S. and their long. by account, 106° W. when the men began to recover a-pace, and a live ſheep was killed to make freſh broth to haſten their recovery; but, in a few days, thoſe who had been ill of fevers, began to be attacked by the ſcurvy, and a different regimen was now neceſſary to preſerve their lives; they had vinegar and muſtard without limitation, wine inſtead of ſpirits, ſweet-wort, and ſalop. Portable ſoup was conſtantly boiled in their peas and oatmeal; with their ſalt proviſions, half a pint of pickled cabbage was each man's daily allowance; their births and cloaths were kept perfectly clean; the hammocks were brought upon deck, and well aired; their water was ſweetened by ventilation, and every part between decks frequently waſhed with vinegar.

On June the firſt, they found themſelves, by obſervation, within the Tropical region, 129° 15′ W. and on June the 6th they diſcovered land, to the great joy

joy of all on board. About three in the afternoon, being very near, they manned and armed their boats, and under the command of the second Lieutenant, the firſt being ill, ſent them to ſhore to ſeek refreſhments: at ſeven they returned, and brought with them ſome cocoa-nuts and ſcurvy-graſs; but had ſeen no inhabitants, found no freſh water, nor any anchorage about the iſland, though they had carefully ſounded, and as far as time would admit examined the coaſts, where the greateſt number of houſes appeared to be erected. Theſe houſes conſiſted only of a frame of wood, covered with cocoa-nut and palm tree leaves, without furniture or fire-places, and defended only from the weather by a ſimple roof. It was in vain therefore to linger here, as another iſland was in ſight, on the coaſts of which they hoped for better entertainment. At the other iſland, which was only four leagues diſtant, they fared better: on the boats going aſhore, they found freſh water, fruits, and ſcurvy-graſs in great plenty; and, as the inhabitants fled at their approach, they furniſhed themſelves with whatever the iſland produced without moleſtation. There was, indeed, no anchorage to be found; but for three days ſucceſſively the ſhip ſtood off and on, and the officers and ſick landed in the day, and returned at night; by which ſalutary airing, and the fruits they eat, they recovered ſurpriſingly. On the morning of the ſecond day, when the boats went a ſhore, the officer who commanded was much ſurprized to ſee ſeven large canoes with two ſtout maſts in each, lying juſt in the ſurf, and all the inhabitants on the beach ready to embark. They made ſigns for the boats to go higher, with which they readily complied, and the Indians embarked, and ſteered to the weſtward. Their canoes appeared to be about four-feet wide, and thirty long, were faſtened two by two along-ſide of each other, at three feet diſtance, and ſailed at a great rate before the wind.

The inhabitants were of a middle ſtature and dark complexion, with long black hair that hung looſe upon their ſhoulders; were well made, and their women handſome; their cloathing a looſe garment of ſome kind of cloth, fitted rather to defend them from the ſcorching rays of the ſun, than from the inclemency of the weather. To the firſt of theſe iſlands Capt. Wallis gave the name of WHITSUN ISLAND, becauſe it was diſcovered on Whitſunday; to the other, Q. Charlotte's-iſland, in honour of our moſt Gracious Queen: and of both he took poſſeſſion for his Britannic Majeſty, whoſe name he cauſed to be cut on wood, and in the bark of ſeveral trees, as a memorial to thoſe who might ſucceed. He alſo left hatchets, nails, glaſs bottles, beads, ſhillings, ſixpences, and halfpence, as preſents to the natives, in recompence for the diſturbance that had been given them by a viſit ſo unexpected. WHITSUN-ISLAND is about four miles long, and three wide, interſected in the middle by a lagoon. It lies in lat. 19° 26′ S. and in longitude, by obſervation, 137° 56′ W. QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S-ISLAND is about ſix miles long and one wide, and lies in 19° 18′ S. lat. and longitude, by obſervation, 138° 4′ W.

On the 10th of June, in the morning, they quitted theſe iſlands, and at one in the afternoon came in ſight of a third iſland, where they ſaw all the canoes and people, that had fled from the former iſland, aſſembled in a body; the women and children ſurrounding the canoes, and the men advancing in a threatening poſture, with firebrands in their hands, and long pikes upon their ſhoulders, dancing in a frantic manner, and making a horrible noiſe. As nothing worth contending for appeared upon the iſland, they paſſed it without examination, giving it the name of EGMONT-ISLAND, in honour of the then Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, and noted it in lat. 19° 20′ S. long. by obſervation, 138° 30′ W.

On the 12th they came in ſight of a fourth iſland, in every reſpect like the former, about 2 degrees more to the W. to which they gave the name of GLOUCESTER-ISLAND; and the ſame day diſcovered a fifth, giving it the name of CUMBERLAND-ISLAND. On the 13th they paſſed PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY'S ISLAND; and on the 17th diſcovered land, which by its height ſeemed to promiſe immediate refreſhment to the impatient voyagers. On the 18th, finding it inhabited, they manned and armed their boats, brought to their ſhip, and, having furniſhed the commanding officer with the uſual articles of traffic, ſent him on ſhore to purchaſe proviſions. About noon he returned with a pig and a cock, in exchange for which he gave the Indians ſome beads, a looking-glaſs, a few combs, with ſeveral other trifles, and a hatchet.

hatchet. He reported that he had ſeen above a hundred of the inhabitants; and that, when the women ſaw the trinkets, they came in crouds about him, but were ſoon driven away by the men, who ſeemed by their appearance to be perſons of authority, from whom he expected an honourable traffic; but, while that was carrying on, a man came ſecretly round the rock, and diving down took up the boat's grappling, and at the ſame time the people on ſhore who held the warp made an effort to draw the boat on ſhore. This being perceived, a muſket was fired over the thief's head, which had the deſired effect. He dropped the grappling, and the men let go the warp. But the officer, finding nothing more to be obtained, ordered the boats to return to the ſhip; and the Captain, in hopes of a more favourable reception, quitted this ſtation and purſued his voyage. To this iſland he gave the name of OSNABURGH, in honour of Prince Frederic, Biſhop of that ſee. It lies in lat. 17° 51′ S. and long. 147° 30′ W.

Next day they diſcovered very high land; but, the weather being thick and ſqually, it was thought prudent to lie to till it was clear, before they approached it. But what was their aſtoniſhment, when the ſun had diſperſed the fog, to find the ſhip ſurrounded by more than 700 men in a numerous fleet of canoes, carrying each from one to ten people! Not at all diſmayed, ſome were invited on board, while others by ſigns were ordered to keep at a diſtance. They perfectly underſtood the ſignals; and one of them, holding in his hand a branch of the plantain-tree, as a ſignal of friendſhip, made a ſpeech that laſted near a quarter of an hour, and then threw his emblem into the ſea. In a very few minutes, an active bold-ſpirited youth aſcended the ſhip by the mizen chains, and, jumping from the ſhrouds, reſted upon the awning. He was kindly received, ſome preſents offered him, and by the Captain invited to come down upon the quarter-deck; but he would receive nothing, nor liſten to any invitation till ſome branches of plantain were thrown on board the ſhip by one of his Chiefs. He then deſcended without fear, and many of his companions followed his example. As one of them was ſtanding near the gangway, a goat belonging to the ſhip gave him a butt upon the breech, which greatly alarmed him: looking round to diſcover his enemy, he obſerved the goat ſtanding upon his haunches ready for a ſecond aſſault. Frighted at the appearance of a creature he had never beheld before, the poor fellow inſtantly jumped over board, and all the reſt, ſtruck with the ſame pannic, ſoon followed. But the goat being removed, and the Captain's invitation renewed, others came on board, who were ſhewn the hogs and poultry that were ſtill alive in the ſhip, of which they made ſigns they had plenty in the iſland. Being requeſted by ſigns to bring ſome on board, they did not at firſt comprehend the meaning: but, watching an opportunity to ſteal what they liked, they ſeemed more intent upon gratifying their own curioſity, than ſupplying the wants of the ſtrangers. While a midſhipman was engaged in converſation with one of them, another came behind him, and, ſuddenly ſnatching off his gold-laced hat, jumped from the taffarel into the ſea, and dexterouſly carried it off.

Having not yet been able to diſcover any anchorage, the ſhip ſet ſail along the ſhore, leaving the canoes at a diſtance behind. The country, as they paſſed, had a moſt romantic appearance; at the diſtance of three or four miles, it riſes into lofty hills crowned with groves of trees, and terminating in peaks, from whence large rivers are precipitated into the ſea.

Being arrived at a convenient bay, the Captain ſent out his boat, to ſound the depth. While they were thus employed, a number of canoes began to gather about them, which being obſerved from the ſhip, the ſignal was made for the boats to return, and at the ſame time a nine-pounder was diſcharged over the canoes, to intimidate the Indians from offering any violence. Startled at the thunder of the cannon, but not being apprehenſive of the danger, as no miſchief attended the explo-ſion, on the cutter's beginning to retreat, the Indians endeavoured to cut her off. Though ſhe ſailed faſter than the canoes could paddle, yet, ſome of them purſuing and others intercepting her courſe, a ſkirmiſh enſued, in which it was found neceſſary to fire upon one of the aggreſſors, in order to ſtrike terror in the reſt. They had firſt aſſailed the cutter with a ſhower of ſtones, and one among the reſt was obſerved to be the moſt active and the moſt expert; him the officer who commanded the cutter had marked as the object of his

his revenge, and accordingly fired at, and wounded him in the ſhoulder. The agony of his wound ſo terrified his companions, that they inſtantly leaped into the ſea, and all who had engaged in the action relinquiſhed the purſuit. It was not long, however, before a canoe of more than ordinary dimenſions was ſeen making towards the ſhip. As the Captain imagined ſome Chief might be on board, or ſome meſſage ſent from perſons of authority in the iſland, he ſhortened ſail to receive either the one or the other with propriety. As it is not eaſy to diſtinguiſh when neither language nor manners are underſtood, there was nothing ſtrikingly characteriſtic in the appearance of any of the crew, to determine the Captain to pay particular reſpect to one in preference to the reſt; only one of them ſtood up and made a ſpeech, and, after he had ended it, threw a plantain branch into the ſhip, which was courteouſly repayed by the exchange of another, which, as has been already obſerved, had been toſſed on board by the firſt orator. With this, and a few trifling preſents, he ſeemed highly gratified, and he departed with his companions in great good humour.

No ſafe anchorage having yet been diſcovered, the ſhip continued to ſhift as appearances prevailed. On Sunday the 21ſt of June, the boats ſent out to ſound made the ſignal of 20 fathom. The joy of the crew was now complete; they had often been flattered with hopes, but now their wiſhes were accompliſhed. They ran in, and came to an anchor in 17 fathom water, and a clear ſandy bottom. They had ſcarce ſecured the ſhip, when a number of canoes laden with hogs, poultry, and fruit, came along-ſide, and bartered their commodities for beads, nails, knives, and other trifles. Not content, however, with this ſtation, the Captain ordered out the boats to ſound where a run of freſh water had already been obſerved. The boats were ſcarce a furlong from the ſhip, when a number of large canoes, moſt of them double, purſued, and, having come up with them near the ſhore, three of the largeſt ran at the cutter, and ſtaved in her quarter. This advantage gained, they were preparing to board, when the officer who commanded the cutter ordered the marines to fire, by whom one of the aſſailants was killed, and another deſperately wounded. On receiving the ſhot, they both fell over-board, and all their companions leaped into the ſea after them: the other canoes dropped aſtern, and the boats went on ſounding without further interruption.

When near the ſhore, the natives were preſſing for them to land, particularly the women, who diſplayed every charm to enflame their paſſions and excite deſire; but no temptation could prevail over Britiſh ſeamen to gratify their wiſhes at the expence of their duty: they perſiſted in the ſervice to which they were appointed, and, when they had performed it, they returned to their ſhip. In their retreat they were pelted by the women, and hooted at as unworthy the favours that had been offered them. In the mean time, ſome who were ſent out to procure water, without going on ſhore, proved leſs ſucceſsful. The Indians who had appeared moſt friendly, were entruſted with caſks to fill at the ſprings; but theſe, having filled a few, retained the reſt for their trouble; nor could any entreaties, or rewards, prevail upon them to return them. It was, therefore, become abſolutely neceſſary, if poſſible, to moor the ſhip in a ſituation to cover the waterers from the inſults of the inhabitants, and to procure water by force, ſince it could not be gotten by rewards. Fruit and proviſions the inhabitants brought to the beach in plenty; but water, whatever was their motive for withholding it, was very ſparingly diſpenſed. The officer who had been ſent to ſound, reported, that the ſhip might ride in four fathom water at two cables length from the ſhore; and the Captain was purſuing his courſe for that ſtation, when, from the maſt-head, a bay was diſcovered, with a river running into it, about ſix or eight miles to leeward, which ſeemed ſtill more deſirable. For that bay the Captain ordered the Maſter to ſteer, at the ſame time ſending out the boats to ſound, who made the ſignal for 12 fathoms; but, in veering the ſhip round a reef, in order to come to an anchor, ſhe ſtruck upon a rock, and her head continued immoveable, while her ſtern remained free. Their condition was now critical; the ſhip continued beating againſt the rock, ſurrounded by hundreds of canoes full of ſavages, who waited with eagerneſs to ſhare the ſpoils of the wreck, but who, from either fear or hope, were reſtrained from offering any violence. In this extremity, when every art of the moſt

ſkilful

ſkilful ſeamanſhip had been tried in vain, a breeze ſprung from the land, which inſtantly effected their deliverance. This imminent danger eſcaped, they came into a fine harbour, and anchored in 17 fathom water. The rock upon which the ſhip hung, upon examination, was found to be a tump of ſharp coral, which unfortunately roſe between the two boats that were placed as guides for the ſhip to ſhape her courſe by, the weathermoſt of which had 12 fathom water, and the leewardmoſt nine. Though ſhe received little or no damage from the ſhock, yet, had ſhe ſtuck but a few moments after the wind freſhened, ſhe muſt inevitably have been daſhed to pieces, and the whole crew been expoſed to the mercy of the inhabitants.

About four o'clock in the morning of the 23d of June, the ſhip being ſafely anchored, they made the neceſſary preparations for their defence, in caſe of an attack or ſurprize. Before noon a great number of canoes were aſſembled, ſome laden with proviſions; but the greater number, eſpecially of the largeſt, ſeemed rather deſigned for war than traffic, having from 12 to 25 ſtout men on board, and little elſe, except round pebble-ſtones, with which their veſſels appeared to be ballaſted. To theſe, however, came another fleet of canoes, laden with artillery of a different kind, which, though not ſo offenſive, were neither leſs dangerous nor leſs likely to prevail. They had on board a little army of naked women, young, handſome, and well proportioned, who ranged themſelves on both ſides the ſhip, and with all the geſtures of wanton dalliance endeavoured to faſcinate the crew, while the warriors in the canoes ſhould ſurprize them off their guard, and make themſelves maſters of the ſhip.

While the eyes of all were fixed upon the Syrens, the large canoes were gathering round the ſhip; and a man, who ſat upon a canopy elevated on a kind of ſtage erected in one of the double canoes, made ſigns that he wiſhed to come cloſe to the ſhip's ſide, which being inſtantly permitted, he handed up a bunch of red and yellow feathers, which he intimated was for the commander in chief. The Captain received the preſent courteouſly, as a token of friendſhip; but, to his great ſurprize, it proved the challenge for war. As ſoon as the chief had delivered the challenge, he retired; and, on throwing up a branch of cocoa-nut, an univerſal ſhout from all the canoes was inſtantly ſucceeded by a ſhower of ſtones from ſlings, that were well directed, and delivered with great force: ſome of the people on board were wounded, and more would have been hurt, if not killed, had it not been for the awning that covered the deck from the ſcorching rays of the ſun. An attack was now begun, and it was neceſſary to ſhorten the diſpute, by ſhewing the ſavages how vain it was for them to contend with arms againſt which they could make no reſiſtance. Some great guns were fired, to intimidate the aſſailants; but though, at firſt, they appeared to be in ſome conſternation, they ſoon recovered and renewed the attack. Their numbers were now increaſed to more than 2000 men, and freſh forces were continually coming from the ſhore to join their friends: it was, therefore, reſolved to attack them in earneſt, and orders were given for the ſmall arms to fire upon the aſſailants, and the artillery to play upon thoſe who were embarking, to ſhew that thoſe at a diſtance were in no degree ſafer than thoſe that were near. This ſeemed to produce the deſired effect; the canoes about the ſhip began to diſperſe, and the people on the beach to retire precipitately. It was now thought that the engagement was at an end; but the canoes, that had been beaten off, after a ſhort pauſe, began to rally, and, lying upon their paddles for ſome time, as in conſultation at a diſtance, all at once advanced towards the ſtern of the ſhip, while another party attempted her bows, from whence they had probably obſerved that no guns had been diſcharged. They began the attack with ſtones of two pounds weight each; but orders having been given to draw ſome guns forward, and at the ſame time running two guns abaft, it happened that a ſhot from the head of the ſhip was ſo well pointed as to cut the canoe that carried their commander, in two in the middle. This fortunately put an end to the conteſt; the Indians fled, and the firing ceaſed.

Next day no Indians were to be ſeen. The Lieutenant, Mr. Furneaux, with a party of marines, reconnoitered the ſhore, ſtuck up a ſtaff, hoiſted a pendant, turned a turf, and took poſſeſſion of the iſland in his Majeſty's name, calling it KING GEORGE THE THIRD'S ISLAND. While this ceremony was performing, two men, on the

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the oppoſite ſide of the river, had obſerved their motions; but, being diſcovered, put themſelves in a ſuppliant poſture, and appeared to be in much agitation of mind. The Lieutenant beckoned them over, ſhewed them the heaps of ſtones that had been piled up for war, and gave them to underſtand, that, if no bad uſe was made of them, no injury would be done the inhabitants. He, at the ſame time, raiſed them up, ſhook hands with them, and, embracing them in token of friendſhip, gave them ſome trifles to confirm his profeſſions.

This interview over, the Lieutenant with his party embarked on board their boats, and on their return made their report, that the water in the river was excellent, the country delightful, and the inhabitants, though brave, not inhoſpitable. He related the converſation with the two natives, one of whom was an old man, and ſeemingly of ſome authority, who, charmed with the polite behaviour of the Lieutenant, as ſoon as he was gone, danced round the pendant, and ſoon after brought an offering of two fat hogs. Theſe the old man brought himſelf to the ſhip, made a ſet ſpeech before he delivered them, and preſented ſome green plantain-leaves, one by one, uttering a ſentence with each, of which, however, nobody could gueſs the meaning. He then pointed to the land, by way of invitation, and, without accepting of any thing, returned to ſhore.

But, notwithſtanding this friendly interview, on Friday the 26th, in the night, the watch on board was alarmed with the noiſe of drums, ſhells, and other warlike inſtruments, and ſaw an incredible number of lights all along the ſhore; but, when day-light appeared, not a ſoul was to be ſeen ſtirring. The Captain then ordered the boats to be well manned, the marines to be landed, and the watering-place to be well guarded; and that, if no enemy appeared, the waterers were to begin their work. About ſix in the morning the commanding-officer ſent for the caſks, and before eight they put four tons of water on board. In leſs than half an hour after, a large body of the natives were obſerved advancing by the ſide of a hill, and at the ſame time another party creeping behind the buſhes along the river, with a deſign to ſurprize the waterers. A few minutes after, a numerous fleet of canoes were ſeen haſtening round the weſtern point of land that had concealed them, and keeping cloſe along ſhore, in order to take on board the body that was advancing by the ſide of the hill. A boat was diſpatched inſtantly to apprize the waterers of their danger, who before it arrived had diſcovered the enemy, and were already embarked. The friendly old man had again viſited them, and he was deſired to inform his countrymen, that water was all they wanted, and that whatever other proviſions were brought them, ſhould be paid for in exchange; that hoſtile oppoſition was vain; and that, on the part of the Engliſh, nothing but ſelf-defence could provoke them to be the ſhedders of innocent blood. This remonſtrance had no effect. The canoes from all ſides gathered faſt to their place of rendezvous; many thouſands of the inhabitants lined the woods; and the women and children took poſſeſſion of the hills, to be ſpectators, as it ſhould ſeem, of the capture of the ſhip.

The waterers having abandoned their caſks, the Indians, with loud acclamations, croſſed the river, and took poſſeſſion of the deſerted booty. The canoes took the warriors on board, each of whom was furniſhed with a bag, which afterwards appeared to be filled with ſtones. When their complement was full, they ranged themſelves in ſquadrons, and advanced towards the ſhip. As there could be no doubt of their hoſtile intentions, the Captain determined to make this action deciſive; he, therefore, ordered every man on board to his reſpective poſt, and to fire upon the canoes as they approached in ſquadrons. Theſe orders were ſo effectually obeyed, that the ſquadron to the weſtward fled in haſte to the ſhore, and that to the eaſtward, getting round the reef, were ſoon out of reach of the guns. The fire was then directed into different parts of the wood; and, that nothing might be omitted that could intimidate, four guns were levelled to reach the women on the hill, the balls from which fell juſt by a tree where a great number of them were ſeated, and ſo terrified them, that, in leſs than two minutes, not one of them was to be ſeen from the ſhip. The combat being at an end, the guns ceaſed firing; and the Captain, to make his conqueſt compleat, ordered the carpenters aſhore with their adzes, to deſtroy every canoe that had been run aſhore, more than fifty of which,

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which, many of them ſixty feet long and double, were cut to pieces.

The natives, being thus effectually ſubdued, came in a few hours with their peace-offerings to the ſhore. They brought with them green branches of plantain, and ſtuck them up where the ſtaff and enſign already mentioned, which they had removed, had been placed the day before. Their offering conſiſted of hogs, dogs with their fore legs tied over their heads, and bundles of cloth, which they uſe for apparel, very much reſembling Indian paper, but coarſer and ſtronger. The hogs and cloth were eaſily diſtinguiſhed by glaſſes from the ſhip; but the dogs, tied as has been ſaid, riſing and ſometimes walking on their hind legs, were miſtaken for ſtrange animals which no European had ever ſeen before. They made ſigns for taking theſe away, and the Captain ordered the hogs to be brought aboard; but the dogs, poor animals! were let looſe, and the cloth left behind. In exchange for the hogs, ſome hatchets, nails, and other baubles, were left, and ſigns made to the few Indians who were in ſight to fetch them away; but, though they brought more hogs, they would touch nothing till the cloth was accepted. When that was fetched away, many of them came down, and, with every expreſſion of joy, carried off all that had been left for them on the ſhore.

The watering was now renewed; and next day the ſame old man, who the morning of the day before had viſited the waterers, came again to the farther ſide of the river, and made a long ſpeech. He was invited over, and ſeemed in much affliction. He was again ſhewn the piles of ſtones, and again given to underſtand that his countrymen were the authors of the miſchief that had been done them; which, no doubt, was great, as the whole force of a 30 gun ſhip was exerted againſt ſquadrons of defenceleſs canoes, and againſt bodies of men who were not apprized of the terrible effects of European artillery. The old man, pointing firſt to the ſtones, and then to the havoc that had been made of the canoes, and, perhaps, to the dead carcaſes that beſtrewed the ſhore, trembling with emotion, began his lamentations with a feeble voice, and, working himſelf into fury by degrees, his looks, geſtures, and voice, were ſo terrible at laſt, that they were expreſſively tragical. The officer, to whom he addreſſed himſelf, endeavoured to calm his paſſions, and they ſubſided at laſt into perfect benignity. He ſhook hands with the officer, embraced him tenderly, and received from him ſuch things as were offered to him with ſeeming thankfulneſs. He was given to underſtand, that the Engliſh did not come as warriors to deſtroy, but as traders to enrich their country; and that the commodities they brought, were to be given, in fair exchange, for the articles they wanted. The old man departed very much comforted; and the very next day ſuch a quantity of hogs, fowls, and fruit, was brought to market, as was ſufficient to ſupply the whole ſhip's company and to ſpare.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

IN your account of Capt. Wallis's voyage round the world, p. 419, you remark, that you know of no voyager, beſides the Commodore, that has mentioned the ſlings of the Patagonians, Bougainville only excepted; yet you muſt have read in Admiral Anſon's voyage, though it may have eſcaped your memory, not only that ſuch ſlings are in uſe among the Indians about Buenos Ayres, but of the dreadful havock made by them among the ſhip's crew of the Aſia*, when that ſhip was on her return home.

"In this ſhip, Pizarro and Mindinuetta, the Admiral and Vice-Admiral of the Spaniſh ſquadron, were both embarked, after ſhe had been refitted with a view to her voyage for Europe. But their great difficulty was to procure a ſufficient number of hands to navigate her; for all the remaining ſailors of the ſquadron, to be met with in the neighbourhood of Buenos Ayres, did not amount to a hundred men. They endeavoured to ſupply this defect by preſſing many of the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres, and putting on board, beſides, all the Engliſh priſoners then

* The Aſia was one of the ſhips fitted out by the Spaniards to intercept the Engliſh ſquadron under the command of Commodore Anſon in his voyage to the South Sea, in 1740. The Writer of his voyage, in relating the diſaſters that befel the Spaniſh ſquadron, concludes his account with the return of this ſhip, the only one out of ſeven that was fortunate enough to arrive in Spain; and the ſtory which our correſpondent has ſelected, happened in her voyage home.

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in their cuſtody, together with a number of Portugueſe ſmugglers which they had taken at different times, and ſome of the Indians of the country. Among theſe laſt there was a chief and ten of his followers, which had been ſurprized by a party of Spaniſh ſoldiers about three months before. The name of this chief was Orellana; he belonged to a very powerful tribe, which had committed great ravages in the neighbourhood of Buenos Ayres. With this motley crew (all of them, except the European Spaniards, extremely averſe to the voyage) Pizarro ſet ſail from Monte Vedio, in the river of Plate, about the beginning of November, 1745; and the native Spaniards, being no ſtrangers to the diſſatisfaction of their forced men, treated both thoſe, the Engliſh priſoners, and the Indians, with great inſolence and barbarity; but more particularly the Indians; for it was common for the meaneſt officers in the ſhip to beat them cruelly on the ſlighteſt pretences, and oftentimes only to exert their ſuperiority. Orellana and his followers, tho' in appearance ſufficiently patient and ſubmiſſive, meditated a ſevere revenge for all theſe inhumanities. As he converſed very well in Spaniſh (theſe Indians having in time of peace a great intercourſe with Buenos Ayres), he affected to talk with ſuch of the Engliſh as underſtood that language, and ſeemed very deſirous of being informed how many Engliſhmen there were on board, and which they were. As he knew that the Engliſh were as much enemies to the Spaniards as himſelf, he had doubtleſs an intention of diſcloſing his purpoſes to them, and making them partners in the ſcheme he had projected for revenging his wrongs, and recovering his liberty; but, having ſounded them at a diſtance, and not finding them ſo precipitate and vindictive as he expected, he proceeded no farther with them, but reſolved to truſt alone to the reſolution of his ten faithful followers. Theſe, it ſhould ſeem, readily engaged to obſerve his directions, and to execute whatever commands he gave them; and, having agreed on the meaſures neceſſary to be taken, they firſt furniſhed themſelves with Dutch knives, ſharp at the point, which being the common knives uſed in the ſhip, they found no difficulty in procuring. Beſides this, they employed their leiſure in *ſecretly cutting out thongs from raw hides, of which there were great numbers on board, and in fixing to each end of theſe thongs the double headed ſhot of the ſmall quarter-deck guns: this, when ſwung round their heads, according to the practice of their country, was a moſt miſchievous weapon, in the uſe of which the Indians about Buenos Ayres are trained from their infancy, and conſequently are extremely expert.* Theſe particulars being in good forwardneſs, the execution of their ſcheme was, perhaps, precipitated by a particular outrage committed on Orellana himſelf; for one of the officers, who was a very brutal fellow, ordered Orellana aloft, which being what he was incapable of performing, the officer, under pretence of his diſobedience, beat him with ſuch violence that he left him bleeding on the deck, and ſtupefied for ſome time with his bruiſes and wounds. This uſage, undoubtedly, heightened his thirſt for revenge, and made him eager and impatient till the means of executing it were in his power; ſo that, within a day or two after this incident, he and his followers opened their deſperate reſolves in the enſuing manner.

"It was about nine in the evening, when many of the principal officers were on the quarter-deck indulging in the freſhneſs of the night air; the waſte of the ſhip was filled with live cattle, and the fore-caſtle was manned with its cuſtomary watch. Orellana and his companions, under cover of the night, having prepared their weapons, and thrown off their trouzers and the more cumbrous part of their dreſs, came altogether on the quarter-deck, and drew towards the door of the great cabbin. The Boatſwain immediately reprimanded them and ordered them to be gone. On this Orellana ſpoke to his followers in his native language, when four of them drew off, two towards each gangway, and the chief and the ſix remaining Indians ſeemed to be ſlowly quitting the quarter-deck. When the detached Indians had taken poſſeſſion of the gangway, Orellana placed his hands hollow to his mouth, and bellowed out the war-cry uſed by thoſe ſavages, which is ſaid to be the hardeſt and moſt terrifying ſound known in nature. This hideous yell was the ſignal for beginning the maſſacre; for on this they all drew their knives, and brandiſhed their prepared double-headed ſhot, and the ſix, with their chief

which

which remained on the quarter-deck, immediately fell on the Spaniards who were intermingled with them, and laid near forty of them at their feet, of which above twenty were killed on the ſpot, and the reſt diſabled. Many of the officers, in the beginning of the tumult, puſhed into the great cabbin, where they put out the lights, and barricadoed the door; whilſt of the others, who had avoided the firſt fury of the Indians, ſome endeavoured to eſcape along the gangway into the forecaſtle, where the Indians placed on purpoſe ſtabbed the greateſt part of them as they attempted to paſs by, or forced them off the gangway into the waſte; ſome threw themſelves voluntarily over the barricadoes into the waſte, and thought themſelves fortunate to lie concealed amongſt the cattle; but the greateſt part eſcaped up the main ſhrouds, and ſheltered themſelves either in the tops or rigging: and though the Indians attacked only the quarter-deck, yet the watch in the forecaſtle, finding their communication cut off, and being terrified by the wounds of the few, who, not being killed on the ſpot, had ſtrength ſufficient to force their paſſage, and not knowing either who their enemies were, or what were their numbers, they likewiſe gave all over for loſt, and in great confuſion ran up into the rigging of the foremaſt and bowſprit.

"Thus theſe eleven Indians, with a reſolution perhaps without example, poſſeſſed themſelves almoſt in an inſtant of the quarter deck of a ſhip mounting ſixty-ſix guns, and manned with near five hundred hands, and continued in peaceable poſſeſſion of this poſt a conſiderable time; for the officers in the great cabbin (amongſt whom were Pizarro and Mindinueta), the crew between decks, and thoſe who had eſcaped into the tops and rigging, were only anxious for their own ſafety, and were for a long time incapable of forming any project for ſuppreſſing the inſurrection, and recovering the poſſeſſion of the ſhip. It is true, the yells of the Indians, the groans of the wounded, and the confuſed clamours of the crew, all heightened by the obſcurity of the night, had at firſt greatly magnified the danger, and had filled them with the imaginary terrors which darkneſs, diſorder, and an ignorance of the real ſtrength of an enemy, never fail to produce: for, as the Spaniards were ſenſible of the diſſatisfaction of their preſſed hands, and were alſo conſcious of their barbarity to their priſoners, they imagined the conſpiracy was general, and conſidered their own deſtruction as infallible; ſo that, it is ſaid, ſome of them had once taken the reſolution of leaping into the ſea, but were prevented by their companions.

"However, when the Indians had entirely cleared the quarter-deck, the tumult in a great meaſure ſubſided; for thoſe who had eſcaped were kept ſilent by their fears, and the Indians were incapable of purſuing them to renew the diſorder. Orellana, when he ſaw himſelf maſter of the quarter-deck, broke open the arm cheſt, which, on a ſlight ſuſpicion of mutiny, had been ordered there a few days before, as to a place of the greateſt ſecurity. Here he took it for granted he ſhould find cutlaſſes ſufficient for himſelf and his companions, in the uſe of which weapon they were all extremely ſkilful, and with theſe it was imagined they propoſed to have forced the great cabbin; but, on opening the cheſt, there appeared nothing but fire-arms, which to them were of no uſe. There were, indeed, cutlaſſes in the cheſt, but they were hid by the fire-arms being laid over them. This was a ſenſible diſappointment to them; and by this time Pizarro and his companions, in the great cabbin, were capable of converſing aloud, through the cabbin-windows and port holes, with thoſe in the gun-room and between-decks, and from hence they learnt that the Engliſh (whom they principally ſuſpected) were all faſt below, and had not intermeddled in this mutiny, and by other particulars they at laſt diſcovered that none were concerned in it but Orellana and his people. On this Pizarro and the officers reſolved to attack them on the quarter-deck, before any of the diſcontented on board ſhould ſo far recover their firſt ſurprize as to reflect on the facility and certainty of ſeizing the ſhip by a junction with the Indians in the preſent emergency. With this view Pizarro got together what arms were in the cabbin, and diſtributed them to thoſe that were with him; but there were no other fire-arms to be met with but piſtols, and for theſe they had neither powder nor ball. However, having now ſettled a correſpondence with the gun-room, they lowered down a bucket out of the cabbin-window, into which the gunner, out of one of the gun-

room-

room-ports, put a quantity of piſtol cartridges. When they had thus procured ammunition, and had loaded their piſtols, they ſet the cabbin door partly open, and fired ſeveral ſhot amongſt the Indians on the quarter-deck, though at firſt without effect; but, at laſt, Mindinuetta had the good fortune to ſhoot Orellana dead on the ſpot, on which his faithful companions, abandoning all thoughts of farther reſiſtance, inſtantly leaped into the ſea, where they every man periſhed. Thus was this inſurrection quelled, and the poſſeſſion of the quarter-deck regained, after it had been full two hours in the power of this great and daring chief and his gallant unhappy countrymen."

The CASE *of the* BAKER, *the* MEALMAN, *and the poor* LABOURER, *ſtated.*

WHILE the city patriots are amuſing the public with their abuſe of each other, the patriot of his country, and the patron of the poor, is exerting his talents in ſearching out the cauſe of the exorbitant price of bread, and in contriving means to reduce it to an equitable ſtandard. Mr. Pownall's laudable endeavours ſhould be univerſally known, that honour may be paid where honour is due. The following letter on the important ſubject of bread, cannot fail to produce its effect. It muſt open the eyes of the public, and ſhew who the people are that derive exorbitant profits from the diſtreſſes of the poor; and likewiſe how much the people have it in their power to eat a wholeſome bread at a moderate price.

"HE that labours (ſays Mr. Pownall) has a right to eat; but when *the price of bread* does not bear that proportion to the *price of labour* that the labourer's wages can purchaſe enough to ſupport him and his family, either the wages of the labourer muſt be raiſed ſo as to enable him to purchaſe bread, or the price of bread muſt be lowered ſo as to come within the reach of his wages. Whenever this proportion is obſerved, or not obſerved, things may be ſaid to be cheap or dear, whatever *nominal rates* they are *prized* at. When wheat was but *ten-pence a buſhel*, it was much *dearer than it is now*, becauſe at that time the price of labour was but *one-penny* a day, as ſettled by law. A man muſt at that time labour ten days to earn a buſhel of wheat; whereas now, was wheat fifty-ſix ſhillings a quarter, or ſeven ſhillings the buſhel, which is called very dear, he need but labour ſix days, at fourteen-pence a day, to earn the ſame quantity of wheat; the people therefore muſt not be miſled by names as to their ideas of dear and cheap. If the honeſt and induſtrious cannot live on the wages of their labour, things are too dear, and the caſe muſt be remedied. If the honeſt and induſtrious can live on their wages, things are not dear, whatever rates and names the prices of things are called by. The wiſdom of our old laws in general ſettled the proportion betwixt the price of labour and the price of bread from ſeaſon to ſeaſon, according to the plenty or dearth of bread corn. The laws of the aſſize in particular ſettled the weights, the meaſure, and the price of bread, (allowing the miller and the baker, who are equally entitled to the price of their labour, their due profits) according to the price of the bread corn. This was done by very accurate experiments, weighing the wheat of different ſorts, examining, by repeated trials, what weight of flour could be produced from a quarter of middling wheat, and then what weight of bread, adding the water, ſalt, and yeaſt, could be made from this flour. In order to ſet the price on this bread, the price of the wheat, the expence of, and the waſte in, grinding and dreſſing the flour, and the baker's charge in making and baking, were added, and the price, or rather the aſſize of bread, was fixed accordingly. The price of labour was regulated by this proportion, that the honeſt and induſtrious might live by their labour. The price of wheat is not now out of proportion to the price of labour. How comes it then that the poor and induſtrious labourer is diſtreſſed for bread? This matter ought to be explained, and muſt be remedied. Where does the fault lie? Has the baker exorbitant and diſproportionate profits? Thoſe who have examined their charges, and labour, and riſk, do bear teſtimony that they have not. They have ſo little, *if they duly conform* to the law, that, had they leſs, they could not live, and muſt leave off trade. How then comes this diſtreſſing and oppreſſive diſproportion between the price of bread and the price of wheat. There muſt be ſome profits in ſome other branches, which require looking into. Let the miller and mealman's profits

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profits be next examined. It is neceſſary to the relief of the poor and induſtrious labourer, that this matter ſhould be thoroughly ſifted; it is neceſſary to the peace and quiet of the community, that it ſhould be thoroughly underſtood.

But, to obviate all prejudice, and to check violence, I would wiſh the people to underſtand, that there is not a trader more beneficial to the public than the mealman, ſo long as his buſineſs is conducted fairly, and under juſt profits: he is become abſolutely neceſſary to the permanent and equal ſupply of great towns; he muſt therefore be encouraged, not diſtreſſed or oppreſſed. But the more neceſſary he is become, the more we muſt be upon our guard, and the greater care we muſt take, that he does not eſtabliſh a monopoly, or become an extortioner. ——Let his charges and profits, therefore, be fairly and diſpaſſionately examined; it will be beſt ſo done in the following form.—The account will ſtate the market price of the wheat per quarter, and the weight of it per buſhel; then the charges for carrying to and from the mill, for grinding and dreſſing; then, on the other ſide of the account, the produce of this wheat in pure flour and in bran, deducting the loſs by waſte in grinding and dreſſing; the remainder, therefore, which muſt balance the account, is the price at which the flour ought to be ſold, ſo as to give the miller ſimply his fair profits.

Mr. Pownall then proceeds to his calculations, and firſt aſſumes 3 quarters of common wheat weighing 58 lb. per buſh. purchaſed at 48s. per quarter, by way of example. Allowing 4s. a quarter for the miller's labour in carrying to and from the mill, and for grinding and dreſſing; and two and a half per cent. for the money advanced by the mealman, which, as the money is frequently returned ſix times in the year, and ſometimes eight times, is full ſufficient; he ſhews that the flour of ſuch wheat ought to be ſold at 38s. and 5d. per ſack. Upon theſe data, he calculates the profits upon wheat weighing 59 lb. per buſhel, and coſting 50s. per quarter, and alſo of wheat weighing 61 lb. and upwards per buſhel, and coſting 55s. per quarter. The firſt, he ſuppoſes, will produce in flour 900 cwt. 2 qrs. 20 lb. the ſecond 900 cwt. 3 qrs. 10 lb. and the laſt 1000 cwt. 1 qr. 8 lb. The bran in each, 200 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lb. at 10s. per quarter; the waſte 20 lb.

He then concludes, that, if the above flour was divided ſo as to anſwer *preciſely* the ſeveral ſorts of bread which the laws (both the old and the late acts) require, viz. wheaten, ſtandard wheaten, and houſhold; that is to ſay, the flour undivided to make the ſtandard wheaten bread; the flour ſo divided, that half *only* ſhould contain ſuch flour as will make real wheaten bread, and the other fair half, ſuch as ſhould make real houſhold bread;—then, he apprehends, the prices of the flour, in proportion to the prices of the wheat, would ſtand nearly as follow:

Wh. per qr	Hd p. ſack		Std. wh.		Whtn.	
s.	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
48	33	7½	38	5	43	2½
50	34	2½	39	1	43	11½
55	36	10½	41	0	46	1½

In the above calculation, the mealman's profit, as has been ſaid, is calculated at two and a half per cent. or about one ſhilling per quarter, by which, in the courſe of the year, by frequently returning his money, he may make from 10 to 20 per cent. whereas, according to the preſent method, the mealman makes, upon every quarter that coſts 44s. three ſhillings and eight-pence farthing, or 8l. 6s. 8d. per cent. which, four times repeated in the year, is 33l. 6s. 8d. per cent. Giving two months credit, and repeated ſix times in the year, is 50 per cent. Giving only ſix-weeks credit, or repeated eight times in the year, is 66l. 13s. 4d. per cent.

Now, all this is calculated on the ſuppoſition, that the quarter of wheat does produce only 42 lb. of flour, whereas it will produce from 43½ to 46, all which muſt be added to the profit. This account is alſo calculated upon a ſuppoſition, that the bran and pollard do but barely pay for the miller's charges.—When it does more than ſo which I ſuppoſe the trade will allow it often does, ſtill more muſt be added to the mealman's profit.

No notice is here taken of the profits accruing to the mealman, from his being able to form his meal by a mixture of various ſorts of wheat.

When the mealmen's profits are thus ſtated, the bakers, I ſhould think, would conſider the diſproportionate ſhare which they gain in the manufacture of bread-corn, and ſeek a remedy.

The baker has long been the ſervant of the mealman, without the mealman's allowing him journeyman's wages. When this matter comes to

be

be underſtood, this will not long hold. The price of labour will not at preſent buy bread; this the people feel, and this cannot hold. Can our trade be carried on under the burthen of higher price of labour? Melancholy experience tells us, that our manufactures are already underſold at the foreign markets, and half our manufacturers are without employ. Can the farmer afford to pay more to his ſervants and labourers, after paying an advanced rent, and at the ſame time ſell his produce for leſs? As the preſent rates of every article of houſekeeping and living, can the landholder pay his tradeſman, if he gets leſs from his eſtate? If he cannot, the tradeſman muſt break through bad debts; and the mechanic muſt ſtand idle. The only poſſible means of attempting to give redreſs in any of theſe ways, would be that of ſhifting the burthen from ſhoulder to ſhoulder, round in a circle, to the ſucceſſive oppreſſion of every one, without the leaſt benefit in the end; for the real diſtreſs which the poor and labourer lie under, from the diſproportion of the price of bread to the price of labour, would ſtill remain. That, we have ſeen, ariſes in the firſt inſtance, and in the main, from the price which the mealman ſets upon the flour in proportion to the price of wheat.

"It is in vain to think of tying "down the bakers to ſell bread accord- "ing to the aſſize from the market "price of wheat, and at the ſame "time to leave the millers at liberty to "buy up the wheat, and make the "bakers pay what price they pleaſe "for the flour." This is a concluſion drawn from practical knowledge by Mr. Pelham, of the Victualling-office, to whoſe abilities in office the public ſervice, and out of office the public good, is much indebted.

I will quote another authority which will be deciſive on this point; that of Charles Smith, Eſq. of Stratford, who, in his eſſay *on the corn trade and corn laws*, ſays, "The aſſize table ſeems to "want ſome enlargement, no notice "being therein taken what price flour "ſhould be eſtimated to bear in pro- "portion to wheat." This article of the price of flour was formerly, as well as every other article in the making of bread from bread-corn, regulated by an aſſize. It is now between thirty and forty years, ſince means were found to withdraw it from under the aſſize. The propriety and practicability of reducing it again under theſe regulations, was very thoroughly enquired into and diſcuſſed. It was found to be dangerous to attempt all at once to alter, by any poſitive and compulſory regulations the preſent modes of dividing the flour; and it was found impracticable to attempt any aſſize where there could be no aſſay ſo as to aſcertain the *ſorts* of flour, which there cannot be while theſe modes remain. The people have been long uſed to a kind of whitened bread, which has been impoſed upon them for white bread, and which they pay for as houſhold, although it is not ſuch as the law requires, but worſe. Whenever it is ſeen that the demand of the public calls for flour, being the whole produce of the wheat, it will be in the power of law to put the flour alſo under the aſſize: but if the people do not call for it, would they wiſh the law to oblige the miller to make it? The remedy is in their own hands, and they may have good and cheap bread if they pleaſe. The diſcretion of the magiſtrates may lead them to right apprehenſions of the matter, and to right habits. An aſſize upon the flour will be the proper remedy, and by it the redreſs in this matter will be compleat. The means of obtaining a ſufficient knowledge how this remedy may be applied with ſafety and effect, will neither be wanting nor neglected; and, when the circumſtances of the public conſumption are ripe for it, it will be ready at their call.

T. POWNALL."

DESCRIPTION *of the* PLATE.

An eaſy Method of diſtilling Freſh water from Salt-water at Sea, illuſtrated by the Plate, Fig. I.

THE materials neceſſary for this proceſs are, a copper or iron pot of 15 or 20 gallons, an empty caſk, ſome ſheet lead, a jar, a few wood or ſoap aſhes, and billet-wood for fuel. In the annexed plate, A is the ſtill or pot; B the pipe or worm; C the worm-tub; D the receiver; EE the fagong or fire-place; and *f* the plug-hole to put in water.

Capt. Newland, who communicated this experiment (ſee p. 389), to make his pipe or worm B, took ſheet lead, and bent it on a ſponge ſtaff to make it round. Having no ſolder, he ſupplied that deficiency with ſtrong paſte and dungeree, or thin canvas, laid well on, and

Fig. 1.

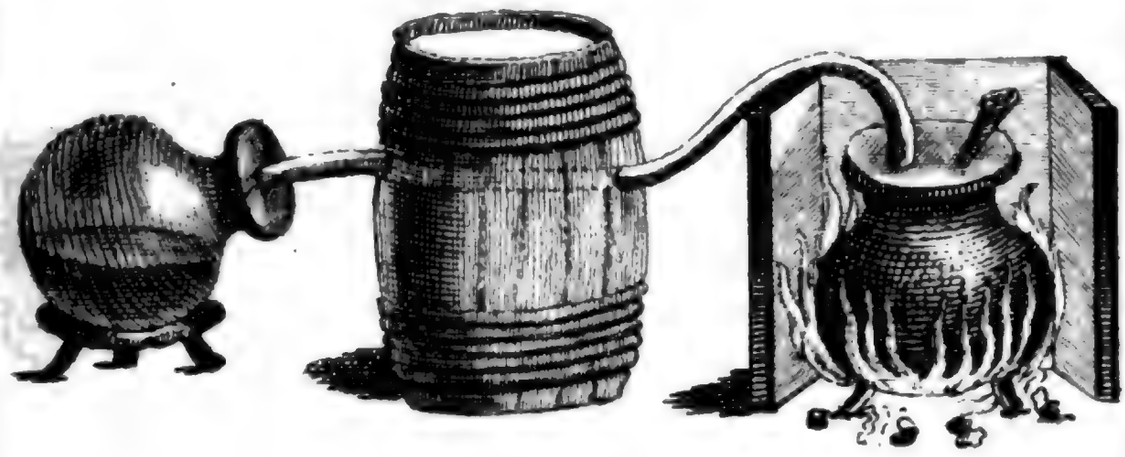
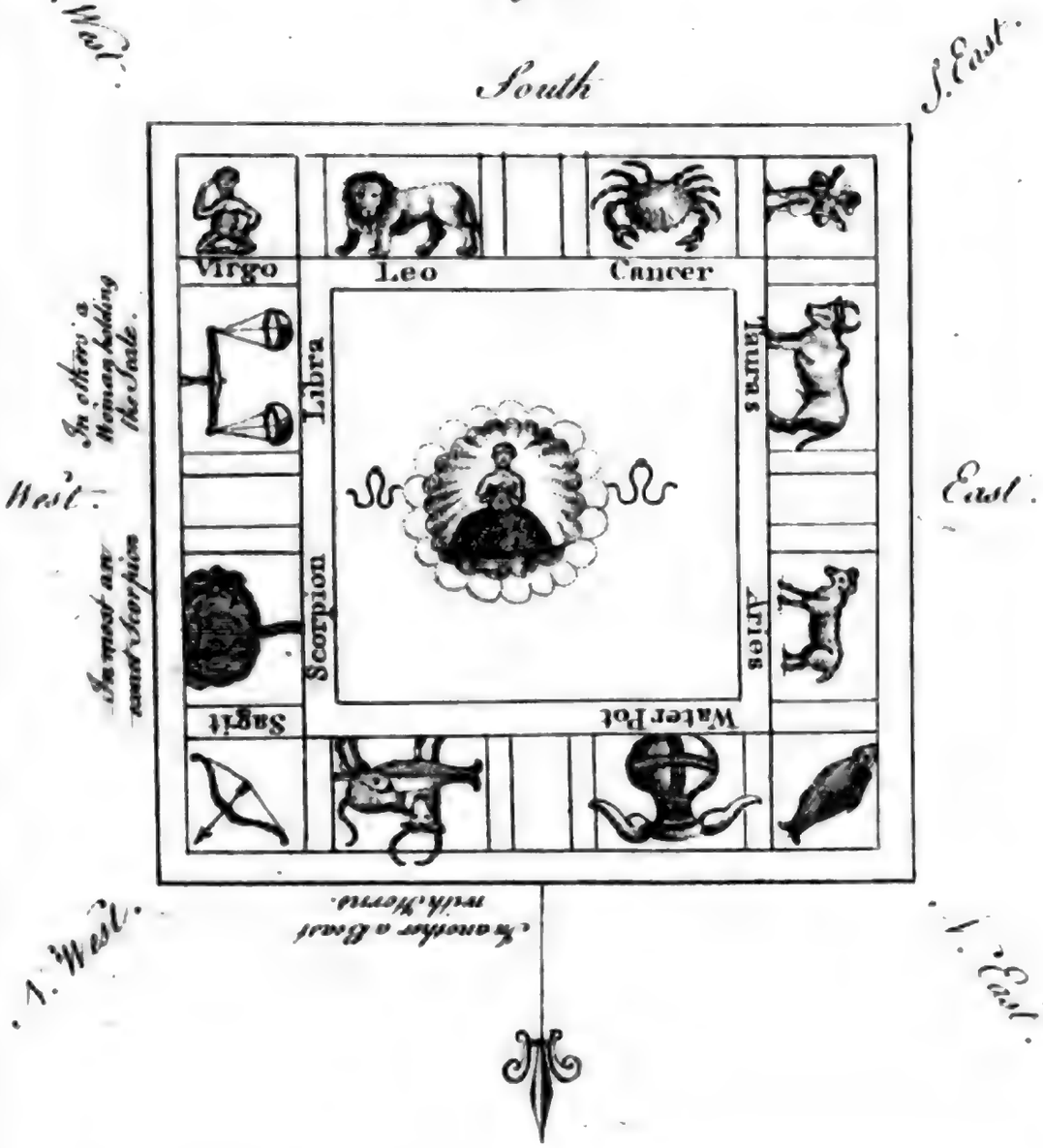


Fig. 2.


South
S. East.
S. West.
West.
East.
N. West.
N. East.
Virgo
Leo
Cancer
Libra
Taurus
Scorpion
Aries
Sagit
Water Pot
In the Sign a Woman holding the Scale.
In the Sign a Scorpion
In the Sign a Goat with Horns.

and over that a ſecond coat of paſte and dungerec, and then a covering of ſmall cered line hove cloſe together and very tight round; over which he put a third coat of paſte and dungerec; and this he found ſufficient to keep the pipe from blowing. The next thing was to fix this pipe B in the pot or ſtill-head A. When he had ſecured the pot in the fagong EE, he filled it about two thirds full of ſalt-water, near 15 gallons, mixed with two or three double handfuls of wood-aſhes, and ſtirred well together to ſoften it; and then fixed the lid, which was made of plank 3 inches thick, and in which were two holes, one for the end of the pipe, and the other to add water, as occaſion required, without taking off the lid. The end of the pipe was not put more than 2 or 3 inches into the ſtill-head, becauſe, if put farther in, when the water boils, the bubbles or ſaline particles get into the end of the pipe, and make the water brackiſh in the receiver D. To prevent the ſteam from coming out at the plug-hole *f* or lid A, he applied a kind of mortar made of wood aſhes, ſalt-water, and rope cut very ſmall, and beat well together. Having fixed the pipe in the ſtill-head, he proceeded to carry it through the worm-tub C into the receiver D. The worm-tub was an empty caſk with one of the heads taken out, and in each ſide a round hole cut, of about 3 inches diameter, for the pipe B to paſs through into the receiver D, which was fixed at a little diſtance from the tub C. The receiver had alſo a wooden lid like that of the ſtill-head, with a hole in it to admit the end of the worm, which was alſo cloſed well with the above-mentioned mortar to keep in the ſteam. An empty jar anſwered the purpoſe of a receiver very well: but though the pipe B paſſed through the tub of cold water C, the jar became very hot; and it was, therefore, neceſſary to keep a perſon continually wetting it with cold water, which not only kept the jar from breaking, but made the freſh-water cold and fit for uſe immediately after the ſtill was taken off. As the firſt ſtock of ſalt-water conſumed, in boiling, about a gallon per hour, the ſtill was repleniſhed with about five gallons every five or ſix hours. By following theſe directions, the Captain ſays, a quantity of 8 or 10 gallons of freſh water will be produced every day of 12 hours length.

Fig. II. is a ſketch of the Signs of the Zodiac, found in a pagoda near Cape Comorin, in India.

This ſketch was drawn by Mr. Call, with a pencil as he lay on his back, reſting himſelf during the heat of the day, in a journey from Madurah, to Twinwelly, near Cape Comorin; and the original was ſent over, to convey the ſame impreſſion of antiquity, as it made on the drawer.

After ſuch a diſcovery, Mr. Call, in the remaining courſe of his travels, ſearched many other pagodas, or choultrys, for ſimilar carvings; but found only one more, equally complete, which was on the ceiling of a temple, in the middle of a tank, before the pagoda of Teppecolum, near Mindurah, of which tank and temple, he ſays, Mr. Ward, painter, in Broad-ſtreet, near Carnaby-market, hath a drawing; he has, however, often met with the ſeveral parts in detached pieces.

From the correſpondence of the ſigns of the zodiac which we at preſent uſe, and which we had, he ſuppoſes, from the Arabians or Egyptians, he is apt to think that they originally came from India, and were in uſe among the Bramins when Zoroaſter and Pythagoras travelled thither, and conſequently were adopted and uſed by thoſe travellers: and as theſe philoſophers are ſtill ſpoken of in India, under the name of Zerdhurſt and Pyttagore, he alſo thinks, that the worſhip of the cow, which ſtill prevails in India, was tranſplanted from thence to Egypt. But this is only conjecture; and it may with almoſt equal probability be ſaid, that Zoroaſter or Pythagoras carried that worſhip to India.

There is, however, an argument ſtill in favour of India for its antiquity, in point of civilization and cultivation of the arts and ſciences; for it is hardly in diſpute that all theſe improvements came from the eaſt to the weſt; and, if we may be allowed to draw any concluſions from the immenſe buildings now exiſting, and from the little of the inſcriptions, which can be interpreted on ſeveral of the choultrys and pagodas, it may ſafely be pronounced, that no part of the world has more marks of antiquity for arts, ſciences, and civilization, than the peninſula of India, from the Granges to Cape Comorin; nor is there in the world a finer climate, or face of the country, nor a ſpot better inhabited, or filled with towns, temples, and villages, than

than this ſpace is throughout, if China and parts of Europe are excepted.

The carvings on ſome of the pagodas and choultry's, as well as the grandeur of the work, Mr. Call thinks exceed any thing executed now-a days, not only for the delicacy of the chiſſel, but the expence of conſtruction, conſidering, in many inſtances, to what diſtances the component parts were carried, and to what height raiſed. The great obſtacle to aſcertain dates, or hiſtorical events, is the loſs of the Sans-Skirrit language, and the confinement of it to the prieſthood.

Mr. URBAN,

IN your Magazine for September laſt, is exhibited a coin in the miſcellaneous plate, fig. 3, p. 433, ſaid to be an uncommon coin communicated by a correſpondent, who is deſirous to know on what occaſion it was ſtruck.

In order to ſatisfy his curioſity, he muſt know, that Charles I. coined a variety of the common ſpecies of money; but, during the courſe of the civil wars, he was very often put to great ſtreights for want of money, and obliged to make his own plate ſerve the purpoſe; and neceſſity gave birth to many obſidional or ſiege pieces, where neither mint nor minters were to be had. Of this kind is the piece now before us: I have one in my cuſtody of the ſame date; and, whatever this coin may be now, ſome few years ago it was not an uncommon coin. Sixpenny and nine penny pieces, and Newark half crowns, were ſtruck or ſtamped at the ſiege of Newark, 1646.

At the ſiege of Pomfret, in Yorkſhire, plate was uſed in the ſame way to ſupply the want of money. The Pomfret money has on one ſide the letters C. R. under the crown, and round it *Dum ſpiro ſpero*; for it had held out as long as there was any hope of relief. On the reverſe, the famous caſtle, and on one ſide of it OBS. On the other ſide appears, out of the ſide of the caſtle, a hand holding a naked ſword; and, above the caſtle, P. C. It is octangular, very broad and thin, and weighs three penny-weights one grain.—Another, in the form of a lozenge. — Another, round, of the ſame date, 1648, value XII. on the ſide.—Of the ſame kind is a three-ſhilling-piece ſtamped at the ſiege of Carliſle: reverſe, OBS. CARL. 1645.

As a ſort of proof of what is ſaid, p. 438, concerning Doctor Sherlock's being convinced of the propriety of taking the oaths to the Government, I remember the following lines were in many people's hands:

As Sherlock the Elder, with his jure divine,
Did not comply till the battle of Boyne;
So Sherlock the Younger ſtill made it a queſtion,
Which ſide he would take, till the bat of Preſton.

I am, Sir, your conſtant reader,

Cheſter in the Street, Oct. 17. S. L.

Mr. URBAN,

WITH the dictates of a heart bleeding for the ſufferings of its fellow ſubjects, permit me to attempt, through the channel of your Magazine, to rouſe the attention of England, and claim her protection for a ſiſter kingdom. The ſons of England have long ſoared to the higheſt glory—they have attained it. As the wren riſes under the friendly protection of the eagle's wing, the ſons of Hibernia have riſen, they have ſhared honours with England—they have divided her laurels—let them then partake of her liberty. The impoſitions with which petty tyrants have aggrieved Ireland, are not only ſimilar to thoſe with which a *higher power* has invaded the Britiſh conſtitution here, but are many of them peculiar inſults of oppreſſion. The penſion liſt of Ireland is an original of villainy and corruption, which Europe cannot equal. Does any man wiſh to know the traitors in that country? Let him read it. The enormous ſum which appears at the bottom of this *honourable and right honourable* catalogue of *heros* and of *heroines* is amazing—near one hundred thouſand pounds per annum—the intereſt of an aſtoniſhing ſum. Should a foreigner caſt his eyes over this multitude of government dependants, he muſt ſuppoſe Ireland to be a land of patriots. The prerogative of granting penſions out of the public money, was given to the crown that the crown might reward merit—not proſtitution of principle—to ſupport the poor, not pamper the rich and luxurious. Were theſe royal bribes beſtowed on the degenerate natives only, the miſchief would be leſs, as a part, at leaſt, would be ſpent in the country—but, with indignation I write it, eighty thouſand pounds of the revenue raiſed on a wretched people for the ſupport and protection of government and the kingdom, are laviſhed upon foreigners, whoſe

whoſe names are as ſtrange to Engliſh pronunciation, as if they came from Lapland, or the country of the Hoyhnams. Under the title of private ſervices, perſons are ſupported, who diſregard the kingdom and her intereſts, who hate the liberty of her conſtitution, and whoſe only attachment is to her wealth. What ſervice, public or private, could Germans be of to Ireland, even the *Hanoverians*? or what ſervice did Jeremiah Dyſon do to that nation, that he ſhould ſuck an annual thouſand from her treaſury? or the other public pilferers, men ſo infamous, that I wonder Lord Halifax was not aſhamed to enroll the name of his kept miſtreſs among them? But there ſhe ſtands rewarded for her concupiſcence. By parliamentary interpoſition Dyſon's penſion was ſtruck off:—tranſient, however, was the ſatisfaction which this act of juſtice gave the people; the *King's letter* amply repays the ſuppoſed loſs.

The tax of four ſhillings in the pound on Abſentees, was an act replete with reaſon and national ſervice: but here again the *King's letter* overthrows the paternal care of the legiſlature, by granting diſpenſations. The Commiſſioners of Exciſe and Cuſtoms, were, by Lord Townſhend, augmented from ſix to twelve, and yet two of the original ſix reſided out of the kingdom, and the remaining four had not buſineſs ſufficient to employ them, which Mr. Ponſonby made evident to the Houſe of Commons; but Mr. Allen and others on this ſide of the water muſt be provided for, and a Court majority muſt be kept up on the other ſide. This method of ſubornation was adopted when every other ſource was drained. From Lord Harcourt much is expected; the contraſt between him and his predeceſſor, arrays him with every advantage; he has already diſmiſſed ſome unneceſſary tools, and the ſpirits of a drooping people begin to revive. Should he prove a ſecond Cheſterfield—ſhould the Commons aſſert their liberties—ſhould they impeach; and to thoſe powers and virtues ſhould an Engliſh parliament join its influence, Ireland might flouriſh, and her late tyrants be brought to that puniſhment which their deſpotiſm has juſtly merited. MARCUS.

Mr. URBAN,

THERE is no part of your Magazine more generally pleaſing, than that which gives an account of the peculiarities and natural tempers of men eminent for their learning or great qualities. If what follows may be thought worthy the public notice, you may depend on a future ſupply from,

Your conſtant reader. J. D.

BISHOP Atterbury, converſing with Dr. Bentley on his conteſt with the Biſhop of Ely, in regard to his viſitatorial power over Trinity College, ſeemed to think that the Doctor would probably loſe his cauſe in conſequence of an old writing that had been diſcovered, bearing date in James the Firſt's time. "I know very well what your "Lordſhip means," replied the Doctor: "it bears date, I think, *anno* "*tertio Jacobi primi*; it would have "more weight with your Lordſhip, "if it were dated *anno primo Jacobi* "*tertii*."

The ſame Prelate, who bore the Doctor no good will for his attack on Mr. Boyle, and all the wits of Chriſt Church, having Bentley and Pope both at dinner with him, inſiſted on knowing what opinion the Doctor entertained of the Engliſh Homer. He for ſome time eluded the queſtion; but, at laſt, being urged to ſpeak out, he ſaid, "The verſes are good verſes, but the "work is not Homer, it is Spondanus." To this provocation the modern Ariſtarchus owed his place in the iyth book of the Dunciad; at which his ſon, Dr. Thomas Bentley, was ſo incenſed, that he ſent the poet a challenge. Pope, communicating this to ſome of his friends, officers in the army, two or three of them went to the hero's lodgings, and, after expoſtulating on the abſurdity of ſending a challenge to a man who, on account of his figure, ought not to accept it, gave the Doctor his choice of any one of them for an antagoniſt as the poet's proxy. On his declining this, they inſiſted on his aſking Mr. Pope's pardon, to which he ſubmitted.

"Fenton (ſays the late Lord Corke, his pupil) tranſlated double the number of books in the Odyſſey that Pope has owned. His reward was a trifle, an arrant trifle. He has even told me, that he thought Pope feared him more than he loved him: he had no opinion of Pope's heart, and declared him, in the words of Biſhop Atterbury, *mens curva in corpore curvo* *." Yet Pope,

* Hughes's Letters, Vol. ii. p. 27, 1ſt edition.——By the way, the verſes under the print of Tom Britton, the muſical ſmall-coal-man, (printed in your laſt Magazine, p. 437) were written by Mr. Hughes, who uſed to attend his concerts.

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in a letter to Gay, ſays, "he eſteemed "Fenton almoſt as many years as he "had eſteemed" Gay; and Atterbury aſſures Pope, hat "he had loved and valued him ever ſince he knew him," &c. &c.—Such is the ſincerity of the witty and the great!

REMARKS *on the* DEFENCE *of the* LUNAR METHOD *of finding the Longitude.*

THE public is obliged to Mr. *Bradley* on many accounts; on none more than for the account of the obſervations for finding the longitude by the Lunar method, given in the laſt Magazine, p. 439. It is to be hoped he will take ſome opportunity of publiſhing them at large. It is to be regretted, that more of the obſervations of the firſt-rate aſtronomers are not publiſhed; they would, at leaſt, ſhew young obſervers, what accuracy they may attain to, by care and practice.

With regard to the argument in ſupport of the Lunar method, it may be remarked, that theſe obſervations, being made on the platform of the Academy at Portſmouth, are probably far more exact than any that can be made at ſea; and that diſtances of the ſun and moon are more likely to give the longitude true, than diſtances of the moon and ſtars; one part of the Lunar method to which recourſe muſt be had ſome times.

The improvement made by Mr. Robinſon conſiſts in this: that the computation of the reduced diſtance by his method is not more difficult than by any of thoſe given in the Nautical Almanac; that the former is mathematically true and exact, the latter only approximations. W. L.

Mr. URBAN,

LORD Corke, in his *Letters from Italy*, mentioning the celebrated ſtatue in the Florentine Gallery, commonly known by the name of the *Whetter*, or the *Liſtening Slave*, (ſome imagining it to be that ſervant, who, by liſtening and continuing his work, diſcovered Catiline's conſpiracy, others thinking it the ſtatue of Accius Navius, the augur, who, being challenged by Tarquinius Priſcus to give a proof of his art, cut a ſtone in two with a razor,) adds, "I could not obſerve in "the figure the leaſt ſymptoms of a "liſtener. It ſeems to be a perſon "whetting his knife, as if for "ſome great and mighty purpoſe, "and at the ſame time looking up to "heaven to implore aſſiſtance, or to "attend the approach of ſome good "omen." On which the editor remarks, "His Lordſhip's conjecture is "well founded: on the reverſe of a "coin of the Antonine family, in the "Great Duke's collection, this figure "appears to be the flayer of Marſyas, "who is repreſented hanging on a tree, "while this butcher is *whetting his* "*knife*, and receiving directions from "Apollo." This remark is curious and new. Such accidental diſcoveries frequently throw light on many ſingle figures, which appear to be taken from ancient groups. In Letter XIII. his Lordſhip, in my opinion, ſuppoſes, with equal ſagacity, the well-known buſt of Alexander, in the ſame gallery, to be "a perſonal memorial of the raſh de-"ſtruction of Clitus, and of the ter-"rible effects of intemperance and "midnight hours," from a paſſage of Q. Curtius, on which it ſeems to have been founded; in oppoſition to all other travellers and connoiſſeurs, particularly Mr. Addiſon and Mr. Richardſon, the firſt of whom thinks it "the "Conqueror's weeping for new worlds, "or ſome other like circumſtance in "his hiſtory," and the other, "Alex-"ander the Great dying."—"The "head of the buſt," ſays his Lordſhip, "is thrown back, a poſture naturally "expreſſive of grief; the throat ſwell-"ed, deſpair in all the muſcles of the "face. Art cannot go higher in its "progreſs, or marble more ſtrikingly "exhibit ſorrow."

Give me leave to add an extract from another letter of this elegant nobleman, in which he will probably prove a true prophet, and which is the more remarkable, as it was written in Jan. 1755, before the commencement of the laſt war in North America. "*Tuſcany* "*was to Italy* (ſays M. de Voltaire) "*what Athens was to Greece.*' What "Greece is, Tuſcany poſſibly may be, "perhaps Italy, perhaps Europe. The "ball of empire may hereafter roll "weſtward, and may ſtop in America; "a world unknown when Rome was in "its meridian glory; a world that may "ſave the tears of ſome future Alexan-"der?" Our poſterity will read and revere the oracle. Yours, &c.

PHILO-BOYLEUS.

P. S. The coin inſerted in your laſt Magazine (miſcellaneous plate, fig. 3) is a ſhilling of King Charles I. ſtruck by that unfortunate monarch in 1645, at the ſiege of Newark.

36. *A* BRIEF EPITOME *of the* PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS, *Vol.* LXII. *for the Year* 1772.—*(Continued from p.* 447.*)*

ART. XX. *An Eſſay on the periodical appearing and diſappearing of certain birds, at different times of the year. In a letter from the Hon. Daines Barrington, Vice-Preſ. R. S. to William Watſon, M. D. F. R. S.*

In this ingenious and entertaining diſquiſition, Mr. Barrington controverts the prevailing notion of the periodical migration of birds acroſs large oceans, and refutes the inſtances and arguments that are commonly adduced in ſupport of it. His own opinion is, that thoſe birds, particularly of the ſwallow kind, which, though ſeen flying familiarly about in large numbers during ſummer, yet ſuddenly diſappear at the cloſe of that ſeaſon, remain with us, in a ſtate of torpidity, all the winter; and he mentions ſeveral facts that corroborate this opinion of a torpid ſtate, from which we have ſelected the following:

"Mr. Stephens, A. S. S. informs me, that there was a neſt of martins for twenty years together in the hall of his houſe in Somerſetſhire, (near Bath); nor could the old birds procure food either for themſelves, or their young, till the door was opened in the morning.

"Can it be ſuppoſed, that the ſame birds or their deſcendants could have ſo long fixed upon ſo very inconvenient a ſpot, to which they conſtantly returned from the coaſt of Africa, neglecting ſo many others, which they muſt have always paſſed by? Does it not alſo afford a moſt ſtrong preſumption, that they were torpid during winter in the neighbourhood of this old hall?"

"The ſame gentleman alſo informs me, that, when he was fourteen years of age, a pond of his father's (who was vicar of Shrivenham, in Berkſhire) was cleaned, during the month of February; that he picked up himſelf, a cluſter of three or four ſwallows (or martins), which were caked together in the mud, and that he carried them into the kitchen, on which they ſoon afterwards flew about the room, in the preſence of his father, mother, and others. Mr. Stephens alſo told me, that his father (who was a naturaliſt) obſerved at the time, that he had read of ſimilar inſtances in the northern writers. This fact is alſo confirmed to me by the Rev. Dr. Pye, who was then at ſchool in Shrivenham, as alſo by a very ſenſible land-ſurveyor, who now lives in the village.

"There are ſeveral reaſons why ſwallows ſhould not be frequently thus found; ponds are ſeldom cleaned in the winter, as it is ſuch cold work for the labourers; and the ſame inſtinct which prompts the bird thus to conceal itſelf, inſtructs it to chooſe ſuch a place of ſecurity, that common accidents will not diſcover it.

"But the ſtrongeſt reaſon for ſuch accounts not being more numerous, is, that facts of this ſort are ſo little attended to; for though I was born within half a mile of this pond, and have always had much curioſity with regard to ſuch facts, yet I never heard a ſyllable about this very material and intereſting account, till very lately.

"To this fact I muſt alſo add, that ſwallows may be conſtantly taken in the month of October, during the dark nights, whilſt they ſit on the willows in the Thames, and that one may almoſt inſtantaneouſly fill a large ſack with them, becauſe at this time they will not ſtir from the twigs, when you lay your hands upon them. This looks very much like their beginning to be torpid, before they hide themſelves under the water.

"A man near Brentford ſays, that he hath caught them in this ſtate in the eyett oppoſite to that town, even ſo late as November."

"To this I may add, that the common labourers, who have the beſt chance of finding torpid birds, have ſcarcely any of them a doubt with regard to this point; and conſequently, when they happen to ſee them in this ſtate, make no mention of it to others, becauſe they conſider the diſcovery as neither uncommon or intereſting to any one.

"Molyneux, therefore, in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, informs us, that this is the general belief of the common people of Ireland, with regard to land-rails; and I have myſelf received the ſame anſwer from a perſon, who, in December, found ſwallows torpid in the ſtump of an old tree.

"Another reaſon why the inſtances of torpid ſwallows may not be expected ſo frequently, is, that the inſtinct of ſecreting themſelves at the proper ſeaſon of the year, likewiſe ſuggeſts to them, it's being neceſſary to hide themſelves in ſuch holes and caverns, as may not only elude the ſearch of

of man, but of every other animal which might prey upon them; it is not therefore by any common accident that they are ever diſcovered in a ſtate of torpidity." [See Vol. xxix. p. 357.]

ART. XXII. (Number XXI. being dropt) *The Sieve of Eratoſthenes; being an account of his method of finding all the Prime Numbers. By the Rev Samuel Horſley, F. R. S.*

To determine, whether ſeveral numbers propoſed be Prime or Compoſite *with reſpect to one another*, is, Mr. Horſley obſerves, an eaſy problem: the ſolution of it is given by Euclid, in the three firſt propoſitions of his ſeventh book of elements, and in many common treatiſes of arithmetic and algebra. But to determine, concerning any number propoſed, whether it be *abſolutely* Prime or Compoſite, is a problem of much greater difficulty. It ſeems, indeed, incapable of a direct ſolution by any general method; becauſe the ſucceſſive formation of the Prime numbers doth not appear to be reducible to any general law: and, for the ſame reaſon, no direct method hath hitherto been hit upon for conſtructing a table of all the Prime numbers to any given limit. Eratoſthenes, whoſe ſkill in the philoſophy and literature of his time rendered his name famous among the ſages of the Alexandrian ſchool, was the inventor of an indirect method by which ſuch a table might be conſtructed, and carried to a great length, in a ſhort time, and with little labour. This extraordinary and uſeful invention is, at preſent, very little, if at all, known; being deſcribed only by Nicomachus Geraſinus, a ſhallow writer of the 3d or 4th century, and by Boethius, whoſe treatiſe on numbers is but an abridgement of the wretched performance of Nichomachus. [An extract from both theſe writers, in the original, is ſubjoined to this article.]

Mr. Horſley, after ſhewing that Nicomachus did not underſtand the conſtruction and uſe of the Sieve of Eratoſthenes, and that, from his miſrepreſentations, the Oxford editor of the beautiful edition of Aratus, in 1672, had been led to annex to that work a table with that title, proceeds to illuſtrate the theory and practice of this excellent invention, which, for its uſefulneſs as well as ſimplicity, he conſiders as one of the moſt precious remnants of ancient arithmetic.

ART. XXIII. *A Letter from Mr. Chriſtopher Gullet, (dated at Taviſtock, in Devonſhire, Aug. 11, 1771.) to Matthew Maty, M. D. Sec. R. S. on the effects of Elder, in preſerving growing plants from inſects and flies.*

This letter relates to the effects of Elder,

1ſt. In preventing cabbage plants from being eaten or damaged by caterpillers.

2d. In preſerving againſt blights, and their effects on fruit and trees.

3d. In the preſervation of crops of wheat from the yellows, and other deſtructive inſects.

4th. Alſo in ſaving crops of turnips from the fly.

1ſt. Mr. Gullet was led to his firſt experiments, by conſidering how diſagreeable and offenſive to our olfactory nerves the effluvia emitted by a bruſh of green elder leaves are, and from thence, reaſoning how much more ſo they muſt be to thoſe of a butterfly, whom he conſiders as being as much ſuperior to us in delicacy, as inferior in ſize. Accodingly he took ſome twigs of young elder, and with them whipt the cabbage plants well, but ſo gently as not to hurt them, juſt as the butterflies firſt appeared; from which time, for theſe two ſummers, though the butterflies would hover and flutter round them like gnomes or ſylphs, yet he could never ſee one pitch, nor was there he believes a ſingle catterpiller blown, after the plants were ſo whipt; though an adjoining bed was infected as uſual.

2d. Reflecting on the effects abovementioned, and conſidering blights as chiefly and generally occaſioned by ſmall flies, and minute inſects, whoſe organs are proportionably finer than the former, he whipt the limbs of a wall plumb-tree, as high as he could reach; the leaves of which were preſerved green, flouriſhing, and unhurt, while thoſe not ſix inches higher, and from thence upwards, were blighted, ſhrivelled up, and full of worms. Some of theſe laſt he afterwards reſtored by whipping with, and tying up, elder among them. It muſt be noted, that this tree was in full bloſſom at the time of whipping, which was much too late, as it ſhould have been done once or twice before the bloſſom appeared. But he concludes from the whole, that if an infuſion of elder was made in a tub of water, ſo that the water might be ſtrongly impregnated therewith, and then ſprinkled over the

tree,

tree, by a hand engine, once every week or fortnight, it would effectually anſwer every purpoſe that could be wiſhed, without any poſſible riſk of hurting the bloſſoms or fruit.

3d. What the farmers call the yellows in wheat, and which they conſider as a kind of mildew, is occaſioned by a ſmall yellow fly with blue wings, about the ſize of a gnat. This blows in the ear of the corn, and produces a worm, almoſt inviſible to the naked eye; but being ſeen through a pocket microſcope, it appears a large yellow maggot of the colour and gloſs of amber, and is ſo prolific that he has diſtinctly counted 41 living yellow maggots or inſects in the huſk of one ſingle grain of wheat; a number ſufficient to eat up and deſtroy the corn in a whole ear. He intended to have tryed the follwing experiment ſooner; but the dry hot weather bringing on the corn faſter than was expected, it was got and getting into fine bloſſom, ere he had an opportunity of making it. One morning at day break, two ſervants took two buſhes of elder, and went one on each ſide of the ridge from end to end, and ſo back again, drawing the elder over the ears of corn of ſuch fields as were not too far advanced in bloſſoming. Mr. Gullet conceives, that the diſagreeable effluvia of the elder, would effectually prevent thoſe flies from pitching their tents in ſo noxious a ſituation; and he is firmly perſuaded, that no flies pitched or blowed on the corn after it had been ſo ſtruck. But he had the mortification of obſerving the flies (the evening before it was ſtruck) alread yon the corn, (ſix, ſeven, or eight, on a ſingle ear) ſo that what damage hath accrued, was done before the operation; and if it had been performed ſooner, he has no doubt but that the corn would have remained totally clear and untouched. One of thoſe yellow flies laid at leaſt eight or ten eggs of an oblong ſhape on his thumb, only while carrying by the wing acroſs three or four ridges, as appeared on viewing it with a pocket microſcope.

4th. Crops of turnips are frequently deſtroyed when young, by being bitten by ſome inſects, either flies or fleas; this he thinks may be effectually prevented, by having an elder buſh ſpread ſo as to cover about the breadth of a ridge, and drawn once forward and backward by a man over the young turnips. And he is confirmed in this, by having ſtruck an elder buſh over a bed of young collyflower plants, which had begun to be bitten, and would otherwiſe have been deſtroyed by thoſe inſects; but after that operation it remained untouched.

In ſupport of his opinion, he mentions the following fact; that about eight or nine years ago the county of Devon was ſo infeſted with cock-chaffers or oakwebs, that in many pariſhes they eat every green thing, but elder; nor left a green untouched beſides elder buſhes, which alone remained green and unhurt, amid the general devaſtation of ſo voracious a multitude. This induces him to think, that elder may be advantageouſly extended to a great variety of caſes, in the preſervation of the vegetable kingdom.

The dwarf elder *(ebulus)* he apprehends emits more offenſive effluvia than common elder, and therefore muſt be preferable to it in the ſeveral experiments.

ART. XXIV. *A Letter from* John Call, *Eſq; to* Nevil Maſkelyne, *F. R. S. Aſtronomer Royal, containing a Sketch of the Signs of the Zodiac, found in a Pagoda, near Cape* Comorin, *in* India.

For an account of this article, ſee p. 497, with the delineation.

ART. XXV. *An account of the Flowing of the Tides in the South-Sea, as obſerved on board his Majeſty's Bark the Endeavour, by Lieut.* J. Cook, *Commander, in a letter to* Nevil Maſkelyne, *Aſtronomer Royal, and F. R. S.*

Capt. Cook ſays, that from many inſtances and obſervations, he is fully convinced, that the flood comes from the ſouthward, or rather from the S. E. This opinion the Captain ſupports by a table of obſervations made by him at different places, for which we refer our readers to the original.

38. *The* DYING NEGRO: *a Poetical Epiſtle from a* BLACK *to his intended wife.* 4to. 1s. Flexney.

IN an Advertiſement prefixed to this poem, which does equal honour to the ſenſibility and genius of the writer, it is ſaid to have been occaſioned by an article of news in the public papers, intimating, that "A Black, who, a few days before, ran away from his maſter, and got himſelf chriſtened, with intent to marry his fellow-ſervant, a white woman, being taken, and ſent on board the Captain's ſhip in the

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the Thames, took an opportunity of ſhooting himſelf through the head."

The character of the Negro, who is ſuppoſed to have been of ſome eminence in his own country, and whoſe mind, naturally brave and elevated, is now agitated with the conflicting paſſions of love, revenge, and deſpair, is ſuſtained with ſingular propriety throughout; and it is on this principle alone that an apology can be offered for the bold and rather impious expoſtulation with which the poem concludes: it is, indeed, ſuch as might be expected from a late ſuperficial convert to chriſtianity of his ſtrong paſſions, who, in his own perſon, felt ſo ſevere an inſtance of the repugnancy between the divine ſpirit and generous precepts of that religion, and the cruel temper and baſe conduct of its profeſſors.

After giving vent to the violent emotions of his heart, with reſpect to the various objects of his love and hate, his reſentment and his pity, he ſtrongly paints the deliberate ſcheme of treachery, by which himſelf and others were ſeduced on board a Britiſh ſhip, and made captives. The probability of the fact is ſupported by a quotation from Smith's Voyage to Guinea; and it marks, with indelible infamy, a nation that boaſts of its humanity and love of liberty.

" Curſt be the winds, and curſt the tides that bore
Theſe European robbers to our ſhore!
O be that hour involv'd in endleſs night,
When firſt their ſtreamers met my wond'ring ſight!
I call'd the warriors from the mountain's ſteep, [deep:
To meet theſe unknown terrors of the
Rouz'd by my voice, their generous boſoms glow; [foe,
They ruſh indignant, and demand the
And poize the darts of death and twang the bended bow.
When lo! advancing o'er the ſea-beat plain,
I mark'd the leader of a warlike train.
Unlike his features to our ſwarthy race,
And golden hair play'd round his ruddy face; [hand,
While with inſidious ſmile, and lifted
He thus accoſts our unſuſpecting band:
" Ye valiant chiefs, whom love of glory leads
" To martial combats, and heroic deeds;
" No fierce invader your retreat explores,
" No hoſtile banner waves along your ſhores.
" From the dread tempeſts of the deep we fly: [terrors by,
" Then lay, ye chiefs, theſe pointed
" And O, your hoſpitable cares extend!
" So may ye never need the aid ye lend;
" So may ye ſtill repeat, to every grove,
" The ſongs of freedom, and the ſtrains of love."
Soft as the accents of the traitor flow,
We melt with pity, and unbend the bow;
With lib'ral hand our choiceſt gifts we bring, [ſpring.
And point the wand'rers to the freſheſt
Nine days we feaſted on the Gambian ſtrand, [land.
And ſongs of friendſhip echo'd o'er the
When the tenth morn her riſing luſtre gave, [wave:
The chief approach'd me by the ſounding
" O, youth," he ſaid, " what gifts can we beſtow, owe?
" Or how requite the mighty debt we
" For lo! propitious to our vows, the gale
" With milder omen fills the ſwelling ſail.
" To-morrow's ſun ſhall ſee our ſhips explore [ſhore.
" Theſe deeps, and quit your hoſpitable
" Yet, while we linger, let us ſtill employ [in joy!
" The number'd hours in friendſhip and
" Aſcend our ſhips, their treaſures are your own; [known."
" And taſte the produce of a world un-
He ſpoke; with fatal egerneſs we burn:
Ah! wretches, deſtin'd never to return!
The ſmiling traitors, with inſidious care,
The goblet proffer, and the feaſt prepare;
Till dark oblivion ſhades our cloſing eyes,
And all diſarm'd each fainting warrior lies.
O wretches! to your future evils blind!
O morn for ever preſent to my mind!
When burſting from the treach'rous bonds of ſleep, [deep,
Rouz'd by the murmurs of the daſhing
I woke to bondage, and ignoble pains,
And all the horrors of a life in chains.
Where were your thunders in that dreadful hour, [power?
Ye Gods of Afric! where your heavenly
Did not my prayers, my groans, my tears invoke
Your ſlum'b'ring juſtice to direct the ſtroke?
No power deſcended to aſſiſt the brave,
No lightnings flaſh'd, and I became a ſlave.
From lord to lord my wretched carcaſe ſold,
In Chriſtian traffic, for their ſordid gold,
Fate's blackeſt clouds ſtill gather'd o'er my head; [the dead."
And now they burſt, and mix me with

His addreſſes to the object of his love, and the recollection of the tender endearments that had paſſed between them, are expreſſed with all that impaſſioned fondneſs, of which only delicate and generous minds are capable. After relating the cruel incident of his captivity, he thus deſcribes the ſweet conſolation, that, in the midſt of his aggra-

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aggravated ſufferings, he derived from their mutual paſſion:

" Yet, when my fortune caſt my lot with thine,
And bade beneath one roof our labours join,
Surpriz'd I felt the tumults of my breaſt
Lull'd by thy beauties, and ſubſide to reſt:
Deluſive hopes my changing ſoul enflame,
And gentler tranſports agitate my frame.
What tho' obſcure thy birth, ſuperior grace
Beam'd in the glowing features of thy face;
Ne'er had my youth ſuch winning ſoftneſs ſeen,
Where Afric's ſable beauties dane'd the green,
When ſome bright maid receiv'd her lover's vow,
And bound the offer'd chaplet to her brow;
While on thy languid eyes I fondly gaze,
And tremble while I meet their azure rays.
O mildeſt virgin, thou didſt not deſpiſe
The humble homage of a captive's ſighs:
By heav'n abandon'd, and by man betray'd,
Each hope reſign'd of comfort or of aid,
Thy gen'rous love could every ſorrow end;
In thee I found a miſtreſs and a friend!
Still as I told the ſtory of my woes,
With heaving ſighs thy lovely boſom roſe;
The trick'ling drops of liquid chryſtal ſtole
Down thy fair cheek, and mark'd thy pitying ſoul;
Dear drops! upon my bleeding heart like balm
They fell, and ſoon my wounded ſoul grew calm:
Then my lov'd country, parents, friends forgot,
Heaven I abſolv'd, nor murmur'd at my lot;
Thy ſacred ſmiles could every pang remove,
And liberty became leſs dear than love.
—Ah! where is now that voice which lull'd my woes?
That angel-face, which ſooth'd me to repoſe?
By nature tempted, and with paſſion blind,
Are theſe the joys hope whiſper'd to my mind?
Is this the end of conſtancy like thine?
Are theſe the tranſports of a flame like mine?
My hopes, my joys, are vaniſh'd into air;
And now, of all that once engag'd my care,
Theſe chains alone remain, this weapon, and deſpair!"

Though to aſſert the only privilege he thinks is left him, "the gloomy privilege to die," is the great purpoſe of his ſoul, yet his tender attachment to the object of his love retains a connection with it as long as they can poſſibly ſubſiſt together; and he paſſionately requeſts the unhappy maid to come and ſoothe him with her endearments, tumultuous as they muſt be, in his expiring moments:

" Why does my ling'ring ſoul her flight delay?
Come, lovely maid, and gild the dreary way!
Come, wildly ruſhing with diſorder'd charms,
And claſp thy bleeding lover to thy arms;
Cloſe his ſad eyes, receive his parting breath,
And ſooth him ſinking in the ſhades of death!
O come—thy preſence can my pangs beguile,
And bid th' inexorable tyrant ſmile!
Tranſported will I languiſh on thy breaſt,
And ſink in raptures to eternal reſt:
The hate of men, the wrongs of fate forgive,
Forget my woes, and almoſt wiſh to live."

But fearing to be ſubdued into tenderneſs by her preſence, he ſuddenly collects all his fortitude for the laſt fatal act, interdicts her approach, and ſpeaks of her no more.

" —Ah, rather fly, leſt aught of doubt controul
The dreadful purpoſe lab'ring in my ſoul!
Tears muſt not bend me, nor thy beauties move;
This hour I triumph over fate and love."

Among many other fine paſſages in this affecting poem, there is one in which the Negro ſympathetically deſcribes the accumulated wrongs of his wretched countrymen, betrayed or ſold into perpetual ſlavery, to labour in hopeleſs miſery for the wealth and luxury of CHRISTIANS; who, by this moſt horrible traffic renounce not only every pretenſion to humanity, but all plea for acceptance with that UNIVERSAL PARENT, "who hath made of *one blood* all nations that dwell upon the face of the earth," who is "no reſpecter of perſons" any farther than as they reſemble himſelf, and "whoſe tender mercies are over all his works."

39. *A Letter addreſſed to Dr.* Hawkeſworth, *and humbly recommended to the Peruſal of the very learned Deiſts.* T. Payne. 6*d.*

THE writer of this letter profeſſes to have entertained a high opinion of Dr. Hawkeſworth as a good man and a polite ſcholar, and is ſorry that he ſhould *ſo* loſe his literary fame, and the eſteem of mankind, by diſclaiming all allowance of a particular providence, and thereby denying the interpoſition of God's gracious deliverances to convince us of his goodneſs and mercy.

As to the inſtance which the Doctor has ſelected in ſupport of his opinion, he could not, the writer ſays, have been more unlucky in his choice.

" The

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"The Endeavour had sailed more than thirteen hundred miles, upon a coast most uncommonly dangerous; insomuch that the very description of it is sufficient to make any experienced navigator tremble: and yet they had met with no bad accident: when yet, by the Captain's own acknowledgement, if they had struck upon any rock, they must have perished; because there was no fresh water to be procured, nor a proper place, with proper necessaries, for repairing the ship, even if they had got off again. But at last they did strike, and were in a situation that made all on board look upon death and destruction as unavoidable: yet *directly* they had a perfect calm; whereas there almost always blows, in that part of the coast, a strong sea-breeze. By means of this calm they got the ship off; and, almost immediately after they were removed from the rock, it blew again, and they soon found the best and most convenient harbour that could be, to refit; to which they were carried by a gale, which, had it blown at all sooner, would certainly have beaten them to pieces. So that the ship struck, and they were brought into this evil and danger, only at a place and time when instant and most wonderful deliverance was at hand. But this was not all: for, when they arrived in the harbour, and came to examine the ship, they discovered, that, notwithstanding the sudden and surprising dying away of the gale of wind just at the critical moment, and the calm that ensued, yet they must inevitably have perished, had it not been for a piece of rock, which in a most astonishing manner stuck in the leak, and by means of which the wool and oakham they applied took effect. Yet you, Dr. Hawkesworth, continues the writer, though you declare there was but a lock of wool between them and destruction, tell us, all this was no ground for thanksgiving. A young man on board the ship, however, who wanted the advantage of your education, thought not so:—and you may rely on what I am going to relate as a certain fact.—There was, amongst the crew, an idle, thoughtless lad, who, having given much pain to his friends, was sent to sea; and went thither apparently without any religious principle whatever:—but this poor youth was so affected, both by the danger, and by the deliverance, that he became quite changed in his disposition; and afterwards wrote home an account of the effect this event had upon his mind, which shewed him to be *then*, all that his friends could wish: and soon after writing that letter, and in that state of mind, he died. Now, Sir, if you must have an account of the reason of all God's ways, though it becomes not man to ask such questions, yet in the instance you have unluckily hit upon, by way of illustration of your principles, it happens, that *one* reason may be assigned for such a remarkable interposition of God's providence; tho' there may have been, and most probably were, many more, and greater, to us unknown. The conversion of this young man from an evil to a good disposition, was surely, *alone*, no contemptible cause why such an adventure happened to the ship; especially if we believe, as our Saviour has told us, *that there is joy in Heaven over one sinner that repenteth*; and if we remember the words of St. Paul, *that God will have mercy on whom he will have mercy.*

"And, Sir, there is no occasion for supposing (as you put the case), either that what happened was a mere natural event, as you are pleased to call it; and by which, I suppose, you mean one with which God had nothing to do; or to imagine, that the deliverance was a correcting *a defect in the constitution of Nature.* The evil was, no doubt, wisely appointed, and inflicted, by the over-ruling providence of God: and the deliverance as wisely wrought, in mercy, by the same providence: and neither the one or the other ought to be forgotten, or considered in any other light. And you would have done well, before you attempted to put what you thought so puzzling a dilemma to us, to have proved, that there either is any mere natural event, with which God has nothing to do; or that there is any defect in the constitution of Nature.

"If we may judge from many passages in the work itself, which you could neither alter nor suppress, and from the names given to certain places, the commander and officers of the ship had very different apprehensions from yours, about their wonderful escapes and deliverances, when on one occasion (mentioned from p. 605 to p. 608), having been saved in a manner beyond their utmost hopes and expectations, they thought fit to call the passage between the rocks through which

which they eſcaped, *Providential Channel.*

"So far were they from being aſhamed of acknowledging their obligations to their Creator and Preſerver; and ſo much nearer were their ſentiments to thoſe of the Royal Pſalmiſt, who tells us:—*They that go down to the ſea in ſhips, and occupy their buſineſs in great waters;*

"*Theſe men ſee the works of the Lord, and his wonders in the deep.*

"*For at his word the ſtormy wind ariſeth, which lifteth up the waves thereof.*

"*They are carried up to the Heaven, and down again to the deep; their ſoul melteth away becauſe of the trouble.*

"*They reel to and fro, and ſtagger like a drunken man; and are at their wits end.*

"*So when they cry unto the Lord in their trouble, he delivereth them out of their diſtreſs:*

"*For he maketh the ſtorm to ceaſe, ſo that the waves thereof are ſtill.*

"*Then are they glad becauſe they are at reſt: and ſo he bringeth them unto the haven where they would be.*

"*O that men would therefore praiſe the Lord for his goodneſs, and declare the wonders that he doeth for the children of men!*"

40. *The* ANTIQUITIES *of* ENGLAND *and* WALES. *Being a Collection of Views of the moſt remarkable Ruins and antient Buildings, accurately drawn on the Spot. To each View is added an hiſtorical Account of its Situation, when and by whom built, with every intereſting Circumſtance relating thereto. Collected, from the beſt Authorities, by* Francis Groſe, *Eſq. F. A. S. Vol. I.* Hooper.

MR. GROSE is ſo well known to antiquaries, and his abilities ſo perfectly accommodated to the noble work he has undertaken, that it may ſeem ſuperfluous in us to commend what the beſt judges have already agreed to admire. We cannot help obſerving, however, now the Firſt Volume is compleated, that a more perfect work in all its parts, where ſo many artiſts are neceſſarily to be employed in the execution, has been ſeldom ſeen to come from the preſs in any country: the paper is juſt what it ſhould be; the prints are well drawn, well engraved, and well printed; and the letter-preſs does credit to the printer.

With reſpect to the author, he has very amply fulfilled his engagements to the public. He has introduced his work with a general hiſtory of ancient caſtles, in which he has explained the terms relative to their conſtruction, garriſons, and privileges, with the machines uſed for their attack and defence. He has likewiſe, in giving an account of abbeys, and other monaſtic foundations, compriſed an entertaining hiſtory of the riſe and decline of popery, in a narrow compaſs, and illuſtrated it with many curious notes and obſervations, collected from a variety of the beſt authors.

The characteriſtic marks and principles which he has laid down of the Saxon architecture, deſerve the higheſt commendation, as they could only be collected by a nice obſerver from an infinite variety of rude and imperfect remains, and reduced to order by a ſkilful maſter.

His account of Doomſday-book is the more curious, as he has illuſtrated it with a ſpecimen of the hands in which it is written. In ſhort, to uſe his own words, "thoſe who are deſirous of having, without much trouble, a general knowledge of the antiquities of their country, will find a variety of curious and intereſting particulars collected together in this work, explained with perſpicuity, and accompanied with proper illuſtrations."

Of the caſtles Mr. Groſe obſerves, that very few of them are of higher antiquity than the Conqueſt; for, tho' the antient Britons might have caſtles, yet they were few in number, and, at that period, thoſe they had were, either through neglect or invaſion, ſo decayed or deſtroyed, that little more than their ruins remained: but, after that time, they multiplied ſo faſt, that, towards the latter end of the reign of K. Stephen, they amounted to the almoſt incredible number of eleven hundred and fifteen. Theſe caſtles became the heads of baronies; each caſtle was a manor, and the caſtellan or governor was the lord of that manor. Markets and fairs were directed to be held within the juriſdiction of thoſe caſtles; and juſtice was adminiſtered, and the laws diſpenſed, by their governors. It was not long, however, before this privilege was abuſed. Theſe governors, having the power of life and death, were not contented with the legal exerciſe of that power, but extended their dominion over property, and arbitrarily extorted whatever

even they thought neceſſary from thoſe who dwelt within their juriſdictions. In proceſs of time, the oppreſſions of theſe lords of caſtles became ſo grievous, that a law was made for the demolition of many, and for the due regulation of the reſt.

On the acceſſion of Henry the Second to the throne, a ſtop was put to the erection of caſtles, except for national defence; and then, if not before, caſtle-guard became a part of the knight's ſervice, by which the barons held their eſtates. This ſervice was afterwards commuted for annual rent, and that rent was moſt rigorouſly exacted by the officers appointed to collect it.

The royal caſtles, by this means, ſoon became deſerted, and the care of them was committed to the Sheriffs, who often converted them into priſons, ſome of them remaining ſo to this day.

The conſtruction of the manor caſtles varied, according to the taſte or humour of the builder; thoſe built for the public defence preſerved ſome kind of uniformity, indeed, in the ground plan, but varied likewiſe in the erection, and according to the ſituation of the ground on which they were built.

As there were no particular rules of fortification obſerved, the names of the different works could only be gathered from the relations of antient ſieges, from antient records concerning their repairs, and from the interpretations of our gloſſographers: of all theſe Mr. Groſe has availed himſelf, to illuſtrate his account of the defences of antient fortreſſes.

He then proceeds, with the ſame indefatigable labour, to explain the engines and machines in uſe among our anceſtors for the attack and defence of fortified places. Among theſe he mentions the bricole, petrary, mangana and mangonel, matafunda, terbuchet, and warwolfe; all engines for throwing ſtones, or other maſſes, of immenſe weight, againſt an enemy. Of theſe machines ſurpriſing ſtories are related: no wall, however thick, was able to reſiſt their ſtroke; and, in the field, they ſwept away the deepeſt files of armed men. With them were thrown not only large mill ſtones, but ſometimes the carcaſes of dead horſes, and even of living men. Of the firſt, John Duke of Normandy, ſon of Philip de Valois, availed himſelf when he beſieged the Count de Hainhault in Thyn-Leveque, in the Low Countries, and, by the infection it cauſed among the garriſon, obliged his enemy to ſurrender the town. An inſtance of the latter happened at the ſiege of Auberoche, in Gaſcoigne, where the Engliſh, being cloſely preſſed by the Count de Laille, ſent out an eſquire with a letter, which he was to endeavour to deliver to the Earl of Derby, their general; but, being taken, this letter was read, and afterwards tied round the meſſenger's neck, and he, being put into the engine, was thrown back into the caſtle, where he fell dead among his companions.

Mr. Groſe, having ſufficiently explained theſe and many other engines uſed in the attack and defence of caſtles, proceeds to treat of the mines and artificial fireworks in uſe among the antients. Of the laſt, he ſays, many inſtances may be produced from old writers. The hiſtorians of the Cruſades ſpeak of a compoſition called Greek wildfire, which, with a pernicious ſtench and livid flame, conſumed even flint and iron; nor could it be extinguiſhed by water, as Geoffry de Vineſauf affirms; but by throwing ſand upon it, it might be abated, and vinegar poured upon it would put it out.

An engineer, named Gaubert, a native of Mante, had the ſecret of preſerving, even under water, a ſort of burning compoſition ſhut up in earthen pots without openings. He was, beſides, an excellent diver, and could paſs any ordinary river without riſing. He, therefore, made uſe of thoſe powers in ſetting fire to ſome thick palliſades that ſtopped up the entrance into the iſle of Andely, which the army of Philip Auguſtus was then beſieging, and which he took before he attacked Chateau Gaillard; for, whilſt the enemy was employed in demoliſhing the bridge which that Prince had thrown over the Seine, and all their attention was directed that way, Gaubert dived with his pots of fiework, and, arriving undiſcovered at the palliſades, inſtantly ſet them on fire; and the boats being ready for the paſſage of the troops into the iſle, it was ſurpriſed on that ſide, and the garriſon of the caſtle obliged to ſurrender. Other inſtances are produced of towns and caſtles being ſurpriſed and taken by means of fireworks; and of the manner of uſing them by fixing them to darts and arrows, and ſhooting them into the towns; a method frequently practiſed by the antients, and, as Mr.

Groſe

Groſe ſays, with good ſucceſs by the Engliſh during the laſt war, in a naval engagement in the East-Indies between the ſquadrons of Monſ. D'Ache and Admiral Watſon.

Sir Richard Hawkins, indeed, ſo long ago as Queen Elizabeth's reign, made uſe of fire-arrows in his defence againſt a whole ſquadron of Spaniſh men of war, on the coaſts of Peru, and did them incredible damage; but we are indebted to Mr. Groſe's book for the information of their being ſtill in modern uſe in our navy.

Mr. Groſe concludes this article of antient caſtles with the outlines of the hiſtory of our antient military architecture, modes of attack and defence, weapons of various kinds, and the laws obſerved in war; and by referring thoſe of his readers who deſire fuller information, to thoſe authors who have treated the ſubject more at large.

A further account of this curious work ſhall be continued. In the mean time, to gratify the curioſity of the public, we have ſelected a ſpecimen of the prints, which we hope will do no diſcredit to the work. *(See p. 480.)*

41. ALBUMAZAR, *a new-revived Tragi-comedy, as it is now acting at the Theatre Royal in* Drury-lane.

THE author of this new-revived play of Albumazar is unknown; yet the language, plot, and conduct of it, might do credit to the moſt eſtabliſhed. Dryden, in a prologue written by him for the revival of it in the laſt century, conſiders it as the original of the Alchymiſt, and accuſes Ben Johnſon, in very poſitive terms, of plagiariſm; but, as neither Langbaine, Jacob, Gildon, nor Whincon, have dated the firſt appearance of this play earlier than 1634, and as the firſt edition of Johnſon's Alchymiſt was ſo far back as 1610, the latter ſeems to ſtand pretty clearly exculpated from this heavy charge.

As Dryden, however, lived ſo much nearer to the time, and had probably even converſed with thoſe who were ſtill better acquainted with theſe circumſtances, it is difficult to account for ſo bold and public a charge, without having very good grounds to ſupport it. Be this, however, as it will, both theſe plays are excellent in their way; nor can there be a much ſtronger teſtimony borne to the merit of that under our preſent conſideration, than the general approbation it met with when revived by Mr. Garrick in 1747.

Catalogue of NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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Signs of the Times, or a voice to Babylon, the great city of the world, and to the Jews in particular; to whom the Meſſiah is proved to have been the ſon of the woman before the fall of Adam, at which time he became from the womb of his mother, the Nazarite, &c. To which a diſcourſe is ſubjoined from 1 Cor. x. 1—4. By the Rev. Mr. Clarke, lecturer of Stoke Newington, and curate of Hackney. 8vo 1s 6d Townſend

Abridgment of the book of Common-Prayer, and adminiſtration of the Sacraments, and other rites and ceremonies of the church, according to the uſe of the church of England; together with the Pſalter or Pſalms of David, pointed as they are to be ſung or ſaid in churches. 8vo No publiſher's name.

The Theological Preceptor; or youth's religious inſtructor. Containing a ſummary of the principles, riſe and progreſs of religion, from the creation of the world, to the conſummation thereof; together with moral reflections, &c. and a ſketch of the arguments in favour of chriſtianity. In a ſeries of dialogues. By Uzal Ogden, jun. a candidate for holy orders. 12mo 2s 6d paſted in marble paper. Printed at New York, by John Holt, 1772

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an

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INSCRIPTION *for a* BENCH *beneath a favourite Tree.*

AVaunt! ye noiſy ſons of wine,
Nor round your brows *my* roſes twine:
'Twas not for *you* that Flora here
Beſtow'd thoſe beauties of the year.

But ye, who ſocial converſe love,
Or ye whom ſofter paſſions move,
Come paſs with me the careleſs day,
Or in my groves in freedom ſtray.

For *you* this verdant turf is ſpread,
For *you* this beech here rears its head,
For *you* has Flora ſcatter'd here
The varied beauties of the year. Y.

[*The continuance of this correſpondent's favours is requeſted.*]

EPIGRAM *occaſioned by Mr.* Walpole's IMPROMPTU *on the Ducheſs of* Queenſbury. (See Vol. XLII. p. 142.

WHEN Prior's Kitty, ever fair,
The Strawberry bard inſpir'd,
She who the world with Cupid's ear
For a whole age has fir'd;
"Gueſs why," ſhe cry'd, "his praiſe I ſhare
"With Roman and with Greek?
"Such connoiſſeurs admire the rare,
"And prize the true antique."

Sandwich, Sept. 24, 1773.

INSCRIPTION *for General* WOLFE's *Monument. By a* LADY.

SAcred to WOLFE, this marble ſhrine we raiſe;
But O! what monument can ſpeak his praiſe!
In youth's full bloom he bravely welcom'd death,
Proud for Britannia to reſign his breath;
For her he fought, her liberty, her laws,
And fell a victim to the glorious cauſe.
'Twas victory dearly bought, each Briton cry'd;
Quebec was conquer'd, but the hero dy'd;
Dy'd as he liv'd, to raiſe his country's fame:
O may his country ſtill revere his name!
May each brave Engliſhman, who held him dear,
Beſtow one heart-felt ſigh, one grateful tear,
Nor bluſh to drop the laſt ſad tribute here.

POETICAL CHRONOLOGY *of the* KINGS *of* ENGLAND. By T. M. Eſq; *(Continued from p.* 455.)

IN thirteen hundred ſeven, the fatal crown
Encircled ſecond Edward's youthful head!
Ah me! how Mis'ry ſcowls behind his throne!
Ah me! what Fury mounts his bridal bed!

How wept old Berkley's ſtern and flinty tow'rs
To hear, poor king! thy agonizing roar,
While, at thy ſavage conſort's dire command,
The glowing ſteel thy frying entrails tore!

O'er thirteen hundred years and twenty ſix,
On rapid pinions, Time has wing'd his way;
Lo! the third Edward reigns.—Ah! too, a thirſt
For martial glory, and extended ſway!

O! think to thy depopulated realms
What ills from this thy falſe ambition flow;
But heroes, whirl'd in Victʼry's thund'ring car,
Nor hear the widow's cry, nor orphan's woe.

Thy trophies, rear'd on Creſſy's crimſon field,
Calm Reaſon, with undazzled eye, ſurveys;
"Are theſe the monuments of Edward's fame,"
She cries, "which Havock and Injuſtice raiſe?"

Soft Pity weeps while Hiſtory relates,
How ſoon the envy'd monarch's joys are fled;
War, ever wont to wreathe his brow with bays,
Now rends thoſe honors from his hoary head:

Death tears his dear Philippa from his arms;
Low in his grave the ſable warrior lies:
Oppreſs'd with care and grief, himſelf expires,
No friend to ſooth his woes, or cloſe his eyes!

In thirteen hundred ſeventy-ſeven, the throne
Receives the ſable Chief's degen'rate boy:
His people's rights, which he had ſworn to guard,
The perjur'd traitor labor'd to deſtroy.

But vain the labor,——and for ever vain
May Britiſh Valour make each black deſign
To ſhackle Freedom, in th' infernal plot
With impious Kings tho' venal* ſenates join;

Tho' venal judges† ſtrive to render Law
The pliant ſlave of a deſpotic lord;
Tho' venal armies‡ page the tyrant's heels,
And round his pomp terrifick flames the ſword.

§ What now avails the feaſt that wont to roar
With laughter? What the blaze of rich attire?
The jocund dance, and Muſick's melting voice,
And Mirth that ſaw the lamps of night expire?

Drag'd from his throne, in Pomfret's dark-ſome tow'rs
Immur'd, he groan'd the heavy hours away,
Till, freed from all his woes, at Exton's feet,
A breathleſs corſe the murder'd monarch lay.

Shropſhire, Oct. 14, 1773.

(To be continued.)

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* Richard had a Parliament as ready as any of more modern times to ſacrifice the liberties of the people to the Crown.

† At the opening of the Parliament, which met in September, 1397, the Lord Chancellor made a ſpeech, in which he told the members, that kings were maſters of the law. See Guthrie's Hiſt. England. — The Judges were prevailed upon to declare, that the King was above the laws. See Rapin. His Chief Juſtice every body has heard of.

‡ He modelled his guards, ſo that he thought them fit for every purpoſe of blood and barbarity. Guthrie.

§ He was exceſſively fond of theſe trifling amuſements of pomp, pageantry, and all the tawdry externals of royalty.

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An INVENTORY *of Doctor* Swift's GOODS, *upon lending his Houſe to the Biſhop of* M.
[*Not printed in his works.*]

AN oaken broken elbow-chair;
A caudle-cup without an ear;
A batter'd ſhatter'd aſh bedſtead;
A box of deal without a lid;
A pair of tongs, but out of joint,
A poor old poker without point;
A pot that's crack'd acroſs, around
With an old knotted garter bound;
An iron lock without a key;
A wig with hanging quite grown grey;
A pair of bellows without pipe;
A curtain worn to half a ſtripe;
A diſh, which might good meat have held once;
An Ovid, and an old concordance;
A bottle bottom, wooden platter
(One for meal, and one for water):
There is, beſides, a copper ſkillet,
Which runs as faſt out as you fill it;
A candleſtick, a pan, and ſave-all,
And thus his houſehold goods you have all.
Theſe to his Lordſhip, as a friend,
Till he has built, I'd recommend;
They'd ſerve his Lordſhip for a ſhift,
Why not, as well as Doctor Swift?

PROLOGUE *to the revived Comedy of* ALBUMAZAR. *Spoken by Mr.* King. *(See p.* 509.*)*

SINCE your old taſte for laughing is come back,
And you have dropp'd the melancholy pack
Of tragi-comic-ſentimental matter,
Reſolving to laugh more, and be the fatter,
We bring a piece drawn from our ancient ſtore,
Which made old Engliſh ſides with laughing ſore.
Some ſmiles from *Tony Lumkin*, if you ſpare,
Let *Trincalo of Totnam* have his ſhare. [own,
Tho' thieves there are, JUSTICE herſelf will
No ſcene to hurt your morals will be ſhown.
Each ſiſter muſe a ſeparate ſhop ſhould keep;
Comedy to laugh, tragedy to weep,
And *ſentimental laudanum* to make you ſleep.
I'll tell you what, good folks, if you don't jeſt,
But claſp the giggling goddeſs to your breaſt;
Let but the comic muſe enjoy your favor,
We'll furniſh ſtuff to make you laugh for ever!
Do laugh, pray laugh—'tis your beſt cure when ill,
The grand ſpecifick univerſal pill!
What would I give to ſet the tide a going,
A ſpringtide in your hearts with joy o'erflowing!
No ſuperficial ſkin-deep mirth—all from within— [your ſkin!
Laugh till your jaws ach—'till you crack
The Engliſh laugh—the Frenchmen only grin;
Italians ſneer, Dutch grunt, and German features [creatures.
Smirk thus—YOU only laugh like human
Who has not laughter in his ſoul's a wretch,
And fit for treaſon, ſtratagems, Jack Ketch!
Your meagre hollow eyes ſpeak ſpleen and vapors,
And ſtab with pen and ink in daily papers.
But the round cit, in ven ſon to the knuckles,
He is no plotter, but eats, drinks, and chuckles.
When late to *ſentimentals* you were kind,
I thought poor *I was whiſtled down the wind,*
To prey at fortune!—Farewel, ſaid I, to fun!
So I ſecur'd a bed at *Iſlington.*
To ſay the truth—I'm not prepar'd as yet
To dance the wire, or throw a ſomerſet.
In ſhort, if at a pun you would not grumble,
When I can't make you laugh—I needs muſt *tumble.*
Shew you are fond of mirth—at once reſtore us,
And burſt with me, in one grand laughing chorus.
True comedy reigns ſtill—I ſee it plain;
Huzza!—we now ſhall live and laugh again.
[*Exit buzzing and laughing.*

EPILOGUE. *Spoken by Mrs.* Abington.

IN times of old, by this old play we ſee,
Our anceſtors, poor ſouls, though brave and free,
Believ'd in ſpirits and aſtrology!
'Twas by the *ſtars* they proſper'd, or miſcarry'd; [marry'd;
Thro' *them* grew rich, or poor, were hang'd, or
And, if their wives were nought, then they were born
Under the *Ram*, or *Bull*, or *Capricorn!*
When our great-grand-mamas had made a ſlip,
(Their ſhoes with higher heels wou'd often trip)
The roſe and lily left their cheeks—'twas duty
To curſe their *planets*, and deſtroy their beauty.
Such ign'rance, with faith in *ſtars*, prevails;
Our faces never change, they tell no tales:
Or ſhould a huſband, father unpolite,
Lock up our perſons, and our roſes blight;
When once ſet free again, there's nothing in it,
We can be *roſ'd* and *lily'd* in a minute;
Fly all abroad, be taken into favour,
And be as freſh and frolicſome as ever!
To heav'nly bodies we have no relation,
The *ſtar* that rules us is our *inclination!*
Govern'd by that our *earthly* bodies move,
Quite unconnected with the things above:
Two young ones love—a chaiſe to Scotland carries 'em,
The *ſtars* lend light, but *inclination* marries 'em:
When paſſion cools, and flame is turn'd to ſmother, [other!
They curſe no *ſtars*—but Scotland, and each
To walk i' th' dark no belles now make a fuſs,
No ſpectres or hobgobblins frighten us!
No, ſays old Crab, of ſops the laſt editions,
Pray, madam, what are they but apparitions!
So ſlim, ſo pale, ſo dreſs'd from foot to head,
Half girl, half boy, half living, and half dead,
They are not fleſh and blood, but walking gingerbread!
Mere flimſy beings kept alive by art,
"They come like ſhadows, and they'll ſo depart."
O fye, for ſhame! ſaid I—he turn'd about,
And turn'd *us* topſy turvey, inſide out:
Rail'd at our ſex, then curs'd the *ſtars*, and ſwore—
But you're alarm'd I ſee, I'll ſay no more:
Old doting fools from *ſtars* derive all evil,
Nor ſearch their hearts to find the little devil:
Ladies take council, cruſh the miſchief there;
Lay but that *ſpirit*, you'll be wiſe—as fair.

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INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

Dantzick, Sept. 5.

WE have long wondered here at the ſupineneſs of the Engliſh nation, under the Pruſſian impoſitions upon its trade entering our port. We did not, till lately, know the claims, ancient and modern, that hang over that nation, and therefore could not ſuſpect that it might ſubmit to thoſe impoſitions from a ſenſe of duty, or from principles of equity. The following Edict, juſt made publick, may, if ſerious, throw ſome light upon this matter:

"FREDERICK, by the grace of God, King of Pruſſia, &c. &c. &c. to all preſent and to come*, Health. The peace now enjoyed throughout our dominions, having afforded us leiſure to apply ourſelves to the regulation of commerce, the improvement of our finances, and at the ſame time the eaſing our domeſtic ſubjects in their taxes: For theſe cauſes, and other good conſiderations us thereunto moving, we hereby make known, that, after having deliberated theſe affairs in our council, preſent our dear brothers, and other great officers of the ſtate, members of the ſame, we, of our certain knowledge, full power, and authority royal, have made and iſſued this preſent Edict, viz.

"Whereas it is well known to all the world, that the firſt German ſettlements made in the iſland of Britain were by colonies of people, ſubjects to our renowned ducal anceſtors, and drawn from their dominions, under the conduct of Hengiſt, Horſa, Hella, Uffa, Cerdicus, Ida, and others; and that the ſaid colonies have flouriſhed under the protection of our auguſt houſe, for ages paſt; have never been emancipated therefrom; and yet have hitherto yielded little profit to the ſame: And whereas we ourſelf have in the laſt war fought for and defended the ſaid colonies, againſt the power of France, and thereby enabled them to make conqueſts from the ſaid power in America; for which we have not yet received adequate compenſation: And whereas it is juſt and expedient that a revenue ſhould be raiſed from the ſaid colonies in Britain, towards our indemnification; and that thoſe who are deſcendants of our ancient ſubjects, and thence ſtill owe us due obedience, ſhould contribute to the repleniſhing of our royal coffers, as they muſt have done, had their anceſtors remained in the territories now to us appertaining: We do therefore hereby ordain and command, That, from and after the date of theſe preſents, there ſhall be levied, and paid to our officers of the cuſtoms, on all goods, wares, and merchandizes, and on all grain and other produce of the earth, exported from the ſaid iſland of Britain, and on all goods of whatever kind imported into the ſame, a duty of four and a half per cent. ad valorem, for the uſe of us and our ſucceſſors. And that the ſaid duty may more effectually be collected, we do hereby ordain, that all ſhips or veſſels bound from Great-Britain to any other part of the world, or from any other part of the world to Great-Britain, ſhall in their reſpective voyages touch at our port of Koningſberg, there to be unladen, ſearched, and charged with the ſaid duties.

"And whereas there hath been from time to time diſcovered in the ſaid iſland of Great-Britain, by our coloniſts there, many mines or beds of iron ſtone; and ſundry ſubjects of our ancient dominion, ſkilful in converting the ſaid ſtone into metal, have in times paſt tranſported themſelves thither, carrying with them and communicating that art; and the inhabitants of the ſaid iſland, preſuming that they had a natural right to make the beſt uſe they could of the natural productions of their country, for their own benefit, have not only built furnaces for ſmelting the ſaid ſtone into iron, but have erected plating forges, ſlitting mills, and ſteel furnaces, for the more convenient manufacturing of the ſame, thereby endangering a diminution of the ſaid manufacture in our ancient dominion; we do therefore hereby farther ordain, that, from and after the date hereof, no mill or other engine for ſlitting or rolling of iron, or any plating forge to work with a tilt-hammer, or any furnace for making ſteel, ſhall be erected or continued in the ſaid iſland of Great-Britain: And the Lord-Lieutenant of every county in the ſaid iſland is hereby commanded, on information of any ſuch erection within his county, to order and by force to cauſe the ſame to be abated and deſtroyed, as he ſhall anſwer the neglect thereof to us at his peril. But we are nevertheleſs graciouſly pleaſed to permit the inhabitants of the ſaid iſland to tranſport their iron into Pruſſia, there to be manufactured, and to them returned, they paying our Pruſſian ſubjects for the workmanſhip, with all the coſts of commiſſion, freight, and riſk, coming and returning, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

"We do not, however, think fit to extend this our indulgence to the article of wool; but meaning to encourage not only the manufacturing of woolen cloth, but alſo the raiſing of wool, in our ancient dominions; and to prevent both, as much as may be, in our ſaid iſland, we do hereby abſolutely forbid the tranſportation of wool from thence even to the mother-country, Pruſſia: And that thoſe iſlanders may be farther and more effectually reſtrained in making any advantage of their own wool, in the way of manufacture, we

* A tous preſens et à venir. ORIGINAL.

we command that none ſhall be carried out of one county into another, nor ſhall any worſted, bay, or woollen-yarn, cloth, ſays, bays, kerſeys, ſerges, frizes, druggets, cloth-ſerges, ſhalloons, or any other drapery ſtuffs, or woollen manufactures whatſoever, made up or mixed with wool in any of the ſaid counties, be carried into any other county, or be water-borne even acroſs the ſmalleſt river or creek, on penalty of forfeiture of the ſame, together with the boats, carriages, horſes, &c. that ſhall be employed in removing them. Nevertheleſs, our loving ſubjects there are hereby permitted (if they think proper) to uſe all their wool as manure, for the improvement of their lands.

"And whereas the art and myſtery of making hats hath arrived at great perfection in Pruſſia; and the making of hats by our remoter ſubjects ought to be as much as poſſible reſtrained: And foraſmuch as the iſlanders before mentioned, being in poſſeſſion of wool, beaver and other furs, have preſumptuouſly conceived they had a right to make ſome advantage thereof, by manufacturing the ſame into hats, to the prejudice of our domeſtic manufacture: We do therefore hereby ſtrictly command and ordain, that no hats or felts whatſoever, dyed or undyed, finiſhed or unfiniſhed, ſhall be loaden or put into or upon any veſſel, cart, carriage, or horſe, to be tranſported or conveyed out of one county in the ſaid iſland into another county, or to any other place whatſoever, by any perſon or perſons whatſoever, on pain of forfeiting the ſame, with a penalty of five hundred pounds ſterling for every offence. Nor ſhall any hat-maker, in any of the ſaid counties, employ more than two apprentices, on penalty of five pounds ſterling per month: we intending hereby that ſuch hat-makers, being ſo reſtrained, both in the production and ſale of their commodity, may find no advantage in continuing their buſineſs. But, leſt the ſaid iſlanders ſhould ſuffer inconveniency by the want of hats, we are farther graciouſly pleaſed to permit them to ſend their beaver furs to Pruſſia; and we alſo permit hats made thereof to be exported from Pruſſia to Britain, the people thus favoured to pay all coſts and charges of manufacturing, intereſt, commiſſion to our merchants, inſurance and freight going and returning, as in the caſe of iron.

"And laſtly, being willing farther to favour our ſaid colonies in Britain, we do hereby alſo ordain and command, that all the thieves, highway and ſtreet robbers, houſe-breakers, forgerers, murderers, ſ—d—tes, and villains of every denomination, who have forfeited their lives to the law in Pruſſia, but whom we, in our great clemency, do not think fit here to hang, ſhall be emptied out of our gaols into the ſaid iſland of Great-Britain, for the better peopling of that country.

"We flatter ourſelves that theſe our royal regulations and commands will be thought juſt and reaſonable by our much favoured coloniſts in England, the ſaid regulations being copied from their own ſtatutes, of 10 & 11 Will. III. c. 10.—5 Geo. II. c. 22.—23 Geo. II. c. 29.—4 Geo. I. c. 11. and from other equitable laws made by their parliaments, or from inſtructions given by their Princes, or from reſolutions of both Houſes, entered into for the good government of their own colonies in Ireland and America.

"And all perſons in the ſaid iſland are hereby cautioned not to oppoſe in any wiſe the execution of this our Edict, or any part thereof, ſuch oppoſition being high treaſon, of which all who are ſuſpected ſhall be tranſported in fetters from Britain to Pruſſia, there to be tried and executed according to the Pruſſian law.

"Such is our pleaſure.

"Given at Potſdam, this twenty-fifth day of the month of Auguſt, One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-three, and in the thirty-third year of our reign.

"By the King, in his council.

"RECHTMÆSSIG, Sec"

Some take this Edict to be merely one of the King's Jeux d'Eſprit: others ſuppoſe it ſerious, and that he means a quarrel with England: but all here think the aſſertion it concludes with, "that theſe "regulations are copied from acts of the "Engliſh parliament reſpecting their co-"lonies," a very injurious one; it being impoſſible to believe, that a people diſtinguiſhed for their love of liberty, a nation ſo wiſe, ſo liberal in its ſentiments, ſo juſt and equitable towards its neighbours, ſhould, from mean and injudicious views of petty immediate profit, treat its own children in a manner ſo arbitrary and tyrannical!

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

Sept. 4.

Samuel Slack, who was found guilty of having murdered his wife, at Sligo aſſizes in Ireland, and received ſentence to be hanged, his head cut off, and his body quartered, was this day executed. At the gallows he behaved with a reſolution ſurpaſſing any thing ever remembered from a man in ſuch circumſtances. On the ladder he made a well-connected, ſenſible ſpeech, of upwards of half an hour long, and in the moſt ſolemn manner denied the fact, and very ſenſibly cautioned all preſent, who were freeholders, to be extremely careful, when on juries, that they ſhould not convict on circumſtances (which only appeared againſt him on his trial). After he had finiſhed this harangue, he called in a ſettled reſolute tone

of

of voice for the executioner to do his duty; but no hangman appearing, the High Sheriff was obliged to do the buſineſs himſelf; and, juſt as Slack was going to be turned off, he declared that he was ſorry ſo worthy a magiſtrate ſhould be compelled to perform ſo diſagreeable an office.

Sept. 10.

Lukawſki and Cybulſki, the two regicides condemned at Warſaw to be beheaded, (ſee p. 458,) were executed. They were brought to the place of execution the ſame way they had obliged the King to go in the night of the 3d of November, eſcorted by all the guards of the crown, and a ſtrong detachment of Uhlans: they were both dreſſed in white, went in ſeparate waggons, and two Capuchins with them. In a third waggon were Koſinſki, Offenberg, and Peſzinſki, who, with Lukawſki's wife, were all to be preſent at the execution. Koſinſki was in tears all the way he went. Lukawſki aſcended the ſcaffold firſt, with great fortitude, and, to the aſtoniſhment of every body preſent, made a very affecting ſpeech, wherein he confeſſed his guilt, and hoped for pardon; after which he ſat down on the chair, and would have nothing tied over his eyes, but holding his head as upright as he could, gave the ſignal for the blow, which followed immediately; after which his hands were cut off, his body opened, and the inſide put in a bag, then quartered and burnt. Cybulſki, who was obliged to be a ſpectator of all this, then mounted the ſcaffold, and ſat down in the chair, where his head was likewiſe taken off, and his body ſuffered to be buried. The executioner, who was ſent for out of Ermeland, made a ſpeech to the people, and particularly addreſſed himſelf to the elder part of the ſpectators, adviſing them to be careful ſo to bring up their children, that they might never come to the unhappy end of the late unfortunate wretches whom he had juſt executed.

Sept. 13.

His Imperial Majeſty of Germany arrived at his palace at Schonbrun, near Vienna, from Poland, in perfect health: and, what is remarkable, his Pruſſian Majeſty arrived at Charlottenburgh, near Berlin, from his late tour to Sileſia (ſee p. 411.). It is, however, aſſerted in the foreign prints, that the interview between theſe mighty ſovereigns has not yet taken place.

The Emperor is ſaid to have travelled on horſeback, on his late tour, above 900 German miles, eating only once in the evening of each day of ſuch food as he found where he ſtopt, and ſlept on a ſtraw bed, covered only with his cloak.

Sept. 16.

At a poſt aſſembly held at the Tholſel, in Dublin, the following reſolution was unanimouſly agreed to; That the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor be empowered to iſſue his proclamation, offering a reward of one hundred pounds for the firſt, and fifty pounds for each of the next two, to any perſon who will diſcover, and proſecute to conviction, any of thoſe concerned in the daring attack upon the houſe of Sir Anthony King, Knt. on the evening of the 8th inſtant, and alſo for any perſons who ſhall hereafter make any attempt againſt the perſon or property of the ſaid Sir Anthony King, Knt. or any other magiſtrate, in conſequence of any thing he or they ſhall do in the execution of their duty, in endeavouring to maintain the public tranquillity of this city."

This day ſailed from Dornock, in the ſhire of Sutherland, in Scotland, the ſhip Nancy, with 250 emigrants from that neighbourhood. Nearly the like number ſailed laſt year, and more are preparing to ſail next ſpring.

Sept. 18.

Was executed at Penſarn, in Carmarthenſhire, for a robbery on the highway, William Thomas, who was one of the perſons concerned in the murder of Mr. Powell, (ſee Vol. XL. p. 222.) and was an evidence againſt thoſe who ſuffered for that atrocious crime.

Sept. 21.

Two men belonging to Mr. Cooke's brew-houſe, at Newport, in the Iſle of Wight, attempting to go down a ladder into a large ſtore-caſk, in order to clean it, were immediately ſuffocated, notwithſtanding no beer had been therein for near four months paſt. Another man, in endeavouring to get them out, was very near ſharing the ſame unhappy fate, but a precaution having been taken to tie a rope round his body, he was, on falling, immediately drawn up, though it was ſeveral hours before he recovered.

The Hop fair began at Worceſter, when fine hops ſold from 7l. 7s. to 9l. 9s. Brown, from 6l. to 7l. At Canterbury, on opening the fair, hops ſold, in fine cloth, from 7l 12s. to 7l. 15s.

Sept. 22.

A coal-pit belonging to Lord Cockran, near Edinburgh, overflowed with water, by which two men were drowned. His Lordſhip was at the mouth of the pit when the accident happened, and, being alarmed by a ſudden noiſe, looked down, and ſaw the water riſing with the greateſt rapidity, and had ſcarcely time to ſave his life by flight, it having riſen in a few minutes ſix feet above the mouth of the pit, and overflowed a great part of the adjacent country. It is not eaſy to account for this phenomenon. Had it been high-water when the inundation happened, as the pit is near the ſea, the fullneſs of the tide might have been aſſigned as a reaſon; but it was low ebb, and, when the tide returned, it ſubſided.

Sept.

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Sept. 27.

The adjournment of ſeſſion was held at Guildhall, when nineteen priſoners brought from Bridewell, who had been committed there by the Lord Mayor, were tried as incorrigible rogues. Several were found guilty; one was ſentenced to ſuffer a year's impriſonment in Bridewell, two blacks ſix months, and ſome others three months confinement in the ſame priſon; the reſt were ſent back, to be paſſed to their reſpective pariſhes – Surely the neceſſity of puniſhing vagabonds, will animate ſome worthy patriot to bring in a bill to prevent their increaſe.

Sept. 28.

The Duke of Grafton's game-keeper, at Eaſterhall, having gone out alone on horſeback with his gun, has not ſince been heard of. His horſe and gun have been found; but it is ſuppoſed that he has been murdered by poachers, and buried in ſome wood.

A ſeizure, to the amount of 15,000l. and upwards, conſiſting of French ſilks and blond-lace, was made by Meſſ. Rouſe and Tankard, riding officers, aſſiſted by a party of dragoons, in a houſe at Horton, near Hythe, in Kent. There was alſo a writ of 800l iſſued from the Exchequer, on which the tenant of the houſe was made priſoner, and brought to Canterbury, where he gave bail, and was releaſed. This is ſuppoſed to be the greateſt ſeizure that has been made for many years.

At Glouceſter fair, cheeſe ſold from 23 to 25s. per hundred, and from 27 to 30s. Beſt double 32s.

Sept. 29.

An election print was handed about, repreſenting the city boat fight. The patriot, with the ſtaff of Liberty, is puſhing his Bull on, who is driving at O—r and S—bridge: the former is making his attack in a ſuit of Tower armour, and the latter, with the dagger of Brutus; the Parſon of Brentford, in endeavouring to halter the Bull, has haltered himſelf; Sir Watkin, with a goat's-head, is backing the patriot, and at the huſtings is Hopping Jemmy, with bags of city ſavings; of the Court Candidates, Haxxy [H—x] is in the air toſſed by the Bull, and Eſdaile waddling away.

This day was held a quarterly meeting of the proprietors of Eaſt-India ſtock, for taking into conſideration ſuch bye-laws as ſeem to clath with clauſes in the late act of Parliament; when Mr. Creighton pointed out ſome, and the chairman others, but in the courſe of the debate, it was diſcovered, that they could neither alter, repeal, or ſuſpend any bye-law whatever, without the approbation of two general courts, called for that purpoſe. Upon which it was moved, that general courts ſhould be called accordingly. Mr. Eſdale then ſtood up, and ſhewed in what inſtances the late act militated againſt the intereſts of the company, particularly in obliging the company to export woolen cloth, and other European manufactures, when they had already, in their warehouſes abroad, more than 300,000 pounds worth unſold; in impoſing upon them officers with ſalaries to the amount of 200,000l. a year; and in continuing the government of Bombay at a loſs to the company, which he computed at 305,000l. He then concluded, with aſſerting, that theſe and other oppreſſions to be apprehended in conſequence of this act, muſt inevitably ſink the company in the end, if no means of relief were to be obtained. To this the Chairman replied, that the Directors were under an indiſpenſible neceſſity of complying with the terms of the act, but that they had, in reſpect to the article of the woolen cloths, done every thing they could in the purchaſe of ſuch kinds and ſuch quantities as they could the readieſt diſpoſe of; in other matters they would be governed by the ſenſe of the general court.

Mr. Luſhington then aſked the Chairman, whether the late Bengal ſhips had brought any news material enough to be laid before the general court; upon which he was anſwered, "that the outward-bound ſhips had all arrived ſafe in India, and that every thing was in a ſtate of tranquillity there."

Sept. 30.

This day the Carcaſs ſloop of war arrived in the river from an expedition to the polar region. (See p. 465.)

His Majeſty has been pleaſed, by his warrant bearing date the 18 of Auguſt, 1773, to declare his pleaſure, that the Captain-Lieutenants in the Royal regiment of Artillery, and Corps of Engineers, ſhall take rank in the army, as well as in their reſpective corps, as Captains of foot, from the 25th day of May, 1772, in the ſame manner as the Captain-Lieutenants in the infantry and cavalry.—*Gazette.*

OCTOBER 1, *Friday.*

Many ſcandalous repreſentations having been circulated relative to the repairs of the harbour of Dunkirk, eight maſters of veſſels to that port have ſolemnly declared, that all the reparations which are carrying on there, are only on one ſide of the quay, where it was dangerous for merchant ſhips to lie; and that thoſe reparations conſiſt only in drawing out the old rotten piles, and replacing them with new, for the greater ſafety of trade, and for no warlike purpoſe or defence whatever.

Tueſday 5.

This day a ſerjeant of the third regiment of Guards, who on Wedneſday laſt was tried by a court martial for enliſting men for the government's ſervice, and afterwards

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afterwards enticing them to enter into that of the French, and ſentenced to be ſhot, was reprieved, and ordered to receive 900 lathes on the Parade; a puniſhment thought by many more terrible than death itſelf.

Wedneſday 6.

At the final cloſe of the poll this day at Guildhall, for the election of Lord-Mayor for the year enſuing, the numbers ſtood as follow:

Wilkes	1683	506	majority.
Bull	1649	472	
Sawbridge	1177		
Oliver -	1093		

This election, like moſt conteſted elections, was productive of much public altercation. Mr. Sawbridge began by charging Mr. Wilkes with diabolically wiſhing to depreciate the *honeſt* in the eſtimation of the *worthy*, and employing his whole time in traducing the ſervants of the public in letters and paragraphs. Mr. Wilkes, on the other hand, publicly avowed, that he had written many things in the papers attacking the public conduct of Mr. Sawbridge, and condemning him as a betrayer of the common cauſe of liberty, and of the confidence repoſed in him by his worthy fellow-citizens; but never penned a line reſpecting him as a private perſon.

The next charge of conſequence was in an addreſs to Meſſ. Sawbridge and Oliver, as candidates for the high office of the firſt magiſtrate of the metropolis, yet employing, as chairman to ſign their printed letters to the livery, Mr. Michael Lovell, who is known to have been, not a year ago, without the leaſt effort in vindication of his honour, at noon-day, caned in this city, in one of its moſt frequented ſtreets, in Cheapſide, by Charles Crawford, Eſq; than which a greater inſult to the metropolis could not have been offered. To this Mr. Lovell replied,—"A plain tale ſhall put him down: the ſtory of Mr. Crawford is ſhort and ſimple. It is well known to be uſual, among the Weſt-India merchants, to have the children of their correſpondents conſigned to their care. Mr. Charles Crawford was one of thoſe under our care. When ſome of theſe young Weſt-Indians firſt advance towards manhood, they are frequently leſs diſcreet, and more expenſive, than thoſe born in colder climates. Mr. Crawford is a young Weſt-Indian, whoſe father we offended by our indulgence to the ſon, whilſt the ſon was offended for our following his father's directions, who neither would, nor indeed could, afford to gratify his ſon's deſires. This young gentleman is now at Cambridge; and it is true, that he was ſo angry with me laſt ſummer, that he did offer in the ſtreet to ſtrike me, and I bore his imprudent anger very patiently, as I dare ſay any other merchant would have done for the ſame reaſon. Is this (continues he) a matter that would affect the honour of any gentleman in England?"——In the beginning of this reply, Mr. Wilkes is charged with being the author; and, in the concluſion, with forgetting obligations, wanting honeſty, robbing the Foundling Hoſpital, defrauding orphans, burning a bond, &c.—So far as reſpected Mr. Crawford, in the charge againſt Lovell, that gentleman affirms, that every thing Mr. Wilkes has ſaid is ſtrictly true. "In my paſſion, ſays he, I made uſe of the word *raſcal*: I now retract from the expreſſion; it was ſaid in haſte. I maintain, however, even now, that Mr. Lovell is a villain, and that he is a coward."——"To the other charges, ſays Mr. Wilkes, I anſwer, in direct terms, he LYES. The expreſſion is harſh, but neither of the facts [burning a bond to Sylva, and denying his ſignature to Bodens] ever had exiſtence. Do not think me, Sir, in an unjuſtifiable paſſion. I have learnt to be *angry, and ſin not*. I ſcreen myſelf under a great authority. I copy the modeſt words of a meek prelate of our church. I beg the Rev. Mr. Horne to tranſlate the two Latin words at the end, for the benefit of Mr. Michael Lovell, to whom I apply them. The paſſage concludes the preface to the Biſhop's edition of Pope: "To all and every one "of theſe, and their abettors, I give the "LYE in form, and in the words of ho-"neſt Father Valerian, *mentiris impuden-"tiſſime*."——[This ſhort ſpecimen of the controverſy between the city patriots, may ſuffice to ſhew the *importance* of it to the public.

As the Rev. Mr. Brown, curate of Chilboiton, in Hampſhire, was ſhooting, in careleſsly talking to a gentleman while he was loading his gun, he held the ſpring of his charger back while the powder was running into the barrel, by which overſight, the gun, being over loaded, burſt in a thouſand pieces, and carried off part of his hand. He was at firſt ſo inſenſible of the pain, that, being aſked by his companion if he was not hurt, he anſwered, Not much, only the finger of my glove torn off.

Friday 8.

His Majeſty, in Council, was this day pleaſed to order, That the Parliament, which ſtands prorogued to Tueſday the 12th day of October inſtant, ſhould be further prorogued to Tueſday the 23d day of November next.

This day a great concourſe of people attended at Guildhall, impatiently waiting the reſult of the election of a Lord-Mayor. During the intermediate ſpace in which the Aldermen were each ſcrutinizing for their favourite candidate, Capt. Allen, with the moſt perfect good-humour, entertained the audience with a ſpeech, wherein he "deplored the diſunion of the friends of liberty, aſſured the gentle-

men preſent that he had uſed every effort in his power to effectuate a reconciliation, and that one day he thought his wiſhes likely to be accompliſhed; for, as he had ſet his hand to the plough, and had ſown his own ſeed, he was in expectation of a plentiful crop; but, unluckily, (ſaid the Captain) there came a Northern blaſt from the Court of Aldermen, which blighted all the fruits of my labours."

The Captain then arraigned the Court of Aldermen in very ſuitable terms, for he ſaid "the majority of them were a ſet who cared for nothing but gorging turtle, and ſmacking their lips at a veniſon-feaſt. And my friend, Mr. Wilkes, (continued the Captain) will allow that they have a d—n'd method of ſcratching."

The Captain called himſelf a political writer, and ſaid "he was the author of various pieces in defence of conſtitutional freedom." He added, "that he had ſtood forth a champion for the liberty of the preſs at the time the miniſterial party were about to attack it: but he inveighed moſt bitterly againſt a factious junto in the City, who, to accompliſh their ſelfiſh ends, had been guilty of every ſpecies of licentious attack upon private character." The Captain promiſed a continuance of his efforts in the public cauſe; and aſſured the Livery, that nothing ſhould deter him from preſerving that line of conduct he had hitherto obſerved in defence of general liberty.

This ſpeech, as it was delivered with an energy of feeling which ſhewed the man to be in earneſt, was received with every mark of approbation.

About two o'clock the Lord-Mayor, with the Sheriffs and ſome of the Aldermen in his train, aſcended the Huſtings; and, ſilence being proclaimed, the proper officer declared the choice of the Court of Aldermen to have fallen upon Mr. Bull; and, being inveſted, he addreſſed the Livery nearly to the following purport:

"Gentlemen of the Livery, and fellow-citizens,

"Flattered as I have been by the diſtinguiſhing marks of public favour you have been pleaſed to confer upon me; highly honoured as I have been by the nomination to an office the greateſt in your power to confer, or in me to receive; I ſhould ſtill have felt much greater ſatisfaction, had the election fallen upon my worthy colleague. The tranſcendent abilities of that gentleman, his ſteady and uniform conduct in defence of the rights and privileges of the people, muſt endear him to every friend of liberty. As, however, I am inveſted with an office of the moſt important nature, I truſt, gentlemen, I ſhall ever conſider my elevation deſirable in no other view, than as it enlarges my ſphere of being more eminently ſerviceable to my fellow-citizens in particular, and the public in general. Thus to act, as it is the moſt ardent wiſh of my heart, ſo ſhall it be the chief ſtudy of my future life."

This addreſs was well received.

Mr. Bull having finiſhed, Mr. Wilkes came forward, and addreſſed the Livery in ſubſtance as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Livery,

"I moſt ſincerely congratulate you on having, at laſt, a Mayor who will maintain your rights, and contend for your liberties, unawed by the frowns, unbiaſſed by the ſmiles, of *any great man whatever*. I am alſo, gentlemen, happy to congratulate you on the conduct of your preſent Sheriffs during the late election. The clerks they appointed were too careful to be guilty of blunders, too diligent not to guard againſt any material omiſſions. I have regularly attended each day of the poll, and I have not heard the moſt diſtant intimation of neglect imputed to the Sheriffs. The poll-books are extremely correct, and the Sheriffs have ſhewn the utmoſt attention to the minuteſt particulars relative to the election. For myſelf, gentlemen, the favours you have conferred upon me have been ſo numerous, and ſo great, that a life devoted to your ſervices is infinitely too poor a compenſation for your kindneſs; yet this is all I have to offer; accept it as the only tribute of gratitude in my power, and be aſſured, that death only ſhall put a period to my efforts, in defence of liberty, of my country, and the rights and privileges of this opulent and flouriſhing city."

After Mr. Alderman Wilkes had ſpoke, who was received with loud acclamations, Mr. Alderman Croſby came forward, and addreſſed the Livery nearly in theſe words:

"Gentlemen,

"I hope this Common Hall will not forget the important ſervices of my friend Sir Watkin Lewes, your late worthy Sheriff. I know your zeal in rewarding merit, and I hope you will agree with me that he has upon all occaſions, during his Shrievalty, nobly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the cauſe of liberty, and protected the rights and franchiſes of this great city. I therefore move,

"That the thanks of this Common Hall be given to Sir Watkin Lewes, for his ſpirited and manly conduct in ſupport of the rights and franchiſes of his fellow-citizens, and the freeholders of Middleſex."

Which was carried unanimouſly; upon which Sir Watkin Lewes advanced upon the Huſtings, and ſpoke nearly as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Livery, and fellow-citizens,

"I thank you for this honourable teſtimony of your approbation, which ſhall always be the great object of my ambition; and, when I ceaſe to act upon theſe principles

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principles which recommended me to your good opinion, I ſhall think myſelf undeſerving of your confidence; but, as long as I do, which give me leave to aſſure you I will through life, I truſt I ſhall have your ſupport."

This ſpeech, which came warm from the heart, was received with the applauſe of the whole Hall, which he acknowledged by bowing repeatedly as he retired.

Nine Aldermen ſcratched for Mr. Wilkes; nine for Mr. Bull: the preſent Lord-Mayor gave the caſting vote againſt Mr. Wilkes.

The Aldermen ſcratched in the following manner:

For WILKES.	For BULL.
Sir W. Stephenſon,	Banks,
Sawbridge,	Kennett,
Hopkins,	Eſdaile,
Plomer,	Oliver,
Thomas,	Trecothick,
Buil,	Alſop,
Lewes,	Townſend,
Croſby,	Wilkes,
Turner.	Plumbe,
	Lord Mayor.

Mr. Saxby in the Committee Room entreated Mr. Wilkes, before he went into the Court of Aldermen, to vote for himſelf, or at leaſt not to vote at all, either of which Mr. Saxby thought would beſt pleaſe his friends and the public, and told him the numbers were even. Mr. Wilkes anſwered, "It is impoſſible. I would "ſooner loſe every thing as to myſelf "than do ſo ungentlemanlike a thing; "and Mr. Bull is my friend, nor can "the public find any where a better "man." A ſingle vote decided the election. Mr. Harley did not arrive till after the "ſcratching," as it is called, was finiſhed.

The Aldermen Croſby and Lewes objected to the Mayor's firſt inſiſting on his private vote, and then on the caſting vote, and much altercation enſued. But Mr. Wilkes at once declared his ſatisfaction in the proceeding, and deſired no trouble might be given the Court in ſo clear a caſe. He was the firſt Alderman who took Mr. Bull by the hand, and wiſhed him and the City joy.

The new guineas now in circulation are already counterfeited, or diminiſhed. Out of 120 of them, brought this day to the Bank, 80 were cut that were deficient in weight. They weighed five pennyweights only, which is nine grains leſs than the true weight.

Saturday 9.

A bailiff and his follower, being employed to arreſt a Portugueſe gentleman, entered his apartments at Rotherhithe, and making him acquainted with the buſineſs they came about, he went to his bureau, in order, as they ſuppoſed, to pay the money; but, taking out a long knife and a piſtol, he locked the door, and obliged them both to jump out of the window. The bailiff received little hurt, but his follower broke his thigh, & the Portugueſe immediately abſconded.

A bargeman was ſhot dead in an attempt to rob the henhouſe of farmer Steward, of Old Windſor. He has left a wife and three ſmall children.

Tueſday 12.

Edward Wheeler, Eſq; was choſen Chairman of the Court of Directors, of the Eaſt India Company, in the room of Henry Crabb Bolton, Eſq; deceaſed. John Harriſon, Eſq; was at the ſame time choſen Deputy Chairman.

This day the Iriſh Parliament having met according to the laſt prorogation, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant went in ſtate to the Houſe of Peers, and being ſeated on the throne with the uſual ſolemnity, the Commons were ſent for, and being come, his Excellency made the following ſpeech to both Houſes:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen*,

"It is with the higheſt ſatisfaction that I obey his Majeſty's commands to meet you in Parliament, and to concur with you in every meaſure that may promote the real intereſt of this kingdom.

"His Majeſty, who has made the happineſs of all his people the conſtant object of his wiſhes, and the unvaried rule of his actions, has given it to me in particular charge, to aſſure his faithful ſubjects of Ireland, of the continuance of his paternal regard and affection for them; and I am perſuaded, that in all your proceedings, you will continue to manifeſt that uniform attention to the public good, of which his Majeſty's own conduct affords the beſt and moſt illuſtrious example.

"As every addition to his Majeſty's Royal Family adds ſtrength to that happy ſucceſſion, which is the great ſecurity of all that is valuable to us, I have a particular pleaſure in communicating to you the birth of another Prince, ſince your laſt ſeſſions of Parliament.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons*,

"I have ordered the proper officers to lay before you the public accounts and eſtimates, from which you will be fully acquainted with the circumſtances of this country, and may be enabled to form a true judgment of the proviſions neceſſary to be made for the honourable ſupport of his Majeſty's government. I have his Majeſty's commands to aſk the ſupplies neceſſary for this purpoſe, and I am confident you will grant them in ſuch a manner, as will be leaſt burthenſome to his Majeſty's ſubjects of this kingdom: on my part, you may reſt ſecure that they ſhall be faithfully applied, and frugally adminiſtered.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen*,

"The laws of your country will naturally

rally preſent themſelves as the firſt and moſt important objects of your conſideration. It is my duty to call your particular attention to ſuch as reſpect the religion and morals, the ſecurity and good order of the people. It is in vain that laws are made for the puniſhment of offenders, unleſs their morals can be reformed, and their minds impreſſed with principles of virtue.

"Your proteſtant charter ſchools, the ſeminaries of true religion and induſtry, deſerve your particular conſideration; and your linnen manufacture, the great ſource of wealth to the nation, is an object of the higheſt importance. You will conſider whether any new laws may be wanting to improve, regulate, and extend this moſt beneficial trade, or to ſupport its reputation at foreign markets.

"I am firmly perſuaded, that, we are met together animated with the ſame intentions of maintaining the honour and dignity of his Majeſty's government, and of promoting the good of this kingdom. Your conduct has convinced me that I ſhall receive from you the fulleſt proofs of your loyalty and attachment to the King, and of your zeal in the public ſervice: mine, I truſt, will ſhew that I have nothing more ſincerely at heart than the welfare and proſperity of Ireland."

In the Lords Addreſs to the King, in anſwer to the above ſpeech, among other expreſſions of their loyalty, their Lordſhips ſay, "Your Majeſty may be aſſured, that we will manifeſt a true and unbiaſſed regard to the public welfare, by that unanimity in all our proceedings which conduces to the eaſe of your Majeſty's government, ſo eſſentially neceſſary to the intereſt of Ireland."

The Commons, in their Addreſs to the King, give his Majeſty the following, among other aſſurances of their zeal and affection:—"Conſcious of the happineſs we have enjoyed under the beſt of princes, we ſhall cheerfully grant, as far as the preſent ſtate and circumſtances of our country will admit, and in the manner leaſt burthenſome to your Majeſty's ſubjects, the ſupplies neceſſary for the honourable ſupport of your Majeſty's government; convinced, that in properly maintaining the honour and dignity of government, we effectually promote the good of our country"——They conclude thus: "Your Majeſty may be thoroughly perſuaded, that your faithful Commons, as repreſentatives of your Majeſty's dutiful and affectionate ſubjects of Ireland, are animated with the ſtrongeſt deſire to maintain the honour and dignity of your Majeſty's government; and we ſhall, upon every occaſion, give unqueſtionable proofs of our zeal for the public ſervice, and of our never failing loyalty and attachment to your Majeſty's moſt ſacred perſon."

Wedneſday 13.

This day both houſes of Convocation met, purſuant to their late adjournment, and were farther prorogued to the 24th of November.

At the general court of Proprietors of Eaſt-India Stock, held for the purpoſes of altering, repealing, or ſuſpending the 13th and 17th bye laws, the 2d and 7th clauſes of the 21ſt and 22d, and 29th bye-laws of the ſaid Company, the Court of Directors were of opinion, That the latter part of the laſt clauſe of the 13th bye law, "relative to the ſupercargoes, captains, and officers, giving bond upon bottomry," ſhould be expunged, as that practice had been, for a very obvious reaſon (the want of caſh of the Company) many years diſcontinued. The court being of the ſame opinion, the queſtion was put, and carried unanimouſly in the affirmative.

The 17th bye-law was the next in courſe entered on, "relative to ſeven months public notice being given of the annual election." Mr. Creighton was of opinion the time might be further enlarged: but the generality of the proprietors thinking it fully ſufficient, the queſtion was put for its ſtanding in its original form. It paſſed in the affirmative.

The 3d and 7th clauſes of the 21ſt bye-law followed next in reviſion, "relative to the number the printed liſts of candidates for Directors ſhould contain, and that the 3d, 4th, and 5th clauſes of this bye law ſhould be inſerted at the end of every printed liſt given out before the annual election." Theſe clauſes, after a ſhort debate, were continued as before.

The 22d bye-law, being the next, was unanimouſly repealed, on account of its claſhing with the late act of parliament.

The 29th bye law, being the laſt, and which ſays, "That the Court of Directors ſhall annually, in the month of June, cauſe a general ſtate of the Company's affairs to be drawn out, and laid before them for their obſervation," now came under debate. The Chairman, with the advice of the Directors, was of opinion, that the alteration neceſſary to be made in this bye-law, ſhould be ſubſtituting the month of February for the month of June; and the adducement he had to this opinion, was the reaſons offered by the Committee of Elections for ſuch a change, and which, upon being read, appeared to be very cogent. The principal of theſe reaſons were, "That the arrivals of the ſhips in the month of June were uncertain; ſometimes *fourteen*, and at other times but *four*; that the cargoes of thoſe ſhips being carried to account, (there being ſuch an inequality) left no certain line of judging of the ſtatement of the Company's affairs; but that in the month of February, the ſtock would be better aſcertained, on account of having a floating value, and the September ſales compleated."

The queſtion being therefore put on this alteration, it was unanimouſly carried for the month of February.

Thurſday

Thurſday 14.

The Rev. Mr. Hook, Fellow of New College, Oxford, was by that ſociety elected head maſter of Bedford School, with 150l. per annum, in the room of the Rev. Mr. Bridle, deceaſed.

Friday 15.

At Wayhill fair ſheep in general ſold dear. The market for hops was very dull. It was computed there were 5000 pockets, which ſold from 5l. 12s. to 8l. 10s. per cwt. Farnham hops ſold from 6l. to 10l. Cheeſe from 23s. to 29s. per cwt.

Monday 18.

Being the feſtival of St. Luke, the great anniverſary of the College of Phyſicians, the Harveian oration was pronounced by Dr. Turton, Phyſician to the Queen's houſehold. The Doctor's oration had, for its object, the advantages accruing to the ſcience of medicine from travelling; and gave great and deſerved ſatisfaction to a numerous and learned audience.

The Duke of Glouceſter was this day preſent at the launching of the Princeſs Royal out of his Majeſty's yard at Portſmouth. This ſhip is to mount 90 guns upon two decks, and to carry none upon her quarter. She is finely decorated, and has at her head the Princeſs Royal ſeated in a chair, ſupported on the ſhoulders of Neptune and Amphitrite, who ride on dolphins. Many Tritons are playing about them. The Princeſs has a cornucopia in her right hand, and in her left a laurel branch. The ſtern is decorated with pictures of their Majeſties, emblematical figures, and trophies.——The keel of the Warrior, of 74 guns, is to be laid in a few days, on the ſlip the Princeſs Royal was launched from. Two other ſhips are now building in the ſame yard; the Lion, of 74, and the Berwick, of 60 guns.

The ſteeple of the church of St. John the Evangeliſt, Weſtminſter, was ſtruck by the lightning that happened in the night. A large piece of iron that ſerved as a cramp was diſplaced, together with two or three of the ſtones. The ſtorm that accompanied the lightning did conſiderable damage on the river. It ſeems to have been more general than is uſual. At Briſtol the lightning fell on the houſe of Mr. Parſons, a corn factor, paſſed through the roof, ſhivered a beam in a ſurpriſing manner, and made its way into the garden in an oblique direction, where it made a hole in the earth. At North Crawley, in Bedfordſhire, it damaged the church. At Abbotſbury it ſhivered to pieces a large Dutch ſhip, and all the crew periſhed, except one man.

Tueſday 19.

Were interred, with a magnificence becoming his dignity, in the family vault at Holme-Pierpoint, in Nottinghamſhire, the remains of his Grace the Duke of Kingſton.

As ſome workmen were digging up the foundation of two old houſes in Trinity-lane, they found a large quantity of the fineſt tallow melted into a maſs, ſuppoſed to have lain there ever ſince the fire of London.

Wedneſday 20.

The ſeſſions began at the Old Bailey, when Richard Bradley, for breaking open the Houſe of William Keep, of Cowcroſs-ſtreet, and ſtealing plate, &c. was capitally convicted.

Orders were iſſued from the Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Chamber for the payment of one quarter's arrears to the ſervants of the houſhold in the Lord Chamberlain's department, viz. from the 10th of October, 1772, to the 5th of January, 1773.

Thurſday 21.

Two freſh water pirates, as they are called, were detected in plundering a ſhip in the river; when the crew, inſtead of proſecuting, bound them neck and heels, and tied them up to the ſhrouds, where they remained for four hours, and every half hour received fifty laſhes with a cat till the time was expired. When taken down, they were almoſt dead, in which condition the tars put them on ſhore, and there left them to ſhift for themſelves.

The cloaths of the late Dinah Boſwell, Queen of the Gypſies, value 50l. were burnt in the middle of the Mint, Southwark, by her principal courtiers, according to antient cuſtom; it being too great an honour for ſubjects to be cloathed in robes of ſtate, and too great a diſgrace for her ſucceſſor to appear in ſecond hand royalty. Her remains were interred the day before in Newington church yard, at which ceremony more than 200 of her loyal ſubjects were preſent.

Eighteen priſoners were tried at the Old-Bailey, ten of whom were convicted of ſingle felonies, and ſentenced to be tranſported, but none capitally convicted.

Friday 22.

Twenty-two priſoners were tried at the Old Bailey, four of whom were capitally convicted, viz. William Edwards White, for the murder and robbery of farmer Wingfield, in the road to Hammerſmith (ſee p. 464); and Thomas Keatley, Thomas Hill, and Robert Rivers, for ſheep-ſtealing.

Saturday 23.

Twenty-three priſoners were tried at the Old Bailey, two of whom were capitally convicted, viz. Holdſworth Hill, for breaking the houſe of Mr. Parker, attorney, in Fetter-lane, and ſtealing plate to a conſiderable amount, which he carried to Newcaſtle, and was there detected in ſelling it; and James Child, for a robbery on the highway.

Monday 25.

Being the anniverſary of his Majeſty's acceſſion to the Throne, who then entered into the 14th year of his reign, the day was obſerved with the uſual ceremonies.

William

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William Edwards White, was this day executed at Tyburn, for the murder of farmer Wingfield, (see p. 464). He behaved in a very hardened and impenitent manner, refuſing to join in prayers; and, though he acknowledged the robbery, he denied the murder. It is remarkable, that on the day of his Majeſty's acceſſion to the Throne, in 1760, a man was hanged for murder at the end of Bow-ſtreet. (See Vol. XXX.)

Tueſday 26.

The ſeſſions ended at the Old Bailey, when ſeven priſoners received ſentence of death, one of whom (William Edwards White, for the murder of Farmer Wingfield) was executed on Monday; thirty-five were ſentenced to be tranſported for ſeven years, and four for fourteen years; five were branded in the hand, one of whom, (Joſeph Wright, for coining a halfpenny) is to be impriſoned twelve months in Newgate; two were ordered to be privately whipped, and twenty-one diſcharged by proclamation.

Wedneſday 27.

The five following malefactors were carried in two carts from Newgate, and executed at Tyburn: in the firſt, Thomas Aſhby, and Edward Lundy M'Daniel, for burglary in the houſe of Mr. Edmond Bailey, in Oxford ſtreet, and ſtealing a quantity of plate: in the ſecond cart, William Cox, for ſtealing bank notes and cath, to the amount of 4401. the property of Mr. Kendrick, at his apartments in Oxford-ſtreet, Emanual Peel, for breaking into the houſe of William Bakewell, Eſq; in Jermyn ſtreet, and ſtealing a great quantity of plate, &c and John Sterling, an attorney, for forging a will, purporting it to be the will of Elizabeth Shuter, with an intent to defraud the South-Sea Company, of 3501. Their behaviour in general was decent: Sterling was remarkably penitent. Juſt before Cox was turned off, Mr. Toll, who acted as Ordinary, with a loud and diſtinct voice, acquainted the ſpectators, "that William Cox begged their prayers; that he owned he committed the fact for which he was going to ſuffer, and hoped that God would receive his ſoul." The two Sheriffs and Under Sheriff attended the execution on horſeback, and two perſons, cloathed in black, with black ſtaves, walked all the way before the priſoners to the place of execution, where they were allowed an hour and a half in their devotions, a circumſtance not remembered for a great many years paſt. Hearſes attended to take away the bodies of Sterling and Cox. The concourſe of people was greater than has been known for many years.

Saturday 30.

An account is received from Sicily, of a revolution at Palermo, the people having been diſcontented at the high price of proviſions, owing to monopolizers, one of whom had loaded two ſhips with cheeſe for Naples, which produced a great ſcarcity of that neceſſary article at Palermo; which ſhips, however, were ſtopped juſt without the harbour, and the cargoes ſold at the market price to the people, by order of the Prætor, Prince Caſſaro, who was ſoon after ſeized with the ſtranguary, and died on the 20th inſtant. This nobleman, having been attended, during his illneſs, by the Viceroy's (the Marquis de Fogliani) ſurgeon, a ſuſpicion aroſe among the rioters, that the Viceroy wiſhed his death; whereupon they proceeded, to the number of about thirty thouſand, to the Viceroy's Palace, where the Prince Pietra-Perſa, ſon of the Prince of Butera, a young Sicilian nobleman, about twenty years of age, happened to be with the Viceroy. This young nobleman, ſeeing them enter the apartment, reſolutely aſked what they would have; and, upon being anſwered, The life of the Viceroy, and finding they proceeded to acts of violence, threw his arms round the Viceroy, and in a firm tone demanded, in the name of his family, that they ſhould forbear, ſaying, Spare the life of this innocent old man, or firſt take mine. This ſpirited conduct checked their fury, and they agreed to ſpare the Viceroy's life on his account, but inſiſted that he ſhould inſtantly quit the kingdom; upon which the Prince attended the Viceroy to the waterſide, where a Genoeſe veſſel was prepared to receive him. Three of the monopolizers goods, furniture, plate, &c were thrown into the fire: and the rioters, having detected one of their number ſecreting ſome of the effects, immediately put him to death, which was the only life loſt during the tumult. After this the rioters proclaimed the Archbiſhop for their Viceroy.

Something bordering upon a revolution is ſaid to have been lately attempted at Verſailles; and that three neighbouring Courts were at the bottom of it. The objects of this combination are ſaid to be two: that is, either to have forced the King of France inſtantly to declare war againſt Great Britain, or in caſe of refuſal to have ſeized his perſon. The diſpatches actually mention, that the Duke de Broglio, Count de Guignes, and two other noblemen, had in effect ſo far got the French King into their poſſeſſion, that the Duke de Broglio abſolutely told his Majeſty, that he would go to Turin, as Ambaſſador Extraordinary, and that the Count de Guignes muſt and ſhould depart that very inſtant for the Court of Great-Britain. Happily for the King, the Duke d'Aiguillon, who had previouſly intimated to his Majeſty the general outlines of this conſpiracy, had obtained a lettre de cachet a few minutes before theſe bold demands upon the King were made by the Duke de Broglio; when the King, ſeeing the neceſſity

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ceſſity of ſeeming to give way to the Duke de Broglio, pretended to yield himſelf up entirely to him. The Duke de Broglio, overjoyed with this conqueſt, was going from the King's apartments, but, to his great aſtoniſhment, was preſented with the lettre de cachet.

Advices lately received at Amſterdam, from the Cape of Good Hope, bring, that a violent ſtorm from the N. W. attended with thunder and lightening, which happened on the 31ſt of May laſt, had cauſed ſo dreadful a ſurge, that all the veſſels in Table Bay ſuffered unſpeakable damage. The Young Thomas, a Dutch Eaſt-Indiaman, was driven againſt a rock, and of 207 men, of which the crew conſiſted, only 67 were ſaved, and they only common men, who having ſtaid upon the wreck till the ſtorm ſubſided, got ſafe on ſhore the next day: the captain, and every officer on board, periſhed. Other ſhips parted from their cables and anchors, but rode out the ſtorm with the loſs only of their rigging, or guns.

A ſtill more extraordinary ſtorm, or, more properly ſpeaking, whirlwind, is ſaid to have happened, on the 14th of Auguſt, at Saliſbury Port, near Boſton, in North America, the effects of which are almoſt incredible. It laſted only three minutes; in which ſpace, within the compaſs of two miles, it almoſt deſtroyed 76 building; whereof nearly one half were the dwelling-houſes of working people, chiefly ſhip-carpenters, the reſt ſheds and workſhops: but what is moſt aſtoniſhing, it lifted two veſſels, of about 90 tons each, off the ſtocks, and carried them upwards of 20 feet, without canting a block; one was near half built, the other ready to launch. By a wonderful providence no lives were loſt, though many people were hurt; particularly one, the maſter of a veſſel, who was blown out of the rigging loft, and carried more than 140 feet from the bottom of the warehouſe, where he fell, ſo much bruiſed that his life is deſpaired of. There were, within the circle of the effects of this whirlwind, 24 ſhips on the ſtocks, ſome of them very large, but not one eſcaped without conſiderable damage; yet, though Newbury Port was only three miles diſtant, they felt nothing more than a ſtrong S. E. wind and heavy rain, ſhifting to the N. W. The diſtreſſed inhabitants is ſaid, by the relator, to have had the marks of this dreadful cataſtrophe imprinted on their faces, when he ſaw them, as if the earth had been that inſtant opening to ſwallow them up.

A moſt terrible hurricane happened likewiſe in the night of the 20th of July laſt, all along the coaſt of the iſland of Cuba, in the Weſt Indies, by which immenſe damage has been done to the ſhipping, and many lives loſt.

Letters from Magadore, a Portugueſe ſettlement on the coaſt of Africa, import, that the St. Antonio, a Portugueſe man of war, had been ſeized by the natives, the captain and crew murdered, and by the incapacity of the murderers to manage the ſhip, it is ſuppoſed, ſhe muſt inevitably be caſt away.

Part of a letter from the coaſt of Africa, gives a melancholy account of the New Britannia, Captain Deane, who, having 230 ſlaves on board, ſome of the black boys belonging to the ſhip found means to furniſh them with carpenters tools, with which they ripped up the lower decks, and got at the guns and powder; being overpowered, however, by the crew, they then ſet fire to the magazine, and blew up the veſſel, by which not leſs than 300 ſouls periſhed.

Letters from the Logwood-cutters in the Bay of Honduras, bring an account of the melancholy ſituation of the ſettlers in that colony, many of whom have been murdered by an inſurrection among the negroes; thoſe that are alive tired out with continual watching, to preſerve their lives; and all buſineſs at a ſtand; thoſe who have any property left, are preparing to embark in the firſt ſhips, for England or America.

Grievances have long been complained of by the Engliſh African Company againſt the Dutch, without effect. At length, the remonſtrances of Colonel York have been ſo powerfully ſupported, that their High Mightineſſes have conſented to refer the matters of complaint to commiſſaries, to be appointed on both ſides; for which purpoſe a meeting is ſoon to be held at London, the gentlemen commiſſioned by the Dutch being already arrived.

An important negociation is ſaid in the papers to be on foot between his Majeſty and the Great Mogul. General Morriſon, Commander in Chief, and Ambaſſador Extraordinary from the court of Delhi, is veſted with full powers to cede to the crown of Great Britain the abſolute ſovereignty of the three provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orixa, with other advantages in point of trade.—But though this ſtory is dreſſed up plauſibly, yet no credit is given to it even in the Alley.

The Marquis of Braganza, a great favourite of his Portugueſe majeſty, who died a few weeks ſince at Liſbon, bequeathed his Moſt Faithful Majeſty the following legacy: "The friendſhip of Great Britain, with particular reaſons for preſerving it, as a treaſure of ineſtimable value."

About the middle of Auguſt, the Scorpion frigate put into Algiers by contrary winds, with Lady Mary and Sir William Duncan on board. Lady Mary, during her ſtay, having expreſſed a deſire to ſee a Dey of Algiers, although there never has been an example of any female being ſeen in the Dey's palace, Mr. Fraſer prevailed on his Highneſs to indulge her Ladyſhip's curioſity;

riosity; and, accompanied by the Hon. Keith Elphinston, Sir William Duncan, and ſeveral officers, after a gracious reception, ſhewed her every part of the palace ſhe deſired to look at. The Dey's civil deportment, and Lady Mary's eaſe and good breeding, does them both credit.

As the Marchioneſs de Breme was lately hearing maſs in the church of St. Philip, at Turin, the capital of the kingdom of Sardinia, a young man, very genteelly dreſſed, who had placed himſelf between that lady and her ſervants, ſuddenly pulled out a knife, and cut the lady's throat; then throwing away the knife, he drew his ſword, ran out of the church, and flew for ſhelter to St. Francis de Paule. The congregation, in amazement, aſſembled about the lady, and a ſurgeon was procured as ſoon as poſſible, who pronounced the wound not mortal; but, that if the knife had gone the twelfth part of an inch farther, there would have been no remedy. The aſſaſſin was taken from the church, and conveyed to priſon; and it is ſaid (as indeed it is very natural to conclude) that he is out of his ſenſes.

The plate which has been taken out of the Jeſuits churches at Rome, amounts to 6,500 pound wt. which has been all carried to the Mount of Piety. There are beſides many ornaments enriched with diamonds and precious ſtones, which have likewiſe been taken out and depoſited in Mount Cavallo.

An augmentation has lately been made to the Pruſſian army, which now is ſaid to conſiſt of 200,000 effective men. All theſe troops, ſays the account are exerciſed daily, to the admiration of all beholders. The largeſt bodies ſeem to move and fire as if they were but one man. The Pruſſian troops have been long famed for the great exactneſs in their exerciſes; but what they were before, is nothing in compariſon of what they are now.

The 66th regiment of foot, commanded by Lord Adam Gordon, is juſt returned from Jamaica, where it has been ſtationed nine years, and is ordered to Berwick upon Tweed. The above regiment has been three times recruited ſince it left England; and, including officers and private men, there are only 15 out of 550 that have lived to return to their native ſhore.

A memoir has juſt made its appearance at Paris, written with great ſpirit, which took its riſe from the following circumſtance. In it, a young laundreſs makes complaint of her having been beaten and ſeverely treated by a regular abbot of the Abbé Royal of Notre Dame d'Ablancourt. Perhaps we may hereafter know the real cauſe for the outrage, as the preſent reaſon given for the wrath of the abbot, ſeems little to deſerve it; which was her having lately held, with one of the abbot's domeſtics, an infant at the baptiſmal font. Be that as it may, the abbot had ſome how been affronted, and reſolved to be avenged: in conſequence of which he ſent for the young laundreſs, under pretence of employing her in her buſineſs, who immediately waited on him; but, on her entering the room, he ſhut the door, tore off her bonnet and handkerchief, and, with a whip which he had prepared, gave her a number of ſevere ſtrokes, which fetched blood from her. The cries of the girl brought ſeveral of the domeſtics, who forced open the door, and delivered her from the abbot's hands: and the girl has made a regular complaint againſt the abbot, in the proper court, praying damages for the outrage againſt her. The affair cauſes much talk and pleaſantry among all ſorts of people, there being ſuch a difference in the quality of the two perſons.

On the 16th of laſt month a fire broke out in the royal palace of St. Ildefono, juſt as the French king returned from hunting. It broke out in a ſick man's chamber, and continued burning till it conſumed the whole roof, and upper floor of that part of the palace which joins the right wing of the chapel. His majeſty has received no hurt from the alarm.

The Duke and Ducheſs of Cumberland, in their preſent tour, have been moſt magnificently entertained wherever they paſſed. At St. Quintin's they were ſhewn, by the Intendant of Picardy, the immenſe works carrying on between the Somme and the Eſcaut, for uniting the navigations of Holland, Brabant, Flanders, Hainault, and Artois, to Dunkirk; and, on the interior part, thoſe of the Oiſe, the Seine, the Marne, and L'Yonne; a work ſuperior to any thing of the kind ever attempted by the ancient Romans.

A Hamburgh has been lately diſcovered a Hebrew manuſcript of the Pentateuch, of the higheſt antiquity, and in the greateſt preſervation.

A diſcovery has lately been made in Orcop pariſh, in Herefordſhire, of a ſtable under ground, being a receptacle for ſtolen horſes, brought thither by a man and his two ſons, horſe-ſtealers by profeſſion. Theſe men have ſince been apprehended, and committed to Hereford Gaol.

On General Wolfe's monument, juſt opened, is the following inſcription:

"To the memory of James Wolfe, Eſq. Major General, and Commander in Chief of the Britiſh land forces, on an expedition againſt Quebec; who, ſurmounting by ability and valour, all obſtacles of art and nature, was ſlain, in the moment of victory, at the head of his conquering troops, on the 13th of September, 1759; the King and the Parliament of Great Britain dedicate this monument."

Mr. Wells, a ſerious active diſſenting miniſter, at Broadmore, in Worceſterſhire, was lately ballotted to ſerve in the militia.

The

The Deputy Lieutenants inſiſt upon his ſerving or finding a ſubſtitute, becauſe he has not ſubſcribed the 39 Articles. He cannot, he ſays, ſubmit; *ſo will take joyfully the ſpoiling of his goods.*

☞ *The* Friend to the Poor, *who recommends planting of wheat, (ſee p. 467.) and who has ſent us an inveſtigation of his ſcheme, ſhall be properly noticed in our next.*

AMERICAN NEWS.

The Upper Houſe of Aſſembly at South-Carolina, in an addreſs to the Hon. William Bull, Lieutenant-Governor of that province, aſſure his Excellency, that they have made proper inquiries into the ſtate of the public treaſury, and that the reſult of their inquiries has impreſſed upon them ideas of the moſt alarming nature, no leſs alarming than the certain proſpect that the public treaſury muſt very ſhortly ſtop payment, unleſs the moſt ſpeedy and moſt effectual ſteps are taken to prevent ſo fatal an event, the conſequence of which muſt not only overwhelm the public with diſtreſs at home, but give almoſt a mortal wound to its credit abroad.

Upon examining the treaſury accounts, it appeared to the Houſe, that, on the firſt day of June laſt, the ſum of 127,674l. was due on account of public duties, of which large ſum the treaſurers could not procure one ſhilling. That only the ſmall ſum of 10,000l. was actually in the treaſury, iſſuable upon the many and large demands to which it is liable, and that various ſums, to the amount of 158,476l. had at divers times been drawn out of the treaſury, by virtue of laws directing ſuch ſums to be advanced out of any of the funds, which ſums were afterwards to be replaced by a general tax, as uſual in ſuch caſes.

On the other hand, the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly ſay, that they have endeavoured to obtain a clear ſtate of the treaſury, and in order thereto have examined Mr. Perroneau, one of the public treaſurers, and from him they learn, that there is no juſt foundation for the alarm publiſhed lately by authority of his Majeſty's Council, That the public treaſury muſt very ſhortly ſtop payment. They obſerve further, that the conduct of the Council, in this buſineſs, has not only been haſty, but unprecedented; that they have endeavoured to deceive the public by their pretended fears; that the public treaſury has been always able to ſatisfy every demand hitherto made thereon; and that there is no probability that it ſhou'd ever fail.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 5. THE Lady of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart. of a ſon

6. The Ducheſs of Chartres, at Paris, of a Prince, who has the title of Duke of Valois

9. Lady Granard, of a daughter, in Upper Brook-ſtreet

10. The lady of Penruddock Wyndham, Eſq; of a ſon

MARRIAGES.

GEORGE Willis, Eſq; of Merton-College, Oxford, to Miſs Hatch, of Windſor

Sept. 27. Dr. Warneford Lucas, of Trinity-College, Dublin, to Miſs Singleton, of Uxbridge

Oct. 2. John Berkeley, Eſq; to Miſs Compton, daughter of Sir William Compton, Bart.

5. Rev. Mr. Taylor, of St. Andrew's, Holborn, to Miſs Newnham

7. Capt. Robert Hudſon, Fort-major of Minorca, to Miſs Brooke

8 William Webb, Eſq; of Hanover ſq. to Miſs Beeſton, of Merton, in Surry

Daniel Brook, Eſq; to Miſs Graham, both of Hatfield

John Mackenzie, Eſq; to Miſs Alice Ord

Rev. John Richards, to Miſs Mayſey, at Bath

19. Joſeph Barnes, Eſq; of Harley-ſtreet, to Miſs Stonehouſe, of North-Audley-ſtreet

Dr Forbes, of Charlotte-ſtreet, to Mrs. Maſters

20. William Pere Doddington, Eſq; to Miſs Brookſbank, of Ware

25. Robert Bentham, Eſq; of Queen-Anne's-ſtreet, to Miſs Turner, of New Bond-ſtreet

DEATHS.

AT Biſhop's-Waltham, Hants, Admiral Fielding, aged 73

Rev. Mr. Morgan, Rector of Medburne, in Leiceſterſhire

At Aſhborne, in Derbyſhire, Ellen Hitchcock, aged 118

At Saliſbury, the Hon. Charles Howard, ſon of the late Earl of Suffolk

Rev. John Peglar, Chaplain of Chriſt-Church college, Oxon.

Rob. Cullen, Eſq; at Parkhead, Scotland

At Bath, Mrs. Creſwick, relict of the late Dean of Wells

John Damer, Eſq. of Rathmoyle, in the King's county, Ireland

William Compton, Eſq; Recorder of Berwick

Richard Shuckburgh, M. D. at York

At Lyons, Capt. Doddington Egerton, only ſon of the late Scroop Egerton, Eſq;

At Blandford, Thomas Pleydell, Eſq;

Evan Davies, Eſq; at Penlyan, Clerk of the Peace for the county of Carmarthen

Alexander, Earl of Galloway, one of the Lords of Police, at Aix, in Provence, in France, in the 79th year of his age. His Lordſhip married, firſt, Lady Anne Keith, ſecond daughter to William, ninth Earl Marſhal, by whom he had two ſons, who died young, and a daughter, Lady Mary,

Mary, married to Lord Fortroſe, and mother to the preſent Earl of Seaforth. His Lordſhip married, ſecondly, Lady Catharine Cochran, daughter to John, fourth Earl of Dundonald, by whom he has the following iſſue now alive; 1ſt, John, Lord Garlies, (now Earl of Galloway) Member of Parliament for Luggerſhall, Wiltſhire, and one of the Lords of Trade 2d, The Hon. Keith Stewart, Member of Parliament for Wigtown, and one of the Grooms of the Bed-chamber to the Duke of Glouceſter. 3d, Lady Catharine, married to —— Murray, of Broughton, Eſq; 4th, Lady Suſannah, married to Earl Gower. 5th, Lady Euphemia. 6th, Lady Harriet, married to Lord Archibald Hamilton. 7th, Lady Charlotte, married to Lord Dunmore

John Brodie, Eſq; of Lethen, in Scotland; at Nice, in Italy

James Maitland, Eſq; of the iſland of Jamaica

Mr. John Jones, aged 102 years, at Cloonterk, in the county of Mayo, Ireland

Mrs. Hatton, in the 105th year of her age, at Brainsford, in the pariſh of Killcoo, near Caſtlewellan, Ireland

Mrs. Leavefield, an Engliſh lady, aged 107, at Bolonia, in Italy. She went over from England at the age of 15. It is ſaid ſhe has died immenſely rich, and has left great part of her money to Convents. She has left 15,000l. to one John Leavefield, who went as a common ſoldier to the Eaſt-Indies eleven years ago.

Henry Creſwicke, Eſq; of Morton, in Glouceſterſhire

The Rev. Mr. Luke Imber, aged 90, at Chriſtchurch, in Hants, and one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for that county. Though he poſſeſſed a genteel income, he affected the dreſs of the loweſt indigence. At the age of 83 he married a country girl of 13. He deſired, in his will, that he might be buried in an old cheſt, which he had for ſome time kept by him for that purpoſe; and that the bearers ſhould have each of them a pair of tanned leather gloves, and a new pair of ſhoes, which were given accordingly

At Lyons, in his way to Montpelier, Peregrine Eldbowle, Eſq; of Oxford ſtreet

The Biſhop of Kiow, at Warſaw

Sept. 27. In Southampton-Buildings, Dr. Richard Lambley, Chaplain to the Archbiſhop of York

Rev. Mr Robbins, at Chelſea

28. Philip Sadler, Eſq; of Woodford, Eſſex

30. Thomas Herrick, Eſq; of the Stable-yard, St. James's

At Deptford, Mrs. Rebecca Widmear, aged 115.

Oct. 1. William Cox, Eſq; at Eaſt-Ham, Eſſex

Charles Randall, Eſq; at Blackheath

Rev. Mr. Lucas, Rector of Kenilworth, in Warwickſhire

Rev. John Clayton, at Mancheſter

2. Lieut. Col. Hawke, ſecond ſon of Admiral Sir Edward Hawke

3. Henry Hughſon, Eſq; in Park-ſtreet

Thomas Knapton, Eſq; of Burlington-ſtreet

4. William Sillord, Eſq; of Old Palace Yard

Mr. Trenby, chandler, in Oxford-ſtreet, whoſe corpſe meaſured two feet ſix inches over the ſhoulders

At Monmouth, Mrs. Popple, relict of Alured Popple, Eſq;

Walter Gough, Eſq; of Perry-hill, Worceſterſhire

6. Mr. John Myers, of Cheſterfield-ſtreet, May-Fair

Robert Lumley Kingſton, Eſq; Alderman of Dorcheſter

8. Henry Crabb Boulton, Eſq; Member for Worceſter, and Chairman of the Eaſt-India Company.

James Stanfield, Eſq; in Great-Ruſſel-ſtreet

Sir Narborough D'Acth, Bart. of Knowlton, Kent

9. Samuel Leeds, M. D. at Ipſwich

10. Mr. James Ruſſel, Profeſſor of Natural Philoſophy, at Edinburgh

11. Rev. James Heath, Rector of Hainford, Norfolk

13. Robert Cathcart, Eſq; at Iſlington, aged 78

Lady Rich, relict of the late Sir Robert Rich

17. Matthew Fairleſs, Eſq; of Windmill-ſtreet

The Rev. Samuel Love, a minor canon of Briſtol cathedral

18. Joſeph Chaplin Hankey, Eſq; of Fenchurch-ſtreet, banker, at Eaſt Bagholt, Suffolk

The lady of the Hon. Mr. Naſſau, brother to the Earl of Rochford

Henry Baker, Eſq; of Liſſom-Green, Paddington

19. Arburton Winth, Eſq; of Leiceſter-ſquare

Benjamin Pearkes, Eſq; of Worceſter, who was Mayor of that city in 1714

20. Edward Tatterſal, Eſq; of Groſvenor-ſtreet

Matthew Strong, Eſq; Alderman of Liverpool

21. John Ives, Eſq; of Norwich

22. Thomas Delaſoy, Eſq; of Mile-end

At Eltham, in Kent, Sir Charles Hudſon, Bart.

In Park-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, Dalby Mucleton, Eſq; a native of Venice

23. Sir Henry Mackworth, Bart.

At Bromley-Palace, in Kent, aged 70, Mrs. Pearce, the lady of the Biſhop of Rocheſter, to whom ſhe had been married above 50 years

24. Criſtopher Tyſon, Eſq; of Hampſtead

George Harris, Eſq; of Henley upon Thames

William

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William Lee, Esq; of Millbank, Westm.

26. Philip Farmer, Esq; of Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

REV. Mr. St. John, to Dogmersfield R.

Rev. Mr. Stoddart, to the living of Brampton, in Cumberland

Rev. Philip Atherton, to Minehead V. in Somersetsh. and to Kinlisbury R. in Devonsh.

Rev. Robert Stedman, to Preston V. and Willesborough V. both in Kent

Rev. William Rayner, to Calthorpe V. in Norfolk

Rev. Henry Williams Lloyd, to Docking V. in Norfolk

Rev. Alexander James, to the Vs. of Buckland, and St. Margaret's, at Clift, in Kent

Rev. William Hazle, to Hollingbourn V. in Kent

Rev. Edward Sparkes, to Devynoch V. in Breconsh.

Promotions Military.

JOHN Archibald, Esq; Fort-major of Charles Fort, Ireland

Lieut. Brady, to be Captain-Lieutenant in the royal reg. of artillery

Francis Chester, Esq; to a company in the 36th reg. of foot

Promotions Civil.

EDWARD Wheeler, Esq; Deputy-Chairman of the East-India Company, is chosen Chairman, in the room of Henry Crabb Boulton, Esq; deceased

Francis Mazieres, Esq; is appointed Cursitor-Baron of the Court of Exchequer

John Strange, Esq; son of the late Sir John Strange, is appointed Consul at Venice

Maurice Jones, Esq; Receiver-General of the rents of the Archbishop of Canterbury

Mr. John Matthews, Chief Clerk of the Victualling-Office at Chatham

B—NK—PTS.

THOMAS Holdrich, of Halesworth, in Suffolk, linen-draper

William Dickinson, late of Sandbank, Chester, innholder

William Perkins, and William Browne, of Fowkes-Buildings, Tower street, merchants, and partners with Thomas Buchanan, of North-America

James Wyllie, and John Dry, of Exeter-street, Strand, carpenters and partners

John Fowler, of Ipswich, in Suffolk, merchant

Susannah Tilcote, of Market-Bosworth, in Leicestershire, mercer and draper

John Greenaway, of Newington Butts, rider

Abraham Hart, of London, broker

Edward Beck, and John Drew, of Stratford, in Essex, callico printers and partners

John Stevens of Kingston upon Thames, malt-distiller

Christopher Ackroyd, of York, money-scrivener

William Bolts, of Harpur street, Red-lion-square, merchant

John Ingham, of Bearbinder-lane, merchant

Mary Vaughan, of St. George's, Westminster, milliner

John Sawel, of Coppice-row, Clerkenwell, cooper

John Herkes, of Russel-street, Drury-lane, baker

William Jackson, of East-Dearham, in Norfolk, shopkeeper and grocer

William Tilyard, of Norwich, shopkeeper

Richard Dutton, of Romford, in Essex, wine merchant.

John Day, of the Maze-Pond, Southwark, victualler

John Nightingale, of Liverpool, cabinet maker

Gabriel L'Estrille, of Bury-street, Westminster, dealer

Thomas Carter, of Huntingdon, innholder

Abraham Parsons, and Thomas Cave, of Cockpit-alley, near Drury-lane, dealers and partners

William Tomson, of Newmarket, Suffolk, lime burner

John Walker, jun. of Snaith, in Yorkshire, dealer

James Cowperthwaite, and Thomas Cowperthwaite, of Manchester, manufacturers and co-partners

Thomas Williams, of Ivy-lane, in the city of London, upholsterer

Samuel Langley, of Stoke, near Downham, in Norfolk, grocer

Richard Lawson, of Leeds, in Yorkshire, hatter

Henry Nicholas, junior, (partner with David Braillard) of Cattle-street, St. Martin in the Fields, taylor

Robert Marsh, of Ave-Mary Lane, London, stationer

James Adney, of Cullum-street, London, broker

John Hodgson, of Wotton under-edge, in Gloucestershire, money-scrivener

Christopher Crawford, of Monkwearmouth, in the county of Durham, matter and mariner

John Watkins, of Stratford, in Essex, baker

Thomas Marsh, of Aldermanbury, London, taylor

Isaac Alcan, of Dartmouth row, Westminster, merchant

Thomas Goddard, of Stoke-Ferry, in Norfolk, merchant

Francis Finmore, of Croydon, in Surry, farmer

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PRICES of STOCKS.

		BANK Stock.	4 per Cts.	3½ per Ct. An. 1758.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3per Cent. An. 1726.	Long Annuit.	South Sea Stock.	Old S. Sea Annuit.	S. Sea New Annuit.	S. S. Ann. 1751.	E. India Stock.	3per Cent. E. I. Ann.	Ex. Bonds prem.	Navy Bills discount.
Sept.	29	Shut.	Shut.	88¼	87⅝a⅞	Shut.	No Price.	25⅛a¼	No Price.	Shut.	85	No Price.	153½	Shut.	16s.	1⅝
	30	Ditto	Ditto	88¼a½	87⅝a½	Ditto	Ditto	25¼	Ditto	Ditto	84⅞a85	84⅛a¼	153¾	Ditto	16s.a15s.	1⅝
Oct.	1	Ditto	Ditto	88⅜a½	87⅝	Ditto	Ditto	25⅛a¼	Ditto	Ditto	84⅞a85	No Price.	15 ⅞	Ditto	15s.a16s.	1⅝
	2	Ditto	Ditto	No Price.	87⅛a⅜	Ditto	84a⅛	25⅛a¼	Ditto	Ditto	85a⅛	Ditto	152	Ditto	15s.a16s.	1⅝
	3	Sunday.														
	4	Ditto	Shut.	88⅛a¼	87⅛a¼	Shut.	No Price.	25⅛a¼	Shut.	Shut.	85	Ditto	152¼	Shut.	15s.a16s.	1⅝
	5	143⅞	Ditto	88¼a⅜	87⅛a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	85⅛a¼	84⅛a¼	152¼a½	Ditto	16s.a17s.	1⅝a¾
	6	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87 a⅛	Ditto	84a⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	No Price.	No Price.	151a149	Ditto	16s.a17s.	1⅝a¾
	7	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87⅛a⅜	Ditto	No Price.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	85¼a⅜	84⅛a⅞	150a¼	Ditto	16s.a17s.	1⅝a¾
	8	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	85⅛a¼	84⅛	151a149½	Ditto	16s.a17s.	1⅝
	9	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	87⅛	Ditto	84a⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	85a⅛	84⅛a¼	149½a¼	Ditto	16s.a17s.	1⅝
	10	Sunday.														
	11	Shut.	Shut.	88⅛a¼	87⅛a¾	Shut.	No Price.	25⅛a¼	No Price.	Shut.	No Price.	No Price.	149¾	79½	16s.a17s.	1⅝
	12	140½	Ditto	Ditto	87⅛a⅞	85⅛a⅞	Ditto	25⅛	Ditto	Ditto	85	84⅛a¼	149½a¾	No Price.	15s.a16s.	1⅝a¾
	13	140½a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	87⅛a⅛	85⅜a⅞	84	25⅛a¼	Ditto	Ditto	84⅞a85	No Price.	149½a½	79¼a⅜	16s.a17s.	1⅝
	14	141	Ditto	Ditto	87⅛	85⅞	No Price.	25⅛	Ditto	Ditto	84⅞a85	84⅛a¼	149a148½	No Price.	17s.a18s.	1⅝a¾
	15	141⅛a¼	Ditto	Ditto	87⅛a¼	86	Ditto	25⅛	Ditto	Ditto	85⅛a¼	No Price.	148¼	79¼	18s.	1⅝
	16	141	Ditto	Ditto	87⅛	86⅛a¼	84⅛	25⅛	Ditto	Ditto	85⅛a¼	84¼a⅞	149	No Price.	18s.	1⅝
	17	Sunday.														
	18	141½	Shut.	No Price.	87⅛a⅝	Shut.	No Price.	25⅛	94⅛	Shut.	85⅛	No Price.	149	No Price.	19s.a20s.	1⅝a¾
	19	141⅝	Ditto	88⅛a¼	87⅛a¼	Ditto	Ditto	25⅛	No Price.	Ditto	85⅛a¼	84⅞a85	148¼a9¼	Ditto	19s.a20s.	1⅝
	20	141⅛a¾	Ditto	88¼a⅞	87⅛a⅜	Ditto	84⅛a⅜	25⅛a⅜	94⅛	Ditto	85⅛a¼	85a⅛	149½a⅝	80⅛	20s.a21s.	1⅝a⅞
	21	141⅝a⅞a¾	Ditto	89a⅛	87⅝a¼	Ditto	No Price.	Ditto	No Price.	Ditto	85½	84⅞a85	149a⅝	No Price.	20s.a21s.	Ditto
	22	141⅝	Ditto	89	87⅝a¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	93¼a94	Ditto	85⅛a¼	No Price.	149a¼	80	21s.a22s.	Ditto
	23	141½	Ditto	89	Ditto	Ditto	84⅛	Ditto	No Price.	Ditto	85⅛a⅜	Ditto	149	No Price.	21s.a22s.	Ditto
	24															
	25	No Price.	Shut.	No Price.	Ditto	Shut.	No Price.	25⅛.⅞	Ditto	Shut.	No Price.	No Price.	149	No Price.	21s.a22s.	Ditto
	26	Ditto	Ditto	89	87⅛a⅞	Ditto	Ditto	25⅛a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	22s.a21s.	Ditto
	27	141½a⅝	90¼.⅞	89a⅛	87⅛a⅛	Ditto	84⅛.¼	25⅛a⅜	Ditto	Ditto	85⅛a⅜	Ditto		80a⅛	20s.a21s.	Ditto
	28	141⅛	90⅛	89a⅛	87⅞	Ditto	No Price.	25⅛.⅞	Ditto	Ditto	No Price.	Ditto	149a8½.½	No Price.	20s.a21s.	Ditto

WILLIAM STAGG, Stock-Broker, at No. 10, Caſtle-Alley, Royal Exchange;
Where the Value on Lives and Survivorſhips, Reverſions and Contingencies, is calculated with Accuracy and Diſpatch.

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London Gazette
Daily Advertiſer
PublicAdvertiſer
Public Ledger
Gazetteer
St James'sChron
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd'sEvening,
Monday, Wedneſday, Friday.
Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham 2
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Briſtol 3

York 2 papers
Dublin 2
Newcaſtle 2
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glaſgow
Ipſwich
Norwich
Exeter
Glouceſter
Saliſbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worceſter
Stamford
Nottingham
Cheſter
Manchester
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For NOVEMBER, 1773.

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Liſt of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

With Tables of the Average Prices of Corn,—of the Daily Prices of Stocks, —and of the Weather;—a perſpective View of the remains of Cowley-Caſtle, in Kent,—an accurate Repreſentation of a Machine for making Experiments on the Effects of fixed Air,—and Eight additional Pages of Letter-preſs, comprehending an enlarged Account of the moſt material Tranſactions of the Times.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at St. JOHN'S GATE.

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AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Nov. 8, to Nov. 13, 1773.

	Wheat		Rye		Bar.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	5	4	2	10	3	3	2	0	3	6
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middlesex	5	11	0	0	3	7	2	5	3	10
Surry	5	6	3	6	3	5	2	3	4	5
Hertford	5	7	0	0	3	5	2	3	4	6
Bedford	5	9	4	4	3	9	2	2	3	9
Cambridge	5	9	3	4	3	6	2	3	2	11
Huntingdon	5	7	0	0	3	6	2	2	3	9
Northampton	7	0	5	0	4	0	2	2	3	11
Rutland	6	6	0	0	4	1	2	2	3	6
Leiceſter	6	9	4	9	4	1	2	0	4	2
Nottingham	5	6	3	9	3	5	2	0	3	11
Derby	6	3	0	0	3	10	2	3	4	8
Stafford	6	3	4	1	3	10	2	1	4	8
Shropſhire	6	2	4	5	3	8	1	11	4	5
Hereford	6	3	0	0	3	11	1	10	4	2
Worceſter	6	1	3	6	4	3	2	3	4	2
Warwick	7	1	0	0	4	0	2	8	5	0
Glouceſter	7	0	0	0	3	11	2	5	4	9
Wiltſhire	6	0	0	0	3	3	2	4	4	11
Berks	6	4	0	0	3	6	2	6	4	2
Oxford	6	10	0	0	3	9	2	7	4	7
Bucks	6	1	0	0	3	9	2	4	4	0
COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Eſſex	5	0	2	12	3	2	2	3	3	7
Suffolk	5	3	3	0	3	3	2	1	2	9
Norfolk	6	0	3	4	2	11	2	1	3	0
Lincoln	5	11	3	8	3	3	1	11	3	5
York	5	11	3	9	3	5	2	0	3	7
Durham	5	6	4	1	3	2	2	0	4	2
Northumberland	5	9	4	2	3	2	2	1	4	1
Cumberland	6	0	3	9	3	0	1	11	0	0
Weſtmoreland	6	3	0	0	3	0	1	9	4	2
Lancaſhire	6	2	0	0	3	0	2	1	3	8
Cheſhire	6	0	4	8	3	10	2	2	0	0
Monmouth	6	2	0	0	3	9	1	7	4	8
Somerſet	6	6	4	2	3	7	2	1	4	0
Devon	5	7	0	0	2	9	1	7	0	0
Cornwall	5	2	0	0	2	7	1	5	0	0
Dorſet	6	3	0	0	3	0	2	2	4	9
Hampſhire	5	7	0	0	3	2	2	3	4	0
Suſſex	5	0	0	0	2	11	2	2	3	8
Kent	5	6	0	0	3	0	2	0	2	10
WALES.										
North Wales	6	0	4	7	3	3	1	7	4	4
South Wales	5	7	3	10	3	1	1	6	3	0

A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for DECEMBER, 1772.

Dec. 1772	Wind.		Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	S S W	freſh	29 5	48	heavy moiſt day, wet evening
2	S E	ditto	29 5½	50	very bright day, cloudy churliſh evening
3	N E	ditto	29 5	46	very heavy day, miſling evening
4	Ditto		29 5	46	very heavy miſling day
5	N N E	ditto	29 7	45	cloudy, neither ſun or rain, dry air
6	Ditto	little	29 5½	43	chiefly cloudy, ſome few drops of rain
7	E N E	ditto	29 6	43	a black churliſh day
8	N N E	ditto	29 7	44	Ditto
9	S W	ditto	29 6½	43	a heavy moiſt day
10	Ditto		29 4½	47	ditto
11	W	freſh	29 5	47	bright early, a heavy day, but fair
12	W N W	ditto	29 4	46	an exceeding wet day,
13	N W	ditto	29 4	47	moiſt morning, very bright afternoon
14	Ditto	little	29 8	47	fair day, and ſometimes bright
15	W S W	freſh	29 7	49	wet morning, fair afternoon
16	S	ditto	29 7	49	a very mild fair day
17	Ditto		29 6½	50	very bright day, wet evening
18	Ditto		29 9½	50	ditto
19	Ditto		29 7½	52	ditto
20	W S W	little	29 7½	52	ditto
21	N N W	freſh	29 7	51	a very heavy moiſt day
22	Ditto	little	29 9½	46	a very thick foggy churliſh day
23	E N E	freſh	30	40	froſty night, thick fog till 11, bright day after
24	Ditto		30 1½	41	no froſt, bright day, but moiſt air
25	Ditto		30 1½	39	ſmart froſt all night till noon, bright day
26	Ditto	little	30 ½	40	hazy morning and evening, bright mid day
27	Ditto		29 9½	39	ditto
28	Ditto		29 9	38	a heavy dull day
29	Ditto		29 9½	38	ditto
30	Ditto		29 9	38	ditto
31	S	freſh	29 6	38	bright morning, rainy afternoon

Bill of Mortality from Oct. 30, to Nov. 27, 1773.

Chriſtened.			Buried.			Between					
Males	633	1234	Males	698	1399		2 and 5	98	50 and 60	141
Females	601		Females	701			5 and 10	55	60 and 70	91
Whereof have died under two years old		451					10 and 20	50	70 and 80	74
Peck Loaf 22s 6d.							20 and 30	109	80 and 90	38
							30 and 40	131	90 and 100	3
							40 and 50	152		

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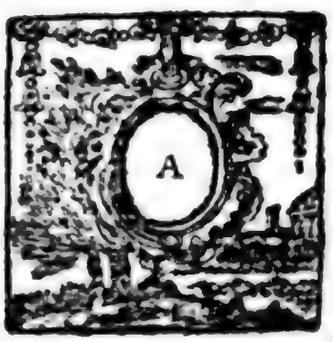
THE
Gentleman's Magazine;
For NOVEMBER, 1773.

DEBATES *in* PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from p. 478.)

Tuesday, March 30.



ABOUT three o'clock Mr. Alderman Harley brought up to the Houſe of Commons, the fourth report of the Secret Committee. It is not near ſo long as that of laſt Wedneſday (ſee p. 475.), and relates chiefly to the charter and ſurplus freight, number of ſhips, &c. employed by the Eaſt India Company. The perſons examined by the Secret Committee, on theſe heads, were Meſſrs. Snodgraſs, Wilks, Durand, and Sir Richard Hotham: and the purport of their depoſitions tended to prove, that building ſhips in docks of their own, reducing the number of ſhipping at preſent employed, and altering the tonnage now allowed, would be a ſaving to the Company of 73,904l. per annum.

The report being read, Mr. Sullivan roſe, and attempted to ſhew the ſeveral particulars in which it was, he ſaid, materially defective; and though he, as a Director, took ſhame to himſelf for ſeveral omiſſions, yet they were not, he added, of the kind alluded to in the report. He was anſwered by Mr. Stanley.

Mr. Dempſter expreſſed a great deſire of entering into every minutia of the report, not doubting but he ſhould be able to clear himſelf from every oblique charge againſt him as a Director; he alſo added, that the report was extremely defective, for that the Secret Committee had taken great pains to ſtate the freight on goods imported from India, but had taken no manner of notice of the freight on the goods, warlike ſtores, &c. exported from England to India. He concluded by ſaying, that, as to the Company's building their own ſhips, he was ſure the meaſure, ſo far from proving beneficial, would turn out detrimental to the Company: he inſtanced, in proof of this aſſertion, the French Eaſt-India Company, which, he ſaid, was now reduced to the moſt deplorable ſtate; and he attributed, in part, the misfortunes of that Company to the meaſure adopted of building their own ſhips; ſuch a ſcene of iniquitous jobbing being, he ſaid, carried on at Port L'Orient, as would aſtoniſh any man not acquainted with thoſe evils. Similar cauſes would, he alledged, bring ſimilar diſaſters upon the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company. He then moved, that the report might be printed for the peruſal of the members.

Lord Clive then roſe and ſaid, he ſhould move, That the further conſideration of the report might be put off until Monday next, when his Lordſhip ſaid, he ſhould make ſeveral obſervations upon it, and ſhould enter upon a defence of his own conduct, as well as point out the real ſituation of the Company's affairs both at home and abroad. Lord Clive caſt ſome reflections upon Mr. Wilks, the gentleman who attended the Secret Committee, and aſſiſted them in their reſearches. This occaſioned a reply from Mr. Sullivan, who beſtowed the higheſt encomiums upon Mr. Wilks; who, as a ſervant of the Company, deſerved, he ſaid, the greateſt applauſe, for his integrity, candour, honour, and uprightneſs. As to Lord Clive's vindicating his own conduct, Mr. Sullivan ſaid, his Lordſhip would not have undertaken a taſk quite ſo difficult, had he propoſed to vindicate the conduct of the Court of Directors.

Lord North then roſe and ſaid, that, had not the noble Lord moved for the further conſideration of the report on Monday, he himſelf ſhould have requeſted the Houſe to defer it until that day,

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day, when his Lordſhip ſaid he intended to enter upon a diſcuſſion of ſeveral important affairs relative to the Eaſt-India Company; ſuch as the propriety of ſuffering them to continue for a few years longer in poſſeſſion of their *territorial acquiſitions*. His Lordſhip diſclaimed the thought of accuſing, even in idea, any particular perſon; the reports now before the Houſe contained, he ſaid, matter which might ſerve for a ground of enquiry; and, though accuſations might be inferred from them, he would yet not permit himſelf to accuſe a ſingle individual, how mean or exalted ſoever.

In anſwer to Lord Clive, Meſſrs. Sullivan and Dempſter, Mr. Harley got up and ſaid, that, if the members of the Secret Committee had omitted any thing, it was not owing to neglect, for that they had taken every precaution to render their reports as replete and to the purpoſe as poſſible. Mr. Jenkinſon corroborated this aſſertion of his worthy friend.

Meſſrs. Dyſon and Dowdeſwell ſpoke, but there being no queſtion before the Houſe, their arguments turned chiefly upon the adjuſtment of certain punctilios and forms of the Houſe.

The further conſideration of Eaſt-India affairs was then deferred until Monday next, and the report was ordered to be printed.

Monday, April 5.

The order of the day being read, Mr. Dowdeſwell roſe, with a petition in his hand from a Major Grant, brother-in-law to one Captain M'Kenzie. He was ordered to bring up the ſaid petition, and the Clerk read it. The reaſon for preferring the petition was as follows: The Secret Committee, in their report laſt delivered in, had, it ſeems, obſerved, that "one of the cauſes of the evils now exiſting in Bengal, was the rapaciouſneſs and oppreſſion committed by ſome of the Company's military ſervants in India." In proof of this obſervation, they reported, "that ſeveral charges of extortion, and other mal-practices, had been brought againſt a *Britiſh ſubject*." This Britiſh ſubject was no other than Capt. M'Kenzie, brother-in-law to the petitioner Major Grant, who had been tried by a court martial in India, and was moſt honourably *acquitted* of every miſdemeanor laid to his charge. The petition, therefore, ſet forth, that, "previous to the delivery of the report of the Secret Committee, a letter had been ſent to the Chairman, ſtating the ſeveral facts, and offering to invalidate every ſuſpicion of guilt, which from the Company's records might appear againſt Capt. M'Kenzie, by the evidence of Major Grant and others;" but that the Secret Committee had peremptorily *refuſed* to hear ſuch evidence, and had, though apprized of this, proceeded to make a report injurious to the character, and detrimental to the honour, of Capt. M'Kenzie. Mr. Dowdeſwell, after making ſeveral pertinent obſervations upon the injuſtice of this proceeding, moved, That "ſo much of the clauſe as related to certain charges brought againſt a Britiſh ſubject," might be *re-committed*. A motion which carried even a ſlight ſuſpicion that the Secret Committee were voluntarily or involuntarily betrayed into an error, naturally brought on a variety of debates; the Treaſury-Bench took the alarm; Mr. Jenkinſon defended the conduct of the Secret Committee by defining the powers with which the Members were entruſted; they extended not, he ſaid, to the examination of the propriety of ſuits inſtituted, or the foundation of charges brought; they were ſimply to ſcrutinize into the books and records of the Company, ſo far as might lead them to gain an inſight into their affairs; and they were then to make ſuch reports of exiſting evils as might induce the Legiſlature to apply proper and adequate remedies for the future. Mr. Stanley and Mr. Dyſon ſpoke *againſt* the motion for a re-commitment of the clauſe. Mr. Edmund Burke ſpoke with his uſual warmth and ſpirit *for* the re-commitment. He ſaid, that, taking the words of the report as they ſtood, nothing leſs than charges againſt ſome Britiſh ſubject could be intended; that not a ſingle proof of thoſe charges, other than bare aſſertions, was to be met with; and yet that the Secret Committee had admitted a charge in their report, which implied atrocious guilt, upon preſumptive evidence, tho' poſitive was offered in contradiction to the charges, and in defence of the accuſed party.

He alſo urged the neceſſity of re-committing the clauſe to preſerve the order of the Houſe, which would be infringed ſhould it not be agreed to. As an illuſtration of this aſſertion, Mr. Burke had recourſe to the following figures;

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figures: "Suppoſe, ſays he, Sir, that mace, made uſe of to clear the way, was to be converted into an inſtrument to knock every man down who ſtood before you; or your train-bearer, Sir, inſtead of holding up your train, was to trip up your heels:" Similar to this is the order of the Houſe when tyranni cally, inſtead of decently exerciſed; and that it would be tyrannically exerciſed, if this clauſe was not re-committed, Mr. Burke ſtrenuouſly contended.

Mr. Dempſter then roſe, and expreſſed his wiſhes, that the Secret Committee had gone thoroughly to the bottom of the affair: he ſaid, that Capt. M'Kenzie was culpable in no one inſtance; that it did by no means appear that the Captain was a gainer by what the Secret Committee had termed "extortion;" for that ſo far from recovering the intereſt of his money, he had been cheated even of the principal; nor has he, continued Mr. Dempſter, any reſource, for there is no legal mode for the recovery of debts in India. Unleſs you are upon good terms with the Governor, Council, and thoſe in power, you ſtand no manner of chance of procuring the payment of your demands. Mr. Dempſter farther obſerved, that, for the recovery of debts in India, recourſe was had to the military power; that, if an inhabitant of the country owed a man in office money, a file of muſqueteers were ordered to enter into poſſeſſion of his houſe, and there continue until the debt was diſcharged; that, if a bargain was made with a weaver for cloth of any kind, a ſoldier was quartered in his apartments, to ſee the cloth cut out of the loom, and delivered according to agreement; and Capt. M'Kenzie being at variance with the officers of the civil department, Mr. Dempſter ſaid he was not ſurpriſed at the Captain's efforts to procure the payment of his demands proving fruitleſs. Whereupon Mr. Dempſter was for the re-commitment of the clauſe.

Mr. Gregory next roſe and ſaid, That Major Grant, the petitioner, was Secretary to Colonel Coote, and that he had complained of a multiplicity of malverſations committed by the different officers of the revenue, and other departments in India; that, inſtead of juſtifying themſelves from theſe charges, they had firſt attempted to recriminate upon Major Grant; but, finding that ſcheme impracticable, they had collected charges of miſdemeanors againſt his brother-in-law. This, Mr. Gregory ſaid, was the real origin of the complaint againſt Capt. M'Kenzie.

Governor Johnſtone ſpoke *for* the re-commitment; the Attorney General was diffuſe in his arguments *againſt* it.

At length the queſtion was put, and was carried *againſt* the re-commitment of the clauſe.

This buſineſs being finiſhed, the Speaker quitted the chair, and the Houſe reſolving into a committee, Mr. Bacon in the chair, Lord North roſe and informed the Houſe, that, in anſwer to the petition of the Eaſt India Company, the King had left the ſole determination of the affair to that Houſe. His Lordſhip then proceeded to ſtate the propoſitions he had to make to the Houſe, which were to the following purport:

"I. That it is the opinion of this Houſe, it will be more beneficial to the public and the Eaſt India Company, to *let* the territorial acquiſitions remain in the poſſeſſion of the Company for a limited time, not exceeding the term of *ſix years*, to commence from the agreement between the public and the Company.

"II. That no participation of proceeds ſhall take place between the public and Company, until the repayment of the 1,400,000l. advanced to the Company, and the reduction of the Company's bond-debt to 1,500,000l.

"III. That, after the payment of the loan advanced to the Company, and the reduction of their bond-debt to the ſum ſpecified, *three fourths* of the *nett* ſurplus of the territorial revenues of the Company ſhall be paid into the Exchequer, and the remaining *one fourth* ſhall be ſet apart as a fund, for the diſcharge of any contingent exigencies the Company may labour under."

In ſupport of theſe propoſitions, the Premier urged ſeveral arguments, and to give them ſtrength had recourſe to certain accurate calculations.

Colonel Burgoyne reported, that, on Wedneſday or Thurſday, if the Houſe ſits, the report from the Select Committee would be brought up, that the Houſe might be enabled to proceed upon it after the holidays.

[*To be continued.*]

Mr. URBAN,

A Correſpondent in your laſt Magazine, who ſigns *Scrutator*, remarks, that the two poetical *jeux d'eſprit*, which

which I had noticed from *Pliny*, [*July Mag.* p. 319] were improperly referred to: they appear in *Book* VII. of the *Letters*, not in *Book* III.—Had your compoſitor given my copy as faithfully as I had quoted the original, this *tiny* obſervation had never been made.

I ſhall take this opportunity of offering a word or two in anſwer to ſome remarks of a *different nature* advanced by a gentleman under the ſignature R. p. 278 of your *Magazine for June* laſt; which I ſhould have ſilently ſuffered to take their full effect, had not *this* occaſion preſented itſelf. That gentleman, after properly expoſing a glaring inaccuracy of the *Editors of the Antichità d'Ercolano* in their explanation of a painting which they ſuppoſe to indicate the *Diſcovery of Oreſtes*, and mentioning with ſurprize a ſlight compliment paid them by your humble ſervant, the tranſlator of that *Explanation*, finiſhes his admirable critique in this manner: "It were to be wiſhed, "therefore, that Q would conſult the "original quotations referred to by "them; for the Italian academicians, "he will find, are neither to be truſted "in what they quote in ſupport of "their opinions, nor in the gloſſes put "upon an author's words."

To whiſper a ſecret to this very ingenious critic,—I could have abundantly demonſtrated to *Him* the truth of theſe his two laſt maxims, almoſt two years ago. Before I ſent you the tranſlation of the *Editors* Remarks on the *Teſſeræ Theatrales*, which appeared in your *Magazine* for *January*, 1772, *I conſulted every ſingle quotation to which they referred, not only in the authors I happened to have by me, but every other which in a country ſituation I was able to procure*; and could not forbear obſerving how flagrantly they diſtorted the ſenſe of their originals in ſome paſſages of Suetonius, Martial, and Theophraſtus. But, as I undertook to exhibit nothing more than a faithful tranſlation of the account the *Editors* had given of thoſe two curious pieces of antiquity, I did not think it either proper in itſelf, or, indeed, conſiſtent with my plan, to obtrude on the public my own private ſentiments of their errors in matters of mere *Philology* (a ſubject to the generality of readers almoſt as dry and diſguſting as Metaphyſics themſelves), where matters of *Taſte* were totally out of the queſtion. 'Tis to the figure the *Editors* performance makes in this *latter* light—in points of pure *verſû*—that in my poor opinion it owes the whole of its merit; and to *this* view of it was my compliment ſolely directed.—The ſame reaſon induced me to purſue the ſame method on the late occaſion.—My whole deſign was, to put in an Engliſh dreſs the moſt *plauſible* explication of the many which thoſe gentlemen had offered of that admirable painting; without adding a ſingle remark of my own, *merely philological*, to call their explanation in queſtion. But, if your correſpondent R. hence imagines, that I had *not* "conſulted the original quotations" in Euripides's tragedy of *Iphigenia in Tauris* "referred to by them," permit me to aſſure him that he is greatly miſtaken.

On an attentive peruſal of that piece, I diſcovered the groſſeſt miſtakes which the *Editors of the Antichità* had committed in referring to it, to be the following: 1ſt, their ſuppoſing the ancient male figure, exhibited in the painting, to repreſent King *Thoas*; who does not make his appearance in Euripides till the beginning of the fifth act, after Oreſtes and Pylades have both quitted the ſtage.—2dly, their imagining *Electra* to be intended by the female figure who ſtands at the ſide of Iphigenia; and this, merely from their miſconceiving, or not entering into the ſpirit of, a noble ſtroke of Nature, which the Poet has given to Oreſtes, who once addreſſes the latter by the name of the former:

—— αχος πρωτον Ηλεκτρα ταδε:

the reaſon of which I attempted to explain.—And, 3dly, their placing of Pylades on the ſacred table *as a victim deſtined to be ſacrificed*: thereby confounding the point of time when Oreſtes was now become the *ſole* intended ſacrifice. Both theſe ſtrangers, agreeably to the laws of the country, were at firſt doomed to be offered up to Diana; and were, therefore, both very properly placed on ſacred tables. But Iphigenia, by the queſtions ſhe propoſes to Oreſtes, diſcovering them to be Greeks, conſents to preſerve one of them on condition of his carrying a letter to Argos. Oreſtes, to whom the propoſal is firſt made, from a principle of honour and pity to his friend, nobly rejects it; and at length, after much earneſt entreaty, prevails on Pylades to accept it.—This latter, therefore, (thro' a wilful miſconſtruction, as it ſhould ſeem, of the Poet's ſenſe) is very injudiciouſly placed by the Italian academicians

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demicians on the ſacred table as "the *ſole* victim deſtined to be ſacrificed."—*This* inaccuracy your ingenious correſpondent R. has properly noted; but, with regard to myſelf, the remark was totally needleſs.

Nor do I conceive the *Editors* to be better authoriſed in the notion they have advanced concerning the *nakedneſs* of the figure on the ſacred table. They apprehend him to be ſtripped, in order to be inſtantly ſacrificed: and I apprehend, that their being at a loſs to account for the indecency of this appearance in the preſence of three females, was the true reaſon of their adopting this opinion at random. For it cannot, I think, be collected from Euripides, that matters were already in ſuch a forwardneſs for the ſacrifice, as to occaſion this extraordinary appearance: allowing the *Editors*, for a moment, to be right, that Pylades, not Oreſtes, was the deſtined victim. Iphigenia, the prieſteſs, had, indeed, once in the beginning of the third act, and again in the beginning of the fourth, ordered one of the ſervants of the temple to prepare every thing neceſſary on ſuch occaſions: but we may well ſuppoſe her not to be over-haſty in putting to death one of her countrymen,—indeed, her reluctance to do it is more than once intimated in the poet,—and, accordingly, we hear nothing further concerning theſe preparations. I therefore ſubmit it to the critical reader, whether this incident might not have been owing to a ſudden tranſport of paſſion in the faithful Pylades, excited by the warmeſt ſentiments of gratitude to his friend, and attachment to his prince, on ſeeing that he had, with ſuch unparallelled generoſity, diſdained the acceptance of his life from Iphigenia, and the overtures made to him by himſelf, of ſharing one common fate with him.

Pyl. Κοινη τ' ωλεσα, δυ με και κοινη θανειν.

It would be needleſs to urge the cuſtom of tearing the raiment, on occaſion of any extraordinary emotion: every page of the ancient poets is full of it. To take off, in ſome meaſure, from the indecency of the action, we may ſuppoſe it to have happened during the converſation between Oreſtes and Pylades at the end of the third act, whilſt the latter urges his reſolution to periſh along with his friend, and whilſt Iphigenia has quitted the ſtage to prepare her letter for *Oreſtes*. For that *ſuch* was the deſignation of it, I cannot but conclude with the *Editors*.

Excellent a critic as your correſpondent R. is, I cannot implicitly agree with him in every cenſure which he paſſes on thoſe gentlemen. 'The *authors* ſay, that the naked figure "repreſents Pylades diſcovering Oreſtes to Iphigenia, and diſplaying the letter ſhe had given him to deliver to that prince." 'But in Euripides Iphigenia does not give Pylades the letter to *deliver to that prince*; ſhe gives it for Pylades to carry to Sparta.'

R.'s Critique, June Mag. p. 278.

And yet it is certain, that though Iphigenia had indeed repeatedly mentioned *her friends at Argos*, as the perſons to whom this letter was to be carried;

Iph. Θελεις αν ωσωσαιμι σ'*** [*to Oreſtes.*]
Προς Αργος ελθων, τοις εμοις εκει φιλοις,
Δελτον τ' ενεγκειν———

A. III. v. 127. *and elſewhere, frequently, to the ſame purport.*

yet on Pylades' repreſenting to her the danger to which it might be expoſed, ſhould he be ſhipwrecked, and his requeſting, in that caſe, a diſpenſation from the oath he had taken to deliver it, ſhe explains the purport of it minutely to him, that, even in caſe of his loſing it, he might be able to recount the contents:

Iph. Αγγελ' Ορεστη παιδι τ' Αγαμεμνονος Θ',
Ην Αυλιδι σφαγιον' ιφιγενειαν ταδε
Ζωσ' Ιφιγενεια, τοις εκει ν ζωσ' ετι.
* * * * * *
Λεγ'. ωικ' ελαθρα, αντιδιδουσα με θεα
Αρτεμις, εσωσε μ', &c.

ordering him, 'tis evident, to relate to *Oreſtes, the ſon of Agamemnon*, (thus ſtrongly enforcing her injunction, and naming this prince *alone*) thoſe wonderful circumſtances of her life, her being ſpirited away from the altar at Aulis by Diana, and ſafely tranſported to the country of the Taurians—repeating manifeſtly, as ſhe herſelf declares, the whole ſubject-matter of her letter,

——— ταδ' ειπειν,
Ταδ' εστιν α δελτοισιν εγγεγραμμενα,

and expreſsly pointing out by *name* who were thoſe *friends at Argos*, to whom it was to be delivered.

This letter (on a ſuppoſition that the *Diſcovery of Oreſtes* is really the ſubject of the painting) clearly proves the half-naked figure, in whoſe hand it there appears, to be Pylades. He views it with ſuch a mixture of joy and aſtoniſhment,

aſtoniſhment, as might reaſonably be expected from one actuated by *inferior* paſſions only; who was naturally a friend indeed, and had married a ſiſter of the royal family: whilſt Oreſtes, who had long ſat liſtening to Iphigenia's wonderful ſtory with that fixed ſolicitude and ſtedfaſt attention, which finely characteriſe him in the picture; who had much ſtronger feelings and much tenderer affections to gratify on the diſcovering of a ſiſter whom he had ſuppoſed to be loſt for ever, treats the letter, when offered to him, with the utmoſt indifference, declaring that *words* were inſufficient to anſwer the tranſports which were excited in his breaſt:

Oreſt. Διχομαι· παρις δι γραμματων διαπλυχας
Των ηδονη περαι, ου ΛΟΓΟΙΣ αιρησομαι.

He then breaks out into that pathetic exclamation,

Ω φιλταλη μοι συγγον', &c.

and is ſcarcely reſtrained by the *Chorus* from ſeizing in his unhallowed arms the prieſteſs of Diana.

It muſt then, with ſubmiſſion to the opinion of your critical correſpondent, be *Oreſtes* (not *Pylades*, as he conjectures) who ſits "in the penſive poſture," ſo ſtrongly characteriſtic of his ſituation and his malady, on the right of the female figure: "the young woman who embraces him" can be no other than "Iphigenia:" "there is" now no "impropriety in the familiarity," ſince "ſhe recogniſes" not "the wrong perſon," but her brother, whom ſhe never more expected to behold. Hence is ſhe very ſoon inclined to admit the truth of his pretenſions, long before his mentioning to her "the ſpear of their anceſtor Pelops." For, on his reminding her of *a piece of work ſhe had wrought on a family ſubject*,—— the very *firſt* proof he offers in anſwer to the demand ſhe had made of ſome certain tokens, whereby ſhe might know him to be really her brother—ſhe thus affectionately addreſſes him:

Ω φιλταλ', εγγος των εμων καμοιη φιλτατον.

ſcarcely deſiring, it ſhould ſeem, evidences more ſatisfactory.

Wigan, Nov. 20. Q.

Explanation *of the* Plate.

IT is a view of Cowling caſtle, in Kent. This caſtle takes its name from the pariſh wherein it is ſituated, which lies on the north ſide of the county near the river Thames, about four miles north of Rocheſter.

It was built by John Lord Cobham, who, in the 24th year of the reign of king Richard the Second, obtained a licence for its erection. (See p. 303.) There is a tradition, that he, fearing its ſtrength might give ſome umbrage at court, to obviate it, cauſed the following lines to be cut in imitation of a deed, or charter, and fixed on the outermoſt tower of the entrance:

Knowerth that Deth and myſelf be
That I am made in help of the court
In knowing of which thing,
This is Charrte and witneſſing.

Whatever was the cauſe, this ſcroll is now there. It ſeems of braſs; the letters are engraved in the ancient characters, and in 1759, when this drawing was taken, were as legible as when firſt ſet up. In this caſtle reſided the pious and intrepid Sir John Oldcaſtle, who, in the reign of king Henry the Fifth, fell a victim to Popiſh cruelty. Anno 1553, Sir Thomas Wyat, in his inſurrection againſt Queen Mary, attempted to take this caſtle. Kilbourn ſays the gate was broken open with his ordnance, but it was ſo well defended by the Lord Cobham, its owner, that Sir Thomas was at length obliged to deſiſt.

The ruins (ſays Harris in his Hiſtory of Kent) ſhew it to have been a very ſtrong place, and the moat round it is very deep. The gatehouſe is ſtill ſtanding, which is fortified with a portcluſe, or port-cullis, and machecollated. It hath alſo ſuch kind of towers for its defence as were uſed in thoſe days.

This view ſhews the north, or inner ſide of the gate, as ſeen from the farm houſe; from the evenneſs of the wall, and ſome coin ſtones in the angles, it ſeems as if the towers were never intended to be compleated; the tradition, which relates that they were thus demoliſhed by Sir Thomas Wyat, could only be credible, had he battered them from within.

[*The Greek tranſlation came too late for the preſent month; as did Maupertuis's challenge to Voltaire, and Voltaire's humorous anſwer. The many antique ſeals, coins, and other curioſities ſent us, ſhall be exhibited in a miſcellaneous plate at a proper time. A. B. is right in his obſervation on the figures in Pl. 7. They appear to be a Satyr and Venus. The ſports of children are elſewhere exhibited. Antiquarius junior ſhall be noticed.*]

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EPITOME *of Capt.* Wallis's *Voyage round the World, concluded from p.* 491.

THE panic which the iſſue of the laſt unequal conflict between the ſlings of the natives, and the cannon of the Europeans, had ſpread throughout the whole iſland, had like to have proved more fatal to the conquerors than to the vanquiſhed.

The crew of the Dolphin were in want of thoſe refreſhments with which the iſland abounded, many of them were ſick of ſea diſtempers, and all of them ſtood in need of freſh proviſions; but the ſlaughter that had been made of the inhabitants had driven thoſe who had eſcaped far into the country, and left the ſhores deſolate. Capt. Wallis, therefore, wiſely foreſeeing that gentle means only could facilitate their return, made choice of ſome diſcreet officers, among whom was the chief ſurgeon, to reconnoitre the country, and to endeavour, by fair perſuaſions, and ſome well-beſtowed preſents, to efface the terror of that vengeance which the ill-adviſed oppoſition of the natives had brought upon themſelves: they were, alſo, to obſerve the ſituation of the country, and to make choice of ſome healthy and tenable ſpot, where the ſick might take up their reſidence in ſafety, till their diſeaſes were cured, or their pains alleviated.

When the gentlemen returned, they extolled the beauty and fertility of the country, gave a favourable report of the peaceable diſpoſition of the native peaſantry, but adviſed the watering-place as moſt proper for the tents of the ſick, not only in point of health and ſafety, but as moſt convenient to prevent that intercourſe with the female part of the inhabitants, by which they might be ſeduced to quit the ſervice, and take up their abode with their fair companions.

According to their advice meaſures were purſued. Tents were erected along the river-ſide, the ſick were ſent a-ſhore, a party was appointed to be their guard, and the ſurgeon was requeſted to viſit and take them under his protection.

It was not long before curioſity or intereſt brought ſome ſtragglers near the watering-place; and the ſurgeon, prowling up the river with his gun, put up ſome ducks, and, levelling his piece at them, juſt as they were over the heads of the viſitants, one of them fell dead among their company. This increaſed their dread of the new comers, and they were at a loſs whether to ſtay or retreat; but at length fear got the better of their reſolution, and they all ran away. The ſurgeon made ſigns for one of them to bring over the duck, which had fallen on the oppoſite ſide of the river, ſhewing ſome glittering bawbles, which he depoſited on a bough, as a reward to the perſon that ſhould bring him the duck; with which one more courageous than the reſt complying, the favour was kindly received, the reward paid, and the youth diſmiſſed with all the tokens of kindneſs and civility.

A like incident ſoon produced a like intercourſe. Purſuing his walk up the river, a ſecond flock of ducks aroſe, and the ſurgeon fortunately brought down three of them, which the Savages, if they may be ſo called, now ſtrove who ſhould be the firſt to bring over; and thoſe who were ſo lucky, were well rewarded for their pains.

Theſe little incidents had a wonderful effect in conciliating the minds of theſe ſimple people, and in removing their fears of further miſchief, at the ſame time that they increaſed their awe, and impreſſed upon them ſuch a dread of a gun, that, if a muſket was pointed at a multitude of them, they would all run away like ſo many ſheep;—an obſervation that will hold equally good in our own country, where a ſoldier with his gun will make a whole rabble run away.

This friendly diſpoſition being encouraged, it was not long before a more general intercourſe took place: inſomuch that it became neceſſary to eſtabliſh ſome certain regulations, by which a juſt and honourable trade might be carried on between both parties. For this purpoſe it was found requiſite to appoint a ſuperintendant, under whoſe direction all matters of traffic ſhould be tranſacted; and nothing was to be bought or ſold but under his immediate eye. This ſervice was entruſted to the care of the gunner, and he performed it with fidelity. The old man, of whom mention has already been made, in a great meaſure tranſacted for the natives what the gunner did for the Engliſh; but it was not in his power to prevent their thieving. The terror of the gun was the only thing that could produce that effect. A native one day had the dexterity to croſs the river, and ſteal a hatchet,

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hatchet, without being perceived; but the gunner, miſſing it, ſhewed the old man the thing loſt, and at the ſame time took up the gun, and pointed it to the wood where it was ſuppoſed the thief had ſecreted himſelf, intimating thereby, that, if the hatchet was not returned, he would ſearch the woods, and ſhoot the thief dead. The old man knew what he meant, and preſently ſet out, and in a ſhort time returned with the hatchet. The gunner inſiſted on his delivering up the culprit. He ſhook his head; but the dread of the gun forced him to obey. He was brought, trembling, to the gunner; and, being an old offender, was ſent priſoner on board the ſhip. The Captain, to terrify him, ſhewed him chains and whips, and ſwords and ſcymetars, and all the inſtruments of puniſhment; but at laſt releaſed him without any harm. It is hard to ſay whether the poor fellow felt more joy at his eſcape, than his companions did at his return in ſafety. They received him with raptures, and carried him off in triumph. The next day, however, he returned; and, in teſtimony of his gratitude, brought with him ſome bread-fruit, and a hog ready roaſted, which he preſented to the gunner.

About this time the Captain fell ill, and was confined to his bed; the firſt Lieutenant had been long ſick, and was not yet recovered; and the Purſer was likewiſe incapable of duty; ſo that the ſupreme command of the ſhip devolved on Mr. Furneaux, the ſecond Lieutenant, who executed the truſt committed to his care with ſuch prudence and punctuality, that for 14 days, the time the Captain was confined to his bed, not one complaint was heard; and when the Captain got well enough to venture abroad, his men all looked ſo freſh and ſo healthy, that he ſcarce could believe them to be the ſame people. The regular exchange of European trifles, ſuch as combs, looking-glaſſes, knives, nails, hatchets, and other ordinary hardware, for the productions of the country, had filled the markets with proviſions, and the ſhip's company had more brought them every day than they could conſume. Hogs, poultry, and bread-fruit, were the chief articles of traffic.

The importance of the ſurgeon's precaution now began to appear. The ſick, who had been ſent on ſhore, recovered apace; and, as they were ſuffered to walk abroad to gather ſtrength, they had frequent opportunities of meeting and converſing with the girls of the iſland, who were not averſe to the granting whatever favours the men requeſted, provided they had ſomething to beſtow as an equivalent. The currency there was the bawbles already mentioned, among which the nail was not the leaſt valuable. As nails for ſome time were eaſy to procure by the common ſailors, they were therefore at firſt very laviſhly beſtowed; but at length, their ſtock being exhauſted, and their deſires not ſatisfied, they had recourſe to clandeſtine means to procure them, and drew from the ſhip's ſides the ſpikes that were neceſſary to preſerve her in ſafety. This was productive of a two-fold evil: it leſſened the value of the ordinary currency, and might, if it had not been diſcovered in time, have occaſioned the loſs of the ſhip. When this failed, they ſtill found another reſource, which, though not ſo dangerous in its conſequence, was ſtill more ungenerous. They beat out lead in the form of nails, and paſſed them upon their miſtreſſes for ſterling coin. Thoſe who were thus defrauded, applied to the gunner for redreſs: but the gunner, being deſirous of putting an end to the commerce, abſolutely refuſed to liſten to their complaints. Indeed, it was become neceſſary to ſtop the progreſs of this kind of traffic; for the men, being forever in purſuit of new amours, were leſs governable, and leſs obedient to command, than was conſiſtent with ſtrict diſcipline. The Captain, in order to draw them off, and to bring them to their duty, was forced to read the articles of war, and to puniſh with ſeverity ſome daring offenders, whoſe inſolent behaviour fell little ſhort of mutiny.

A ſingular incident that happened is worth remarking, as it marks in a ſtriking manner the intrinſic value of that metal, which, becauſe of its abundance, is ſo little prized in Europe, but for its uſe is preferred to every other by thoſe who are in want of it. Some officers, having made an excurſion into the country, happened to meet with ſome of the natives, who treated them with kindneſs and hoſpitality; to theſe, in return, they gave a cordial invitation to come and ſee them on board their ſhip; with which, the next day, they were frank enough to comply. They ſeemed, by their behaviour

behaviour and dreſs, to be above the level of thoſe with whom they had hitherto converſed, and they were therefore treated accordingly. At taking leave, the Captain, being willing to learn what preſent would be moſt acceptable to perſons of their condition, laid before them a Johannes, a guinea, a crown piece, a Spaniſh dollar, four new ſhillings, ſome new halfpence, and two large nails, intimating, by ſigns, that of what they liked beſt more were at their ſervice. They all of them eagerly pointed to the nails, and with ſome indifference took up the halfpence, but the ſilver and gold lay neglected. Having therefore preſented them with a quantity of nails, and ſome halfpence, they returned to ſhore ſupremely happy.

A few days after this interview, the gunner brought on board a lady of a majeſtic appearance, tall, handſome, and well proportioned, and ſeemingly about the age of five-and-forty. As her deportment beſpoke her of high rank, and as the gunner obſerved that great reſpect was paid her in that part of the country, where ſhe was but juſt arrived, the Captain received her accordingly; and, after having conducted her through the ſhip, and ſhewn her every curioſity that he thought would gratify her, when ſhe intimated her deſire to depart, he very politely placed a large blue mantle round her ſhoulders, and tied it himſelf with ribbons upon her breaſt; he likewiſe preſented her with a looking glaſs, ſome beads, and many other trifles, which ſhe accepted with an eaſy freedom; and, pointing to the ſhore, and looking kindly on the Captain, ſhe ſeemed to preſs him to return the viſit; which he did the next morning. She had been already apprized of his coming, and had prepared to meet him, with a retinue ſuitable to her dignity, and the high rank of her expected viſitor. When he landed ſhe was ready to receive him; and, perceiving that he was yet weak, ſhe cauſed him to be carried in the arms of her attendants to the pavilion that ſhe had prepared for his reception. In the ſame kind manner ſhe cauſed the firſt Lieutenant and Purſer to be carried, who likewiſe had been ill; and ſhe ſhewed particular reſpect to all who accompanied them. They were followed by a guard, and many hundreds of the natives aſſembled as ſpectators of ſo common a proceſſion. The pavilion, to which they were conducted, was in length 327 feet, and in breadth 40; it was raiſed upon pillars, and covered with palm-tree leaves. When they arrived, ſhe preſſed them to be ſeated; and, calling four of her maids of honour, ſhe aſſiſted them in drawing down the Captain's ſtockings, ſmoothing the ſkin, and gently chafing it with their hands: the ſame was done to the Lieutenant and Purſer. While this was performing, the ſurgeon, who was warm with walking, happened to pull off his wig; a ſudden exclamation of one of the maidens, who obſerved it, fixed the attention of the whole aſſembly, and they all ſtared at the ſtranger as at a prodigy; and it was ſome time before they recovered from the conſternation into which this trivial incident had thrown them. When they had recovered their ſurprize, the ladies reſumed their office; and, having continued it about half an hour, in which time the gentlemen found themſelves very much refreſhed, they began dreſſing them again; in which, however, they were not very expert. This civility over, the next was, to pull off their coats; and, having ordered ſome bales of Indian cloth to be brought, the lady cloathed them after the faſhion of the country, in the richeſt dreſs the iſland could furniſh: and, when they departed, ſhe cauſed them to be attended in their return, in the ſame reſpectable manner as when they came; and herſelf conducted the Captain to the water-ſide, ſupporting his arm; and, when croſſing any plaſh of water, ſhe lifted him over with as much eaſe as a man here does a little child. She had ordered a preſent of fruit and freſh proviſions to be ſent before, and ſhe took her leave with a politeneſs that did credit to her quality.

The Captain, next morning, returned the preſent in hatchets and bill-hooks; and, when the gunner preſented them, he found her engaged in giving an entertainment to at leaſt 1000 people. The meſſes were all brought to her by her ſervants in cocoa-nut-ſhells and trays, and preſented with her own hands to the viſitors, who were ſeated in rows round the pavilion, and received them with much grace. This done, ſhe ſat down herſelf, upon a ſeat ſomewhat elevated above the reſt, and was fed by two of her ladies of honour, in like manner as a child is fed by its mother. The gunner was ſerved with a meſs among the

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the reſt. He could not tell what it was, but it was highly ſeaſoned, and well taſted.

A friendly correſpondence being now eſtabliſhed, as it ſhould ſeem, with the firſt perſonage in the iſland, there was no want afterwards, of any thing the country produced, during their continuance upon that hoſpitable coaſt.

As the gunner was the only offenſible miniſter on ſhore, all complaints were therefore naturally preferred to him. On the 10th day after the battle with the boats, an old woman appeared weeping on the other ſide of the river, who, having attracted his attention, ſent a young man over with a branch of plantain, which he held in his hand while he made a ſpeech, and then laid it down at the gunner's feet. He then returned, and brought over the old woman. She was bathed in tears, and continued crying. Though her diſtreſs was yet a myſtery, the gunner did all in his power to comfort her; but ſhe ſunk down at laſt unable to ſpeak. The youths, who accompanied her, raiſed her up, and ſhe made it underſtood at laſt, that her huſband, and three of her ſons, had been killed in that engagement which had widowed ſo many ſorrowful wives in the iſland. He took her to his breaſt, expreſſed his ſorrow, gave her all the conſolation that a compaſſionate concern could afford, wiped away her tears, and ſhe departed ſeemingly comforted. In reward for his civility, ſhe ordered two fat hogs to be delivered to him, and would accept of no gratuity in return.

The Captain ordered all the boats, with the ſecond Lieutenant, and ſixty men, to ſurround the iſland, to examine it, and make their report. They found it every where populous, pleaſant, and plentiful; the natives hoſpitable, and ſeemingly happy. They obſerved that all their tools were ſtone, ſhells, or bone; and that their canoes were without number, and well conſtructed. In this voyage it was diſcovered, that the hogs and poultry lived wholly upon fruit, and that the inhabitants neither ploughed nor ſowed, but depended, for their ſubſiſtance, upon fiſhing, added to the ſpontaneous productions of the iſland. This greatly diſconcerted the officers, who had thoughts of laying in a number of live ſtock, ſufficient to ſerve them the remainder of the voyage. Of this, however, they were in part diſappointed; for even the hogs, when on board, would touch nothing to which they had been unaccuſtomed.

They had now been in this harbour a complete month, in which time they had not only found means of being reconciled to the inhabitants, but of being careſſed by them. The girls were ſtill fond of nails, and even the Queen had her longings. There was not a nail or ſpike inſide or out of the ſhip, that the ſailors could get at, but was drawn; and the Captain, to prevent the ſhip from being pulled to pieces, was obliged to iſſue orders, that no man ſhould go aſhore without ſpecial leave. The Queen, however, made frequent viſits on board, and was as frequently viſited on ſhore by the Captain. One day the Queen and her attendants being at tea with the Captain, the ſurgeon happened to fill the pot by turning the cock of the boiler as it ſtood upon the table; which raiſed the admiration of one of the courtiers ſo much, that he too muſt turn the cock, and by ſo doing received the ſtream of boiling water full in his hand. He roared like a bull, and danced about the cabin like one diſtracted; and his affrighted companions, not knowing what was the matter with him, but dreading ſome miſchief, were ready, at the ſame time, to jump out at the windows. The ſurgeon, however, inſtantly applied ſome liniment that gave the man eaſe, but it was ſome time before his hand was healed.

One day, as the Captain, with his officers, was viſiting the Queen, ſhe took up his hat, and dreſſed it with a variety of feathers of ſplendid colours, ſuch as none of the company had ſeen on the whole iſland: this done, ſhe ſurrounded it with wreaths of braided hair, which ſhe gave him to underſtand was the work of her own hands.—Being told by the Captain that his ſtay was to be ſhort, and that in ſeven days he ſhould depart, ſhe expreſſed her deſire to detain him twenty days, that he might ſee the country, and be a ſpectator of thoſe diverſions with which the principal perſons in the iſland were chiefly entertained. When he told her, his time was irrevocably fixed, ſhe burſt into tears, and it was with difficulty ſhe was pacified.

On the 25th of July they obſerved an eclipſe of the ſun. The immerſion was, by true time, 6*h*. 51*m*. 50*ſ*.

Emerſion, by true time, 8 1 0

Duration —— 1 9 10

The latitude of the point on which the obſer-

obſervation was made, was 17° 30′ S. the ſun's declination 19° 40′ N. and the variation of the needle 5° 36′ E.

The Queen having viewed ſome diſtant objects with the reflector with which the obſervation was made, it is not eaſy to decide whether ſhe was moſt aſtoniſhed or delighted: her countenance and geſture expreſſed a mixture of wonder and delight which no language can deſcribe.

Before they left the iſland, the Captain cauſed it to be ſurveyed, and ſent out a party for that purpoſe, who took for their guide the old man. He conducted them, up the river ſide, to the foot of a mountain, which appearing to be a mile above the level of the water, they imagined that from the top of it they might command the whole iſland; but, when they arrived at the ſummit, they ſaw mountains ſo much higher than that on which they ſtood, that with reſpect to them their ſituation was a valley. Towards the ſea, indeed, their proſpect was inchanting. The ſides of the hills were beautifully cloathed with wood; villages were every where interſperſed, and the vallies between them afforded a ſtill richer proſpect; the houſes were thicker, and the verdure more luxuriant. But what is remarkable, no animals are mentioned in this excurſion to be grazing in the vallies, or on the hills; nor does there appear to be any other four-footed inhabitant than hogs and dogs: ſo that Nature ſeems to have beſtowed graſs, and left it to the induſtry of the inhabitants to find cattle to conſume it. In their excurſion they planted the ſtones of peaches, cherries, and plumbs; alſo, a variety of garden ſeeds, in ſituations where it was probable they would grow; alſo, the ſeeds of limes, lemons, and oranges. They found ginger and turmeric, and a plant reſembling the Weſt-Indian ſpinnage, called Callaloo, which the natives eat raw. They were received and hoſpitably entertained by the natives wherever they went.

The afternoon before their departure, the Queen came on board, and, with abundance of tears, and many expreſſive ſolicitations, earneſtly beſought them to prolong their ſtay. She ſtayed till night, and it was with difficulty ſhe was then prevailed upon to return to ſhore. She threw herſelf down on the arm cheſt, and wept a long time with an exceſs of paſſion. It was late before ſhe recovered her ſpirits; ſhe at length deſcended to her boat, attended by her courtiers, and the old man who probably was her prieſt. He had often intimated, that his ſon, a lad about 14, ſhould make the voyage to Europe with the Captain; but two days before they departed he diſappeared.

The writer of the voyage has very pathetically deſcribed the parting of the Captain and his Indian Queen. It is ſo very ſimilar to that of Dido and Æneas, in the IVth book of Virgil, that we are apt to ſuſpect him indebted to the poet for ſome of the tendereſt ſtrokes.

The account given of the inhabitants of Otahite, their manners, habits, and cuſtoms, as it is leſs perfect than that of Captain Cook, to avoid repetition, we omit; referring it to a more proper place. But one thing we muſt particularly remark, as it clears up two points of great conſequence: one, that the venereal diſeaſe was not known among the inhabitants of this iſland before the arrival of the Engliſh; the other, that the crew of the Dolphin did not communicate it.

"It is certain," ſays the Captain, "that none of our people contracted the venereal diſeaſe here; and, therefore, as they had free communication with great numbers of women, there is the greateſt probability that it was not then known in the country." He adds, that, *by a copy of the ſick liſt on board the Dolphin, during this voyage, ſigned by every man in my preſence, when he was diſcharged well, in confirmation of the ſurgeon's report, written in my own hand, and confirmed by my affidavit, which I have depoſited in the Admiralty, it appears, That the laſt man on board the ſhip, in her voyage outward, who was upon the ſick liſt for the venereal diſeaſe, was diſcharged cured, and ſigned the Book, Dec. 27, 1766, near ſix months before our arrival at Otahite, which was on the 19th of June, 1767; and that the firſt man who was upon the liſt for that diſeaſe, in our return home, was entered on the 26th of February, 1768, ſix months after we left the iſland, which was on the 26th of July, 1767.*

This teſtimonial is the more neceſſary to be preſerved, as there have not been wanting perſons, both Engliſh and French, who have charged theſe innocent people with propagating a loathſome diſeaſe, which neither they nor their anceſtors ever knew till the intro-

introduction of it among them by cruel Chriſtians.

Having now taken leave of Otahite, and all its allurements, they coaſted along the iſlands that lay in the ſame direction, which they found in appearance much the ſame as that which they had juſt left. On the 14th of Auguſt, they came in ſight of two iſlands, which they named *Boſcawen's* and *Keppel's Iſlands*; the firſt in latitude 15° 50′ S. longitude 175° W. the other in latitude 15° 55′ S. longitude 175° 3′ W.

They continued their courſe for Tinian, and in latitude 13° 18′ S. longitude 177° W. they fell in with a large iſland, which they named *Wallis's Iſland*. Here they found a number of inhabitants armed with clubs, one of which they purchaſed: but they had, probably, paid dear for it, had they happened to have tried the ſhore unarmed; for, while the people in the boat were bargaining, the ſavages were contriving to trepan them, and one of them, ſuddenly ſeizing the painter, pulled the cutter upon the rocks; but one of the crew taking up his muſket, and firing it acroſs the fellow's noſe, they all ran frighted away, though no miſchief was done them. It was, however, with difficulty that the boat got back to the ſhip.

They quitted this iſland, at which, however, there is a very good harbour, and on the 19th of September arrived at the iſland of Tinian.

Here they got beef, pork, poultry, papaw apples, bread-fruit, limes, oranges, and every refreſhment mentioned in Lord Anſon's Voyage, though with ſomewhat more labour. The ſick, however, ſoon recovered; the ſhip was repaired; and the latitude and longitude of the bay in which they anchored accurately aſcertained, by which it appears that the harbour where they lay was in 14° 55′ N. long. 214° 15′ W.

On the 16th of October they weighed, and continued their courſe till the 25th, without any thing material happening. On that day it blew a ſtorm, and they had the mortification to find, that, notwithſtanding the reparations at Tinian, the ſhip made much water, and the rudder, being looſe, ſhook the ſtern ſo violently, that they began to be in pain for her ſafety. The ſtorm continuing, on the 27th a mountainous ſea broke over her, ſtaved all the half-ports to pieces on the ſtarboard-ſide, broke all the iron ſtanchions in the gunwale, waſhed the boat off the ſkids, and carried many things overboard. In this tempeſt they miſſed one Edmund Morgan, who, it was thought, had drank more than his allowance, and reeled overboard. This was the laſt accident that befel them till they reached Batavia, before which the Captain took from the petty officers and ſeamen all the log and journal books relative to the voyage.

On the 30th of November they anchored in Batavia road, where the diſtreſſes of the warrant officers of the Falmouth man of war made the moſt melancholy part of the detail. Theſe poor miſerable people being left in that ſavage ſettlement without a commander, their ſhip rotting, their ſtores exhauſted, the boatſwain mad, the gunner deſtitute, the carpenter in a dying condition, the cook a wounded cripple; with all this complicated diſtreſs, forbidden from lying one night on ſhore, and viſited by none when ſick on board, they moſt humbly and earneſtly entreated to be taken on board the Dolphin as ſweepers, rather than to continue there to ſuffer among a people without mercy, and without the feelings of humanity. They had ten years pay due to them from Government, and were grey in the ſervice of their country; yet they were willing to forfeit all, could they be permitted ro return home. The Captain, though he could not grant their requeſt, promiſed to repreſent their caſe; and we hope his repreſentation has had the deſired effect.

It is remarkable, that, though but one man was on the ſick liſt when they came to Batavia, and though the ſhip ſtayed there but one week, and very few of the crew were ſuffered to go on ſhore, yet in a few days after they ſet ſail, which was on the 8th of December, they ſickened apace, and three of them died. The diſeaſes by which they ſuffered were fluxes, and fevers of the putrid kind; and, notwithſtanding every precaution of waſhing, fumigating, ſeparating the ſick, and adminiſtering every neceſſary that could have been procured for them on ſhore, yet the ſickneſs gained ground, till on the 10th of January, after paſſing the 22d degree of South Latitude, it began to abate.

On the 24th, in lat. 33° 40′ S. they met with a dreadful ſtorm, which ſplit the main-ſail and the main-top-maſt-ſail all to pieces, broke the ſtar-board

rudder.

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rudder-chain, and washed many of the booms overboard.

On the 4th of February they entered Table Bay, at the Cape of Good Hope, perhaps the only civilized settlement, now in possession of the Dutch. Here they procured refreshments at an easy expence, the ship was repaired, the sick were recovered, and every thing was plentifully provided for the remainder of the voyage.

On the 3d of March they weighed; and on the 16th they anchored in the Bay of St. Helena, and took in fresh water.

On the 18th they unmoored, and on the 11th of May intercepted a smuggler. On the 13th they arrived off Scilly, and on the 20th anchored in the Downs, having been just 637 days since weighing anchor in Plymouth Sound.

Critical Remarks on M. de Voltaire, *concluded from* p. 270.

"SOLOMON had forty thousand stables, and as many coach-houses for his chariots, twelve thousand stables for his cavalry, &c. The commentators allow that these facts require explanation, and have suspected some mistake of cyphers in the copies." *Miscell. Vol. V. Geneva Edit. Chap.* I.

"Solomon, according to the 3d book of Kings, had forty thousand stables for his chariot horses. Supposing every stable to have held only ten horses, they would have then amounted to four hundred thousand, which, added to his twelve thousand saddle horses, would have made four hundred and twelve thousand war horses. This is rather too much for a petty Jewish king, who never made war. This magnificence is scarce to be parallelled in a country which breeds only asses, and where at present there is no other beast to ride on; but probably times are altered, &c." *Philosoph. Dict. Article* Solomon.

All this is very facetious; but will there not be room to laugh a little at the joker, when it is known that he has translated this passage of the 3d book of Kings from the Latin of the Vulgate, and that he either does not or will not understand this Latin itself; that he has put coach-houses there which no one else can find; that he mistakes stables for horses, &c. This is literally the fact.

M. de Voltaire translates from the Vulgate; that is evident, and that is wrong; for when we criticise an author, we should not judge of him by a faulty version. Such is that version, by M. de Voltaire's own confession.

But even the Latin of the Vulgate he misunderstands. We read there, 3 Kings, Chap. iv. ver. 25: *Et habebat Solomon quadraginta millia præsepia equorum curruum, et duodecim millia equestrium.* This is not the Latin of Cicero, or of Livy, we allow; it is indeed, as this critic somewhere says, barbarous Latin; nevertheless, it is perfectly intelligible. We here see plainly, that Solomon had forty thousand stalls for his chariot horses; but, make what efforts we will, we cannot discover there *as many coach-houses. These forty thousand coach-houses* are of M. de Voltaire's making; not the slightest trace of them is to be found either in the Latin or in the Hebrew; to this gentleman alone Solomon is indebted for them.

This is droll enough, but this is not all; he is no happier in translating the sequel of the passage, *et duodecim millia equestrium.* These words signify, according to M. de Voltaire in the *Miscellanies*, twelve thousand stables; and, according to M. de. Voltaire in the *Philosophical Dictionary*, twelve thousand horses. Is not this taking either stables for horses, or horses for stables?

If we suppose with him, that these twelve thousand stables of the *Miscellanies* had ten horses each, the number will be a hundred and twenty thousand saddle horses, which, added to the four hundred thousand chariot horses, will make five hundred and twenty thousand war horses; a calculation which evidently contradicts that of the *Dictionary.* Thus this writer agrees with himself.

His generosity to Solomon is amazing: he has just given him *forty thousand coach-houses,* of which the Scripture says not a word; and here he makes him a present of *twelve thousand stables* for his twelve thousand saddle horses. He probably thinks that each of Solomon's horses had a separate stable: such is his idea of the œconomy of that wise Prince.

True it is, for the whole truth must be spoken, that this whole Latin text is not quite clear. It may be questioned whether by these words, *duodecim millia equestrium,* we are to understand twelve thousand horses of cavalry, or twelve thousand stables for the horses. The English version ren-

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ders it *horſemen*. We do not even know whether by *præſepia* the author of the Vulgate meant ſtables; and it is not generally agreed, that this word, taken in that ſenſe, is the tranſlation of the Hebrew word which anſwers to it. On referring to Bochart, we ſhall find that the Hebrew expreſſion may well ſignify the place, or, as *Houbigant* ſays, *the manger* deſtined to each horſe, and accordingly in the Engliſh bible it is tranſlated *ſtall*. Be that as it may, ſhould not the very obſcurity of this paſſage have made the critic diffident as to his objection? How can he avail himſelf of it, or what advantage can be drawn from an obſcure text ſo ill underſtood?

Let us go a little farther. This paſſage of the 3d book of Kings, not only in the Latin, but even in the Hebrew, does not agree with that of the Chronicles which anſwers to it. It is ſaid in this, that Solomon had not *forty thouſand ſtables for his chariot-horſes*, as the book of Kings ſays, but *forty thouſand chariot-horſes in his ſtables*; and that he had *twelve thouſand horſes of cavalry in his ſtables*, and not as M. de Voltaire makes the book of Kings ſay, *twelve thouſand ſtables for the horſes of his cavalry**.

Does not this oppoſition of thoſe two texts, added to the improbability of the calculation of the book of Kings, evidently declare in this, and perhaps in both, ſome alteration owing to the tranſcribers? M. de Voltaire ſays in joke, that *they alone could be deceived*; but here in particular he ſpeaks truth; for to what cauſe but their negligence, their precipitation, or, if he pleaſes, to their vanity, and the fooliſh deſire of exalting the glory of Solomon, can we aſcribe that enormous difference in calculation between two writers, who ſeem to be perfectly well acquainted with the ſubjects of which they treat, and to have written from authentic memoirs? Therefore, the generality of the moſt learned critics, Jews and Chriſtians, reduce to twelve thouſand the horſes of Solomon's cavalry, and to forty thouſand, and ſome even to four thouſand, the horſes of his chariots.

Be that as it may, we think that M. de Voltaire will find it difficult to prove, that it was impoſſible for this Prince to have fifty-two thouſand horſes. Beſides Paleſtine, he was maſter of part of Arabia Petræa, and Arabia Deſerta; and this writer well knows, that in thoſe countries horſes are not ſcarce, that they are excellent there, that they are one of the greateſt objects of traffic, and that cavalry formed, of old, and ſtill forms at this day, a great part of the forces of thoſe warlike people. True it is, that horſes were leſs common in Paleſtine, where a wiſe policy did not permit the frequent uſe of them. But, in ſhort, that country bred them; witneſs the cavalry and chariots of the Canaanites, who probably were not drawn by oxen; witneſs the chariots and cavalry of Solomon's ſucceſſors. If this critic thinks that Paleſtine breeds only aſſes, and that at preſent there are no other beaſts for riding, he is groſsly impoſed on: modern travellers may inform him that Arabian horſes for the ſaddle are not unknown there.

It may therefore be not ſo incredible as he ſuppoſes, for Solomon to have had in all fifty-two thouſand horſes. But if that number ſeems to him too great for a petty Jewiſh king, there is no reaſon why, with the learned men juſt mentioned, he ſhould not reduce all theſe horſes to four thouſand. Of theſe calculations he may adopt that which ſhall appear to him the moſt probable; he may, if he thinks proper, adopt none of them. His divines for that condemn no one, any more than the Jewiſh; when the text is altered, nothing obliges us to believe it.

"His fleets brought him ſixty-eight millions a year in pure gold, without reckoning ſilver and precious ſtones."

Theſe ſixty-eight millions alſo aſtoniſh him. But, beſides his being far from ſure, as has juſt been ſaid, that his calculations are juſt, what certainty has he that the trade of Ophir might not produce to Solomon thoſe ſums? Ophir was a country rich in gold; it was then to Solomon what the country of the Aſileans was for ſome time to the neighbouring nations of Arabia †, and

* In the Engliſh verſion the 6th of Kings ſays, "*forty* thouſand ſtalls," and the Chronicles *four* thouſand."

† In the *Library of Photius* is an extract of a work of Agatharcides, in which that writer relates, that the country of the Aſileans abounded ſo much in native gold, that pieces of it as large as the kernels of olives and medlars, and even as nuts, were frequently found there; that the inhabitants intermixed them with tranſparent ſtones, in order to make them into neckla-

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what Peru has ſince been to the Spaniards. It is ſaid in the Old Teſtament, that Solomon made ſilver in Jeruſalem *as common as ſtones*. This Eaſtern figure, which M. de Voltaire will ſcarce underſtand literally, ſhews, at leaſt, that in the reign of that Prince ſilver became very common in that capital; a proof that the trade of Ophir was not ſo unprofitable as this writer means to imagine.

If notwithſtanding theſe obſervations, this ſum ſhould ſtill ſeem exaggerated, if it were neceſſary here to acknowledge ſome miſtake, would it be agreeable to the rules of wiſe criticiſm to impute it to learned and faithful writers, rather than to tranſcribers often negligent and inattentive? The books of the Old Teſtament have paſſed through ſo many hands and ſo many ages, that we muſt not be ſurpriſed at there being ſome faults in the tranſcripts. God, certainly, has not ſuffered any eſſential alterations, any errors, contrary to the purity of the doctrine and manners, to creep into them; but it was not neceſſary, that there ſhould be a perfect exactneſs in the tranſcribers on ſubjects indifferent to religion and morality. And what importance is it to either, whether David left more or leſs money to his ſon, whether Solomon had more or fewer horſes, more or fewer ſtables, &c. Will the religion publiſhed in the Scriptures be therefore leſs perfect, and the morals leſs pure?

Theſe are ſome of the reflections which occur on reading M. de Voltaire's *Treatiſe on Toleration*, and ſome other works which are aſcribed to him. We ourſelves may be miſtaken: who is not? but we ſincerely ſeek the truth. If he overtake us in an error, let him deign to undeceive us. The Jews have, it muſt be owned, ſome obligations to him. If the Auto-de-fés of Madrid and Liſbon are leſs bloody, if the rigour of the inquiſition is moderated, they owe it, perhaps, more to his writings than to any other cauſe. He has at leaſt exhorted all Chriſtians, more than once, to regard them as their brethren ‡. Thoſe ſentiments which he inſpires in others, let him at length imbibe himſelf; and, in the next edition of his works, maintain throughout that character of moderation and benevolence which appears in ſo many parts of his writings.

*** [*The above Remarks being concluded, the Life of Voltaire ſhall appear in our next.*]

London, November 16, 1773.

THE incloſed letter from the late Dr. Gregory Sharpe, to a gentleman in this city, may, perhaps, be acceptable to many of the learned readers of the Gentleman's Magazine: both as it contains the ſentiments of ſo great a maſter of the oriental languages, reſpecting the ſubjects it alludes to; and, alſo, as it decides ſo ſtrongly in favour of a work, which contains much original matter, and which has hitherto been much unknown to the public.

That no doubt may remain of its authenticity, I have incloſed the original in Dr. Sharpe's own hand-writing, which may be ſhewn to any gentleman who wiſhes to be thoroughly ſatisfied in this reſpect.

BIBLIOPHILUS.

SIR, Temple, December 7, 1764.

I Return you my earlieſt and beſt thanks, for a moſt welcome and agreeable preſent you have been pleaſed to make me of a fine copy of the Bible by Mr. A Purver; much valued by me on its own account, and particularly as a gift from one, to whoſe perſon only, but not his acknowledged merit, I have been long a ſtranger. I ſhall ſoon avail myſelf of the privilege this gives me of paying my reſpects in perſon to ——— ———; in the mean time, I cannot but expreſs great ſatisfaction in peruſing a good critical commentary upon the holy Scriptures;

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necklaces and bracelets; and that they ſold them ſo cheap, that they gave for braſs three times as much as for gold, for iron twice as much, and for ſilver ten times. Almoſt the ſame thing has ſince happened in Peru.

In like manner the natives of Madagaſcar (which is ſaid by Robert Drury, and the late Mr. Hirſt, to abound both with gold and ſilver. See Hughes's Letters, Vol. II. p. 260.) prefer ſilver to gold. "The former" ſays Mr. Ives in his *Voyage to India*, p. 8, "is in great eſteem with them: they call it *Manila*, [or *Mannelet*, according to Drury] and make it into bracelets for their wives: they pay but little regard to gold; if you offer it to them at the ſame time with ſilver, they never fail to prefer the latter."

‡ "What (ſays he) my brother the Turk, my brother the Chineſe, my brother *the Jew?* Yes, no doubt; are we not all children of the ſame father, and creatures of the ſame God?"

in which ſome, the moſt abſurd and dangerous errors, becauſe deſtructive of chriſtianity, and almoſt general, are oppoſed or avoided.

1. The perpetual loſs of ten tribes of all Iſrael, never yet returning, but remaining in ſome part of the Earth, no body knows where, ſtill preſerving the diſtinction of their tribes, and obſerving their rites and ceremonies, is a fiction and a mere pretence of the Jews, ſupported only by Apochryphal Writings, and a moſt extravagant aſſertion of the Jewiſh hiſtorian: Αἱ δὲ δεκα φυλαι περαν εισιν Ευφρατου ἱως δυνῳ μυριαδες απειροι, και αριθμῳ γνωσθηναι μη δυναμεναι.—See *Iſrael all Iſrael, houſe of Iſrael*, throughout the Scriptures, Old and New. See, in particular, Ezra ii. 70. vi. 17. viii. 35. Matt. x. 6. Acts x. 36. Rom. xi. 26.

2. The future return of the Jews to Jeruſalem, the building a third Temple, the reſtoring bloody ſacrifices, and thoſe carnal ordinances for ever aboliſhed by Chriſt, has given the Jews a pretence for waiting till Meſſiah comes again.—This, with other abuſes of the ancient oracles, has forced chriſtians to admit of ſecond ſenſes, ſecond accompliſhments of prophecies, and of types and accommodations, without end or number. Many oracles, completely fulfilled in Zerubbabel and Judas Maccabæus, are applied to Chriſt hereafter to appear, to build a temple, and reſtore Judaiſm.—Mr. Purver has happily avoided the errors of Mede and Newton. I agree with him in many of his obſervations upon the Prophets; in ſome, I muſt own, I differ from him. I am particularly pleaſed with his accuracy in reading Nazarite, Matt. ii. 3. It is exact, it is curious, and his own. I have no doubt but the (ω) is a radical letter; and then, from whatever root we derive the word, the ſenſe will ſuit the character of a ſuffering Meſſiah.—If by *Nezer* the Prophet means Chriſt, and not Zerubbabel, Iſai. ii. 1. it is the only place in which he is called *Nezer*: but the reaſon why Chriſt is called a *Nazorite*, is not to be taken from one place in one Prophet only, but from his character as deſcribed (δια των προφητων) by all the prophets. Matt. ii. 23.

I hope, by this, to convince you that I have made no improper uſe of your kind and valuable preſent, and that I am, with great regard, Sir, your moſt faithful, and obliged humble Servant,

GREG. SHARPE.

THE following memorandum, reflecting ſome light on a diſputed part of my Lord Clarendon's hiſtory and character, cannot but be acceptable to the curious, and as ſuch, we have given it a place in our repoſitory.

"MEMORANDUM—That, Jan. 15, 1704-5, the Rev. Mr. Cock, of Durham, (to whom I had been referred for a paſſage relating to my Lord Chancellor Clarendon's giving K. Charles II. upon his reſtauration, that pernicious advice, to prefer his enemies and neglect his friends, ſince the principles of the latter would ſecure them to him) gave me this account of that paſſage, viz. That he being at his kinſman's, Sir Ralph Cole's, at Brancepeth Caſtle, about the time that my Lord Chancellor Clarendon was diſgraced, Sir Henry Brabant, of Newcaſtle, came thither in his way from London, and told Sir Ralph and him this paſſage, That he (Sir H. Brabant) having been to wait upon my Lord Clarendon juſt after his diſgrace, his Lordſhip, after telling him how kindly he took that piece of friendſhip, expreſſed himſelf to this effect: That there were grievous things laid againſt him, but he could bear up againſt all the reſt, if his Majeſty would forgive him but one thing, which was, that he was the perſon, who had adviſed him to prefer his enemies and neglect his friends; adding, that he took that for the cauſe of his own ruin, and wiſhed it might not occaſion that of many others, and, at the laſt, the King's too. Mr. Cock added, that himſelf had made a memorandum of this.

H. BEDFORD."

Mr. URBAN,

UPON looking into the new edition of SHAKESPEARE juſt publiſhed, in 10 volumes, by the ingenious Mr. Steevens, I could not but obſerve, that a note by Dr. Johnſon, which firſt appeared in vol. vii. p. 364, of his edition by ſubſcription in the year 1765, is now continued without animadverſion in vol. ix. p. 266, charging Sir T. Hanmer with the omiſſion of a whole Scene in Act iv. of the tragedy of Cymbeline: whereas the fact is, that Sir T. Hanmer has, in his edition, inſerted this ſuppoſed omiſſion as the 8th ſcene of Act iii; and the ſcene, which in Johnſon's edition is the 8th of Act iii. is printed in a ſmall letter under it in Hanmer's, as ſpurious. It muſt be

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remembered, that Mr. Steevens has now regulated the ſcenery throughout all the plays; ſo that, what in Johnſon is the 8th ſcene of Act iv. is in Steevens the 3d ſcene; and that which in Johnſon is the 8th ſcene of Act iii. is in Steevens the 7th ſcene. As this cenſure of Sir T. Hanmer was evidently occaſioned by the inadvertence of Dr. Johnſon he will, no doubt, excuſe this intimation of it from, his great admirer, and your occaſional correſpondent, VINDEX.

Mr. URBAN,

IN your laſt Magazine, p. 509, it is ſaid, that the author of Albumazar is unknown; but you may refer your readers to Vol. xxvi. of your Magazine, where they will find a very curious account of that play; and where it is ſhewn that Mr. Tomkis, of Trinity-college, Cambridge, was the author, and that the play itſelf was performed before James I. at Cambridge, on Thurſday March 9th, 1614.

Your account of Lord Galloway's family, p. 526, is deficient, that nobleman having a 6th daughter, viz. Lady Margaret, wife of Lord Aboyne.

I am, yours, S. W.

Newport, Shropſhire.

P. S. *Scrutator* ſeems to be miſtaken in ſaying, that Dr. Zachary Grey was the author of the Review of Neal's Hiſtory, that author's name being Richard Grey; Dr. Zachary Grey was the editor of Hudibras with notes.

Mr. URBAN,

AS I apprehend it may be uſeful as well as agreeable to a great many of the readers of your Magazine, to know, at any time, what is or will be the day of the month at any week-day in the enſuing year; I would recommend the following verſes (which, if you will allow the expreſſion, may be called a Head Almanack) to be retained in the memory ſo as to be at any time repeated; by which, with the examples beneath, any perſon may eaſily find what day of the month any day of the week will be in 1774, or *vice verſa*.

HEAD ALMANACK for 1774.

Sad toilſome troubles
Follow ſubjects wrong,
Foul murders threatening
Savage tumults throng.

Pleaſe to obſerve here are twelve words, each anſwering or corresponding regularly to each month in the year; as "Sad" to January, "toilſome" to February, "troubles" to March, &c.

Each of theſe words begins with the initial letter or letters of the ſame week-day as begins each corresponding month* †: as, 1ſt, Sa Saturday, Jan. —2d word, t Tueſday, Feb.—3d, the ſame, March; —4th, F Friday, April; — 5th, ſu Sunday, May; —— 9th, th Thurſday, Sept.—11th, t Tueſday, Nov.—&c.

The application is extremely eaſy, as I ſhall endeavour to ſhew by the following examples:

Ex. I. To find what day of the month the firſt Saturday in June, 1774, will happen on.

Upon repeating the verſes with the months corresponding, I find the word "wrong" anſwers to the month of June; the firſt day of that month, therefore, begins with the initial letter of that word, viz. W. Wedneſday 1ſt, Thurſday 2d, Friday 3d, *Saturday 4th*.

Ex. II. What week-day is Lady-day, the 25th of March, next year?

The word "troubles" corresponds to March, which, therefore, begins on a Tueſday 1ſt, and conſequently the 8th, 15th, and 22d are Tueſdays alſo, Wedneſday 23d, Thurſday 24th, *Friday 25th* or *Lady-day*.

Ex. III. Suppoſe the year 1774 to be now come, and on the 3d Sunday in September I want to know the day of the month.

I find the word "threatening," the initials of which th for Thurſday begin September; and, therefore, Friday is the 2d, Saturday 3d, and the firſt Sunday is the 4th, ſecond Sunday 11th, and *the third Sunday 18th*.

It is poſſible that it may be objected, *that, before I can tell the day of the month, I muſt have the month and the week-day given*. True, I muſt ſo; and ſo I muſt in order to find the day of the month by an almanack.—The above four verſes retained anſwer the end of an almanack as to the above purpoſes; and, if this method is, up-

* When one letter begins two days in the week, the ſecond letter diſtinguiſhes: as Sa Saturday, Su Sunday, Th Thurſday.

† This is the rule of conſtructing this Head Almanack, and will hold good for any future year.

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on trial, found as uſeful as it appears to me to be, I hope that ſome of your poetical correſpondents will favour the public, through your Magazine, with ſuch a Head Almanack for every year.

I am, Sir, your conſtant reader,

Nov. 11, 1773. HAA.

N. B. I took the hint of the above from an old Magazine of yours for 1752; but that method is nothing near ſo eaſy in the application.

Mr URBAN,

THE ancient conſtitution of this kingdom, as framed by our forefathers, was as perfect a model of a free government, as human wiſdom could poſſibly deviſe. The chief principles of it were ſimple and manifeſt, and fixed, as far as any truths could be fixed, in the minds of men, by the cleareſt and moſt determinate ideas. It was a plain and direct contract between the Prince and the people; and it took all imaginable care, that the Prince ſhould not break the contract with the people, by its veſting the legiſlative, or ſupreme power in three eſtates, of which the King is but one. And whilſt the other two preſerved their own proper independency, they were a ſufficient controul upon the firſt; for the moſt arbitrary and tyrannical Kings could not endanger the liberties of the people, whilſt the people had honeſt parliaments. And to make and keep parliaments honeſt, all elections of Members to ſit in them were, by our conſtitution, to be perfectly free; and further, to preſerve the honeſty of parliaments, their ſitting was, by our conſtitution, to be very ſhort; and accordingly our forefathers elected repreſentatives annually. And further, to make parliaments honeſt, no perſon could formerly be choſen either a Knight of the Shire, a Citizen, or a Burgeſs, without being reſident in the particular county, city or borough, for which he ſtood candidate: and as a further ſecurity, that they ſhould not betray the truſt repoſed in them, the counties, cities, and boroughs, which they repreſented, were obliged to bear their expences. By theſe wiſe founders of our conſtitution, the repreſentatives of the people were kept honeſt and true to their truſts; and whilſt they were ſo, they always procured a redreſs of the people's grievances, before they granted away their money to the crown. And ſometimes, when the Sovereign required any extraordinary aid from them, they would anſwer, that they could not comply therewith, before they had a receſs into their ſeveral counties, and had conſulted with their conſtituents. In ſhort, whilſt the conſtitution remained uncorrupted, and the repreſentatives of the people were honeſt, Engliſhmen were in fact a free people, becauſe they were then governed by laws of their own making.

This, Sir, was our conſtitution:—but how changed! how corrupted! how deformed is it now become! Every eſſential, relative to the repreſentative of the people, is totally inverted! You will ſcarcely find any one original parliamentary feature remaining in the face of them. Inſtead of Members being freely elected by the people as formerly, you will ſee them choſen by the mandates of the Miniſter; you will ſee them elected by open bribery and corruption, not only by the money of private perſons, but by the treaſure of the public alſo; you will ſee them elected, or rather nominated, by the undue and powerful influence of Peers; and you may have ſeen a member appointed, without any colour of election, even by Parliament itſelf. Inſtead of the people's having an annual choice of their repreſentatives, as formerly, (and which was a great means of keeping them honeſt) they have now an election of them only every ſeven years. Inſtead of members actually reſiding in the particular places for which they are choſen, as formerly, you will now ſee repreſentatives elected for places, where their very faces are not ſo much as known; and inſtead of the repreſentative receiving wages from the people for ſerving for them in Parliament, as formerly, they now give the people immenſe ſums to elect them, and run out their fortunes in procuring ſeats in Parliament.

Thus, Sir, you ſee, that all the antient and conſtitutional methods of electing repreſentatives to ſerve in parliament, are totally inverted; and you will find that their actions, when there, are as much inverted alſo. Upon their meeting together, they are yet welcomed by a gracious ſpeech from the throne, and which is always made by the miniſter, as well as the anſwer thereto, as the one is the very echo of the other; and in which ſpeech money is always wanted, and in which anſwer it is always granted: for our repreſentatives, inſtead of beginning their ſeſſion, as formerly, with redreſſing

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the grievances of the people, always begin it now by granting away their money; and as to the grievances of the people, they are left to the people themſelves to redreſs. Inſtead of enquiring into the application of the money given by the people, if there be ever ſo great a deficiency, and there is the greateſt reaſon to believe that ſuch deficiency was occaſioned by the fouleſt and moſt injurious miſapplication of the public money by the Miniſter, it is now always made up and ſupplied without ſuffering any enquiry to be made into it. Indeed, the Miniſter, ſoon after the meeting of the people's repreſentatives in Parliament, hath now the preſumption to nominate and appoint ſome one of his dependents, under the unconſtitutional appellation of *Manager of the Houſe*; and all their ſubſequent actions ſhew, they are perfectly under ſuch management: ſo that they may be more truly called the creatures of the miniſter, than the repreſentatives of the people. All the great and neceſſary eſſentials of a repreſentative in parliament, the people have loſt. The form of them only remains. Upon the whole, our conſtitution may now be properly compared to a painted, proſtitute ſtrumpet, or to a fine ſculptured marble ſepulchre, which looks fair enough without ſide, but is full of corruption and rottenneſs within; and certainly is, from being the beſt in the world, become the worſt.

OLD ENGLAND.

Some account of the celebrated PIETRO METASTASIO, *the Imperial Laureate at* Vienna; *from Dr.* Burney's PRESENT STATE *of* MUSIC *in* Germany, &c.

THE Abate PIETRO METASTASIO was adopted at Rome, while very young, by the celebrated civilian Gravina *, who, diſcovering in him an extraordinary talent for poetry, undertook the care of his education; and, after he had been inſtructed under his eye in all the parts of polite literature, he ſent him to Calabria, in the kingdom of Naples, to learn Greek as a living language, it being ſtill ſpoken in that province by the natives. He had ſuch a facuſty of ſpeaking verſes extempore, ſo early as at five years old, that Gravina uſed to ſet him on a table, to perform the part of an † *Improvviſatore*; but this exerciſe was found to exhauſt him ſo much, that a phyſician aſſured his patron, if he continued the practice, it would deſtroy him; for at ſuch times he was ſo truly *afflatus numine*, that his head and ſtomach ſwelled, and became inflamed, while his extremities grew cold. Gravina, ſeeing this, thought it neceſſary to take the phyſician's advice, and would never ſuffer him more to *improvviſare*. Metaſtaſio now ſpeaks of the practice as equally repugnant to grammar, and to common ſenſe: for whoever accuſtoms himſelf, in this rapid manner, to diſtort every thought into rhyme, deſtroys all taſte, and totally precludes ſelection; till by degrees, the mind and genius, accommodating themſelves to inaccuracies and abſurdities, not only loſe a reliſh for labour, but for every thing that is chaſte and correct.

Gravina made Metaſtaſio tranſlate all Homer into Italian verſe, before he was fourteen years of age; and this, perhaps, deſtroyed ſome of that veneration for the ancients, with which moſt men of true genius are poſſeſſed. Fielding ſaid of himſelf, that he bore *marks* of the difficulty of Homer about him all his life. Gravina idolized the ancients; and, perhaps, Metaſtaſio, taking the *contrepied*, reſpects them too little.

The writings of this great poet have perhaps more contributed to the refinement of vocal melody, and, conſequently of muſic in general, than the joint efforts of all the great compoſers in Europe. He has opinions fixed and unalterable, peculiar to himſelf, concerning many things, particularly rhyme: He ſtill thinks that the Hebrew Pſalms are in rhyme, and that this conſonance of verſes is infinitely more ancient than is generally imagined. He thinks that Milton's Paradiſe Loſt cannot be a perfect poem becauſe it is written in *blank verſe*, though all the narrative parts of his own dramatic pieces are in meaſured proſe; indeed, before each ſong, he has a couplet, or cloſe, uſually in rhyme, which prepares for the change.

The whole tenor of his life is equally innoxious with his writings. He lives with the moſt mechanical regularity, which he ſuffers none to diſturb; he has not dined from home

* Gravina died in the year 1718, having made Metaſtaſio his heir.

† A ſpeaker of extempore verſes, on every ſubject, however caſually aſſigned.

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theſe thirty years; he is very difficult of acceſs, and equally averſe to new perſons, and new things; he ſees, in a familiar way, but three or four people, and them, conſtantly every night, from eight o'clock till ten; he abhors writing, and never ſets pen to paper but by compulſion; as it was neceſſary to bind Silenus, before he would ſing; and Proteus, to oblige him to give oracles.

He has long been inveſted with the title and appointments of Imperial laureate; and when the emperor, empreſs, or any one of the Imperial family orders it, he ſits down and writes, two hours at a time only, juſt as he would tranſcribe a poem written by any one elſe; never waiting for a call, invoking the Muſe, or even receiving her favours at any other than his own ſtated periods.

He was applied to, by the editors of the *Encyclopedie*, to write the article *Opera* for that work; but he politely declined the taſk, ſuppoſing it impoſſible that his ſentiments on the ſubject ſhould be pleaſing to the French nation.

Taſſo is his favourite of all poets; he likes not Fingal, on account of its wildneſs and obſcurity ‖; he reads with his ſelect friends ancient and modern authors every evening; he is extremely fond of the writings of count Medini, a Bohemian, whoſe poetical compoſitions, he ſays, are ſuperior to thoſe of all other living writers. This count is tranſlating the *Henriade*, of Voltaire, into Italian *Ottave Rhyme*.

A perſon of very high rank aſſured Dr. Burney, that he had been five years in Vienna before he could get acquainted with Metaſtaſio, or even into converſation with him; and, after that time, but three viſits had been exchanged between them in ſeveral years. And in the Doctor's applications for letters of recommendation to this exquiſite poet, before he left England, he had been mortified by an aſſurance, "that it would be in vain for him to "attempt even a ſight of Metaſtaſio, "as he was totally worn out, incommunicative, and averſe to ſociety on "all occaſions." This account, however, had been expreſſed in too ſtrong terms; for, upon the Doctor's arrival at Vienna, he found, that, beſides the conſtant ſociety of Metaſtaſio's particular friends every evening, he had a kind of levee each morning, at which he was viſited by a great number of perſons of high rank and diſtinguiſhed merit.

If he is attended to with complaiſance, he converſes very freely and agreeably; but if contradicted, he becomes immediately ſilent; he is too well-bred, as well as too indolent, to diſpute; if what he thinks erroneous be advanced, in oppoſition to any thing that he has ſaid, he paſſes it over in ſilence. He likes not animated diſcuſſions, ſuch as generally ſubſiſt among men of talents and learning; but rather chuſes the eaſe and moderation of a private individual, than to lay down the law in the deciſive manner of a public and exalted character. Indeed, there ſeems to be that ſoft calmneſs in his life, which ſubſiſts in his writings, where he reaſons, even in paſſion, more than he raves; and that even tenor of propriety and correctneſs, which runs through all his works, is, in ſome degree, conſtitutional. He is as ſeldom, perhaps, violently agitated in his writings as in his life, and he may be called the poet of the golden age, in which ſimplicity and decorum are ſaid to have reigned, more than the wild and furious paſſions. The effuſions of patriotiſm, love, and friendſhip, which he pours out with exquiſite ſweetneſs, are affections of a ſoft and gentle kind, which his heart felt, and his ſoul has coloured.

He has not, perhaps, the fire of a Corneille, or the wit and variety of a Voltaire; but he has all the pathos, all the correctneſs of a Racine, with more originality. We need only mention his well-known poem, *Grazie a gl'Inganni tuoi*, which has been ſo many times imitated and tranſlated in all languages: this contains a ſpecies of wit, peculiar to Metaſtaſio, in which he turns trivial circumſtances to account. Shakeſpeare has ſaid, in deriſion, of one of his characters, that "he has a reaſonable good wit;" and this is ſeriouſly true with reſpect to Metaſtaſio, whoſe wit is not compoſed of epigrammatic points, or whimſical conceits; neither is it biting nor ſarcaſtical, but conſiſts of familiar and natural things, highly poliſhed, and ſet in diamonds:

——'Tis nature, to advantage dreſs'd;
What oft was thought, but ne'er ſo well expreſs'd.

‖ The poems of Oſſian are tranſlated into Italian, by the Abate Melchior Ceſarotti, and were publiſhed at Padua in 1763.

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The ſweetneſs of his language and verification, gives a grace to all that he writes; and the natural tendency of his genius, is to point out rectitude, propriety, and decorum; and though he diſcovers in every ſtanza of his Nifa, that he is not cured of his paſſion for a jilt, yet he plainly proves that he ought to be ſo.

In conſequence of the application which Lord Stormont had made for Dr. Burney's being introduced to Metaſtaſio, his Lordſhip had received a very polite meſſage from him, with an aſſurance that he would be glad to ſee him and the doctor, any evening his Excellency would be pleaſed to appoint. Lord Stormont, being engaged every day till Saturday, fixed on that afternoon, ſays the doctor, for gratifying my deſire of ſeeing and converſing with the favourite poet of every muſician, who has the leaſt knowledge of the Italian language; and at ſix o'clock in the evening he carried me to him.

This great poet is lodged, as many other great poets have been before him, in a very exalted ſituation, up no leſs than four pair of ſtairs. Whether modern bards prefer the ſublimity of this abode, on account of its being ſomewhat on a level with Mount Parnaſſus, nearer their ſire Apollo, or in the neighbourhood of gods in general, I ſhall not determine; but a more plain and humble reaſon can be aſſigned for Metaſtaſio's habitation being "twice two ſtories high," if we conſider the peculiar prerogative which the emperor enjoys at Vienna, of appropriating, to the uſe of the officers of his court and army, the *firſt floor* of every houſe and palace in that city, ſix or eight privileged places only excepted. On this account, princes, ambaſſadors, and nobles, uſually inhabit the ſecond ſtories; and the third, fourth, and even fifth floors, the houſes being very large and high, are well fitted up for the reception of opulent and noble families; and our poet, though he occupies that part of a houſe, which, in England, is thought only fit for domeſtics to ſleep in, has, nevertheleſs, an exceeding good and elegant apartment, in which an Imperial laureate may, with all due dignity, hold dalliance with the Muſes.

He received us with the utmoſt chearfulneſs and good-breeding; and I was no leſs aſtoniſhed than pleaſed at finding him look ſo well; he does not ſeem more than fifty years of age, though he is at leaſt ſeventy-two*; and for that time of life, he is the handſomeſt man I ever beheld. There are painted on his countenance all the genius, goodneſs, propriety, benevolence, and rectitude, which conſtantly characteriſe his writings. I could not keep my eyes off his face, it was ſo pleaſing and worthy of contemplation. His converſation was of a piece with his appearance; polite, eaſy, and lively.

We diſcuſſed the following ſubjects: the muſical ſcales of the ancient Greeks; their melody, chorus, modes, and declamation; the origin of modern harmony and operas; the fondneſs for fugues in the laſt century, and for noiſe in this, &c. &c.

He ſeems rather pleaſed with Mr. Hoole's tranſlation of the two firſt volumes of his works; but thinks, with me, that, if he has failed, it is more in the ſongs than recitatives: however, in excuſe for Mr. Hoole, he ſays, that the caſe is hopeleſs in tranſlating Italian poetry, for the language itſelf is ſo ſoft and muſical, that no other can furniſh words equivalent in ſweetneſs. He likes no one of the many thouſand tranſlations and imitations of his *Grazie a gl' Inganni tuoi.* I aſked him, if he was author of a duo to theſe words, which I had procured many years ago, and ſung him the two or three firſt bars; and he ſaid, "Something like it."

We talked of the different editions of his works; he thinks thoſe of Paris and Turin, in ten volumes, the moſt complete and correct. Theſe contain all that he intended to publiſh, except the Opera of *Ruggiero*, performed at Milan laſt year. Lord Stormont lamented that the pieces were not arranged in an exact chronological order; but Metaſtaſio ſaid, that it was of little moment to the public whether he wrote *Artaſerſe*, or *Didone* firſt: however, he confeſſed, that there were ſome particulars which gave birth to ſeveral of theſe pieces, which perhaps ſhould be known.

He told us, that, when his miſtreſs, the Empreſs Queen, was going to be married to the Duke of Lorrain, he was applied to for an opera on the occaſion, and he had only eighteen days allowed him to write it in. He imme-

* There is an edition of his opera of Giuſtino extant, which was printed in 1713; and, as he was ſaid to have been 14 when he wrote that poem, it throws his birth into the laſt century.

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diately cried out, that it was impoſſible; but, when he got home, he ſketched out the ſtory of *Achilles in Sciros*: he delineated a kind of argument upon a large ſheet of paper; here he was to begin; thus far the firſt act; theſe the incidents of the ſecond, and this the cataſtrophe of the third. Then he diſtributed buſineſs to his ſeveral characters; here a ſong, here a duo, and here a ſoliloquy. He then proceeded to write the dialogue, and to divide it into ſcenes, which were ſeverally given to the compoſer the moment they were finiſhed, and by him to the performer to be got by heart: for the eighteen days included the whole arrangement of poetry, muſic, dancing, ſcenes, and decorations.

He ſaid, that neceſſity frequently augmented our powers, and ſo ced us to perform, not only what we thought ourſelves incapable of, but in a much more expeditious, and often in a better manner, than the operations of our choice and leiſure; he added, that *Hypermneſtra* was produced in nine days; and it is remarkable, that *Achilles* and *Hypermneſtra* are two of Metaſtaſio's beſt dramas.

Lord Stormont aſked if he had ever ſet any of his operas to muſic himſelf, and he anſwered, that he was not muſician ſufficient; he had, indeed, now and then given a compoſer the *motivo*, or ſubject of an air, to ſhew how he wiſhed it ſhould expreſs his words; but no more. His Lordſhip told him, that old Fontenelle had ſaid, in his hearing, that no muſical drama would be perfect, or in exiſting, till the poet and muſician were one, as in ancient times; and that when Rouſſeau's *Devin du Village* came out, and ſo delighted every hearer, the literary patriarch Fontenelle attributed its ſucceſs to that union of poet and muſician.

But Metaſtaſio ſaid, that muſical compoſition was now an affair of ſo much ſkill and ſcience, in regard to counterpoint, the knowledge of inſtruments, the powers of a ſinger, and other particulars, that it required too much time and application for a modern poet, or man of letters, to acquire them.

He ſaid, he did not think that there was now one ſinger left, who could ſuſtain the voice in the manner the old ſingers were uſed to do. I endeavoured to account for this, and he agreed with me, that theatrical muſic was become too inſtrumental; and that the cantatas of the beginning of this century, which were ſung with no other accompaniment than a harpſicord or violoncello, required better ſinging than the preſent ſongs, in which the noiſy accompaniments can hide defects as well as beauties, and give relief to a ſinger.

He ſeemed to think, that the muſic of the laſt age was in general too full of *fugues*, of parts, and contrivances, to be felt or underſtood, except by artiſts. All the different movements of the ſeveral parts, their inverſions and diviſions, he ſaid, were unnatural, and, by covering and deforming the melody, only occaſioned confuſion.

He confirmed to me the ſtory of his having been forced, by Gravina, to tranſlate the whole Iliad of Homer into Italian *Ottave Rhime*, at twelve years old. He likewiſe mentions his having made verſes *all' improvviſa* when young; but that he had diſcontinued the practice before he was ſeventeen.

Several jokes eſcaped him in the courſe of our converſation, and he was equally chearful, polite, and attentive, the whole time. We ſtaid with him juſt two hours; and, at my going away, he ſhook me by the hand, enquired where I lodged, and ſaid he would wait on me; but I begged he would not give himſelf that trouble, ſaying that I ſhould be perfectly happy in a permiſſion to pay my reſpects to him again: he then deſired me to come whenever I pleaſed, and aſſured me that he ſhould be always glad to ſee me.

He called for candles, and ſaid it was ſo dark that our words could not find the way to their deſtination. He ſpoke to his ſervant in German: upon which I aſked him if he had had patience to learn that language? He replied, "A few words only, to ſave "my life:" meaning to aſk for neceſſaries, or he ſhould have been ſtarved to death.

Lord Stormont ſaid, that news of a revolution in Sweden had arrived that morning. This occaſioned a political converſation for ſome time, which I wiſhed very much to have changed. —— *Ecco*, ſays Metaſtaſio, turning to me, *un' altra ſcena per la drama!* "Here's a new ſcene for the drama!" He obſerved, that the intereſts of mankind were ſo various and ſo oppoſite, and even a man's own conceptions were ſo frequently at ſtrife with

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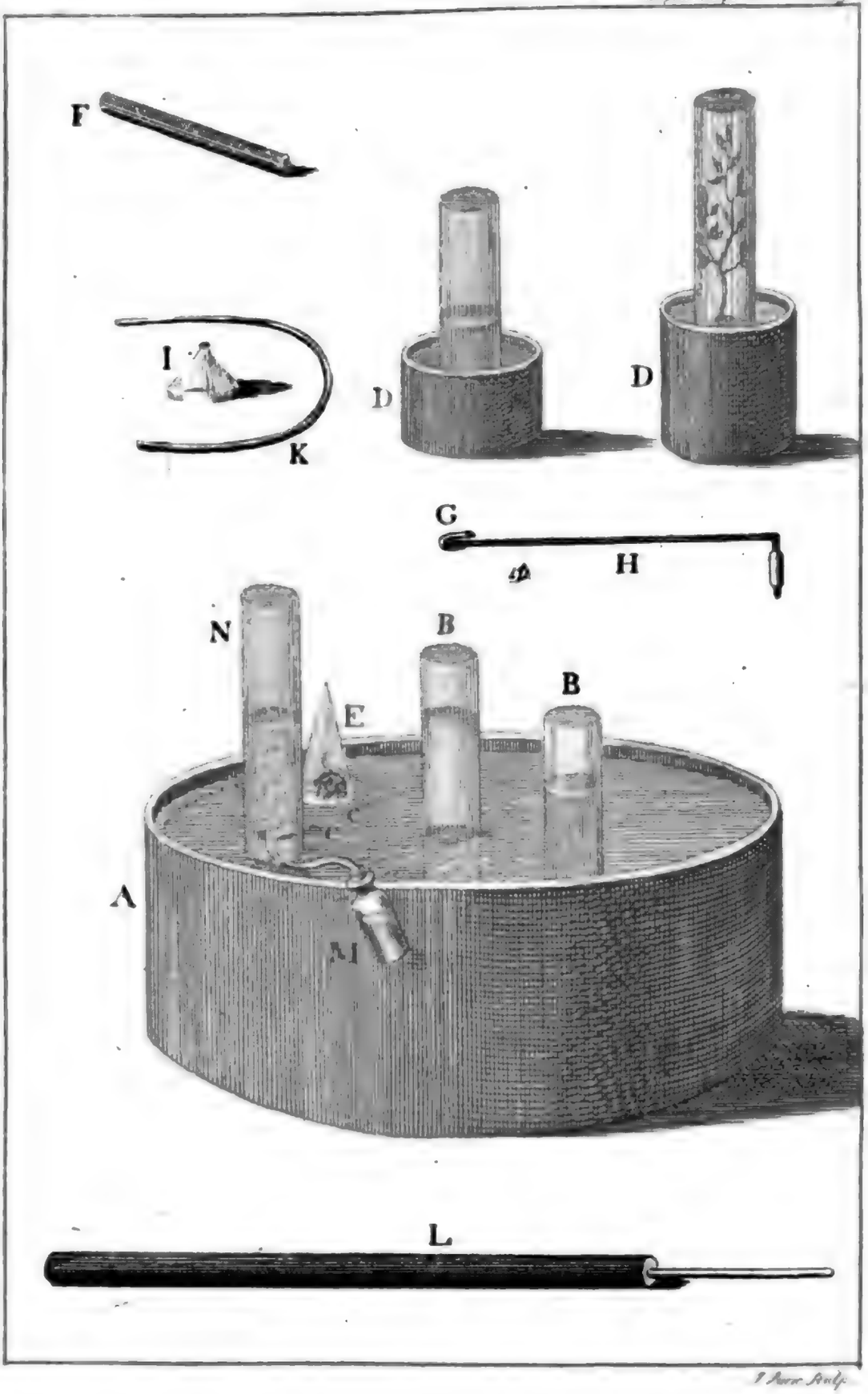
Engraved for the Gent. Mag.



J. Storer Sculp.

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with themſelves, that it was not poſſible for the world to go on without theſe ſudden events, which ſhould ſurpriſe no one who conſiders how full the head of man is of contradictions and caprice.

DESCRIPTION *of the* PLATE, *which exhibits a ſimple and cheap Apparatus for making Experiments on Air.* (*See p.* 447.)

A IS an oblong trough, about eight inches deep, kept nearly full of water, and B B are jars ſtanding in it, about ten inches long, and two and a half wide; ſuch as are uſed for electrical batteries.

C C are flat ſtones ſunk about an inch, or half an inch, under the water, on which veſſels of any kind may be conveniently placed, during a courſe of experiments.

D D are pots nearly full of water, in which jars or phials, containing any kind of air, to which plants or any other ſubſtances may be expoſed, and having their mouths immerſed in water; ſo that the air in the inſide can have no communication with the external air.

E is a ſmall glaſs veſſel, of a convenient ſize for putting a mouſe into it, in order to try the wholeſomeneſs of any kind of air that it may contain.

F is a cylindrical glaſs veſſel, five inches in length, and one in diameter, very proper for trying whether any kind of air will admit a candle to burn in it. For this purpoſe a bit of wax candle, G, may be faſtened to the end of a wire, H, and turned up in ſuch a manner as to be let down into the veſſel with the flame upwards. The veſſel ſhould be kept carefully covered till the moment that the candle is admitted to it. In this manner a candle has been extinguiſhed above twenty times in one of theſe veſſels full of air, though it is impoſſible to dip the candle into it, without giving the external air an opportunity of mixing with it, more or leſs.

I is a funnel of glaſs or tin, which is neceſſary for transferring air into veſſels which have narrow mouths.

K is a glaſs ſyphon, which is very uſeful for drawing air out of a veſſel which has its mouth immerſed in water, and thereby raiſing the water to whatever height may be moſt convenient. It is not by any means ſafe to depend upon a valve at the top of a veſſel; for the communication between the external and internal air, will not be ſufficiently cut off, unleſs glaſs, or a body of water, or, in ſome caſes, quickſilver intervenes between them.

L is a piece of gun barrel, cloſed at one end, having the ſtem of a tobacco-pipe luted to the other. To the end of this pipe a flaccid bladder is to be faſtened, in order to receive the air diſcharged from the ſubſtance contained in the barrel; but, when the air is generated ſlowly, it is better to put this end of the pipe under a veſſel full of water, and ſtanding with its mouth inverted in another veſſel of water, that the new air may have a more perfect ſeparation from the external air than a bladder can make.

M is a ſmall phial containing ſome mixture that will generate air. This air paſſes through a bent glaſs tube inſerted into the cork at one end, and going under the edge of the jar N at the other; the jar being placed with part of its mouth projecting beyond the flat ſtones C C for that purpoſe.

Caſe, exemplifying the effects of fixed air, applied by way of cliſter, in the cure of a putrid fever.

JAN. 8, 1772, Mr. Lightbowne, a young gentleman, was ſeized with a fever, which, after ten days, began to be attended with thoſe ſymptoms that indicate a putreſcent ſtate of the fluids.

18th. His tongue was black, but the blackneſs went off upon drinking: he now took little notice of thoſe that were about him: his belly was looſe, his pulſe beat 110 ſtrokes in a minute, and was rather low: he was ordered, by Mr. Hey, to take 25 grains of Peruvian bark, with five of tormentill root in powder, every four hours, and to uſe red wine and water cold as his common drink.

19th. Mr. Hey viſited him early, on account of a bleeding at the noſe: the hæmorrhage was ſuppreſſed by tents made of ſoft lint, dipped in cold water ſtrongly impregnated with tincture of iron, which were introduced within the noſtrils, quite thro' to their poſterior apertures; a method which has never yet failed Mr. Hey in like caſes. His tongue was now covered with a thick black pellicle, his teeth were furred with the ſame kind of ſordid matter, and even the roof of his mouth and fauces were not free from it: his looſeneſs and ſtupor continued, and he

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he was almoſt inceſſantly muttering to himſelf: he took the Peruvian bark with tormentill every two or three hours: a ſtarch clyſter, containing a drachm of the compound powder of bole, without opium, was given morning and evening: a window was ſet open in the room, though it was a ſevere froſt, and the floor was frequently ſprinkled with vinegar.

As he now nauſeated the bark in ſubſtance, it was exchanged for Huxham's tincture, of which he took a table ſpoonful every two hours in a cup full of cold water. His looſeneſs rather increaſed, and the ſtools were watery, black, and fœtid: it was judged neceſſary to moderate this diſcharge, by mixing a drachm of the *theriaca Andromachi* with each clyſter.

21ſt. The ſame putrid ſymptoms remained, and a *ſubſultus tendinum* came on: his ſtools were more fœtid; and ſo hot, that the nurſe could not apply her hand to the bed-pan, without feeling pain on this account.

Conſidering, therefore, that, if this putrid ferment could be more immediately corrected, a ſtop would probably be put to the flux, and the *fomes* of the diſeaſe likewiſe removed, Mr. Hey thought nothing was ſo likely to effect this, as the introduction of fixed air into the alimentary canal, which, from the experiments of Dr. Macbride, and Dr. Prieſtley, appears to be the moſt powerful corrector of putrefaction hitherto known*, and, therefore, tried the injection of this kind of air by way of clyſter.

The next morning Dr. Hird and Dr. Crowther, attended the operation, and propoſed the following method of treatment: they firſt gave him five grains of ipecacoanha, to evacuate in the moſt eaſy manner part of the putrid *colluvies*: he was then allowed to drink freely of briſk orange-wine, which contained a good deal of fixed air, yet had not loſt its ſweetneſs: the tincture of bark was continued as before; and the water, which he drank along with it, was impregnated with fixed air from the atmoſphere of a large vat of fermenting wort: inſtead of the aſtringent, air alone was injected, collected from a fermenting mixture of chalk and oil of vitriol: he drank a bottle of orange-wine in the courſe of this day, but refuſed any other liquor except water and his medicine: two bladders full of air were thrown up in the afternoon.

23d. His ſtools were leſs frequent; their heat, likewiſe, and peculiar *fœtor* were conſiderably diminiſhed; his muttering was much abated, and the *ſubſultus tendinum* had left him. Finding that part of the air was rejected when given with a bladder in the uſual way, Mr. Hey took the flexible tube of that inſtrument which is uſed for throwing up the fume of tobacco, and tied a ſmall bladder to the end of it that is connected with the box made for receiving the tobacco, which he had previouſly taken off from the tube: he then put ſome bits of chalk into a ſix ounce phial, until it was half filled; upon theſe he poured ſuch a quantity of oil of vitriol as he thought capable of ſaturating the chalk, and immediately tied the bladder, which he had fixed to the tube, round the neck of the phial: the clyſter pipe, which was faſtened to the other end of the tube, was introduced into the *anus* before the oil of vitriol was poured upon the chalk. By this method the air paſſed gradually into the inteſtines as it was generated; the rejection of it was in a great meaſure prevented; and the inconvenience of keeping the patient uncovered during the operation was avoided.

24th. He was ſo much better, that there ſeemed to be no neceſſity for repeating the clyſters; the other means were continued. The window of his room was now kept ſhut.

25th. All the ſymptoms of putreſcency had left him. He took nouriſhment to day, with pleaſure; and, in the afternoon, ſat up an hour in his chair.

His fever, however, did not immediately leave him; but this we attributed to his having taken cold from being incautiouſly uncovered when the window was open, and the weather extremely ſevere; for a cough, which had troubled him in ſome degree from the beginning, increaſed, and he became likewiſe very hoarſe for ſeveral days, his pulſe, at the ſame time, growing quicker: but theſe complaints alſo went off, and he recovered, without any return of the bad ſymptoms abovementioned.

PROOFS

* Since this was written, Dr. Prieſtley has diſcovered the aſtoniſhing antiſeptic properties of Nitrous air, which Dr. Hey thinks may likewiſe be applied with advantage medicinally.

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PROOFS *that the* Bramins *borrowed their knowledge of the Zodiac from the* Romans, *when Maſters of* Aſia.

MR. Call, in his account of the Zodiac of the Bramins, extracted in your laſt from the Phil. Tranſactions, contends, that Pythagoras brought the knowledge of it from India to the Greeks; but there ſeems great reaſon to ſuſpect, that the migration was the quite oppoſite way, namely, that the Bramins in India had no knowledge of the Zodiac until they borrowed it, not from the Greeks, when they were maſters of Aſia, but, in ſtill later times, from the Romans, during their empire over Aſia. My chief reaſon to ſuſpect this, is founded upon the circumſtance of the *Balance* (*Libra*) being admitted as one of the conſtellations of the Zodiac: for I am clear, that no Greek writer before the conqueſt of Greece by the Romans, has made the leaſt mention, or given even a diſtant hint, that there was any *Libra* among the conſtellations; neither Eratoſthenes, nor Geminus, nor Aratus, each of whoſe works on this ſubject have been tranſmitted to us, nor yet Proclus *De Sphæra*, who copied both from them and from other Greek writers, have ſo much as once mentioned *Libra*, but uniformly conſidered that portion of the Zodiac to be only filled and named by the *Claws* of the Scorpion (*Chelæ*). As I have not at preſent any of thoſe three philoſophers works, I cannot quote their words; but I well remember the fact itſelf: your readers, however, may refer to them. But Aratus, being a poet as well as philoſopher, had a much fairer opportunity to have made ſome mention of, or alluſion to, the *Balance*, if any ſuch conſtellation had been known in his time; yet he has not, although he repeatedly ſpeaks of the *Chelæ* of the Scorpion, and of their poſition with reſpect to ſeveral other neighbouring conſtellations. I need not produce the Greek itſelf; the following paſſages in Latin will be more intelligible:—Speaking of the *Cancer*, he adds, "*Sub eo Virgo, atque prope eam Chelæ et Scorpius ipſe.*" Magnas inquire chelas (χηλας).—Speaking of the Centaur, he ſays,

"Hujus partes homini aſſimilatæ, infra jacent
Scorpium, poſteriores vero equinas ſub ſe Chelæ habent."

Again, "Nec ſorte exorientes Chelæ, et tenuiter lucentes ignotæ præterierint."—"Chelæ item adducunt innixum Ophiuchum."—"Hujus quidem ſola tibia cum Chelis apparet ambabus"—"Ipſam extremam caudam Centauri, proferunt exorientes Chelæ."—"Inſunt etiam ſtellæ non valde multæ Chelarum."—"In medio terit cœlum, ubi ſummæ Chelæ (ακραι χηλαι). He gives a long deſcription of the very next conſtellation *Erigone*, or *Virgo*, whom he conſiders as the figure of Juſtice (*Aſtræa*), which, on account of the brazen age of wickedneſs, had fled to heaven:

"Volavit ſub cœlum, eamque igitur occupavit regionem
Ubinam nocturna adhuc cernitur hominibus [ti."

Virgo vicine exiſtens perſpicuo Boo-

If the Greeks had any ſuch conſtellation as the *Balance* next to Virgo, and any idea of Juſtice being repreſented with *Scales*, here was a fair opportunity to have made ſome poetical alluſion to this circumſtance: inſtead of which he only mentions juſtice as being next to Bootes, whoſe place is on her right hand, as the *Balance* is directly under her feet, which might naturally have been mentioned, as being now trampled on by mankind, or ſome ſuch alluſion. Cicero tranſlated the Phænomena of Aratus, and, in ſuch parts of it as have been preſerved, he retains invariably the Greek name *Chelæ*, without any mention of *Libra*. Part of an imitation of Aratus, by Germanicus Cæſar, has been preſerved likewiſe, in which we ſometimes meet with *Chelæ*, and ſometimes with *Libra*; but this poem was written in the latter times of the Romans, who firſt introduced *Libra* among the conſtellations. In the invocation he ſays, "Aries et Libra æquant divortia lucis." This ſeems an imitation of the following words in the invocation of Aratus:

"Αξων—ἐχει ατάλαντον ἀπαντη
Μεσσηγυς; γαιαν"—
Axis—habet æquilancinam omnino
In medio terram—

But the word ατάλαντον has not the leaſt reference to the equality of day and night, like *Libra*, and only to the earth's being *equally poized* round the axis; ſo that we muſt reaſonably conclude, that the *Libra* (ζυγος) was a conſtellation totally unknown to the Greeks. And this is plainly acknowledged by an old Latin annotator on the above poem of Germanicus: in his note on Scorpius he ſays, "Quatuor

tuor ſunt ſtellæ in cornibus ejus, duæ priores claræ et duæ obſcuræ Libræ aſſignantur, quam *Chelas* Græci dicunt." The collections attributed to Hyginus (which ſeem to be rather ſome extracts only from him, and perhaps from others) confirm the above. In his ſecond book, under Scorpius, he ſays, "Hic propter magnitudinem membrorum in duo ſigna dividitur, quorum unius effigiem *noſtri* Libram dixerunt." This ſeems to mean, that not only the name *Libra*, but alſo the *effigies*, the repreſentation of this ſign by a Balance, was to be attributed to the Romans; and what gave riſe to the idea of ſuch a repreſentation, he ſhews us in his third book under *Scorpius*: "Scorpii prior pars, quæ Chelæ dicitur, ita premitur ab æquinoctiali circulo, ut eum ſuſtinere videatur;—exoritur *erectus* a Chelis." A doubt may ariſe here to which word *eum* refers; that is, whether he meant that Scorpius ſuſtained the Equator, or the Equator ſuſtained Scorpius: but, if we look on the antient Farneſe globe, a copy of which is in Spence's Polymetis, we ſhall ſee, that the equinoctial line paſſed almoſt thro' both the *Claws* of the Scorpion, which therefore, as it riſes *erect*, with his *Claws* upwards, may be juſtly ſaid to ſuſtain the equinoctial line. Hence, doubtleſs, the idea occurred to the Romans of conſidering that part of the equinoctial line, thus ſuſtained by the claws, to be a *Balance*; and, on account of the day being then equal to the night, as a balance equally poized: which figure, in Roman times, was introduced into the Zodiac; and afterwards, under Auguſtus, in flattery to him, a man was alſo added to hold the balance, as may be ſeen repreſented on medals in Spence, and as is mentioned in thoſe well-known lines of Virgil, "Tibi jam brachia contrahit ardens Scorpius." But, as Mr. Spence has concluded, from there being no man repreſented on the Farneſe globe, and only the Balance held up by the Scorpion, that this globe was the work of an age prior to Auguſtus, ſo I may go farther, and conclude, from the fact of a Balance being repreſented upon it, that it was made in Roman times, and not in Grecian; ſince we find no hint or alluſion to the name or figure of a Balance in any Greek author previous to the conqueſt of Greece by the Romans; but, on the contrary, we find Latin writers confeſſing that name, and ſeemingly even the *effigies*, to be peculiar to themſelves. The oldeſt Latin author (as far as I know) who uſes the name Libra, is Varro, in lib. vi. De Ling. Lat. "Signa dicuntur, quod aliquid ſignificent, ut Libra equinoctium."

Since, then, the Zodiac found among the Bramins has this Balance repreſented as one of the ſigns, there is ſtrong reaſon to ſuſpect, that they derived their knowledge of the Zodiac from the Romans, after they became maſters of Aſia; for that the Greeks ſhould have left out this Balance, when they borrowed the reſt of the Zodiac from Oriental nations, is very improbable; and it is equally improbable, that both Romans and Bramins ſhould have ſtumbled upon the ſame idea, without the one having borrowed from the other. The Bramins, then, I apprehend, were poſſeſſed of the Zodiac before, poſſibly from the Chaldeans, but introduced this alteration or improvement from the Romans; as an improvement it muſt be conſidered, becauſe before one figure extended itſelf into, and denoted, two ſigns; or, as Ovid expreſſes it, "Scorpius—porrigit in ſpatium ſignorum membra duorum."——FAST.

But, however the caſe may have been with the modern Bramins, yet that the Greeks did not invent the Zodiac, but only borrowed it from Eaſtern nations, ſeems probable, which they afterwards filled with heroes and hiſtoric events of their own, as flattery dictated, and opportunity offered for adapting their tales to the figures already admitted there. The commentator on Germanicus, ſays, that the *Spica Virginis* was called by ſome *Atergatis*, which we know was the name of a Syrian deeſs. And other authors (I believe) more expreſsly mention the Zodiac as being known to the Egyptians and Chaldeans, and was probably borrowed from thence by the Greeks long before the time of Pythagoras, which Mr. Carl would aſſign as the epoch of its being firſt known to them; whoſe reaſonings, therefore, are nothing but incongruous conjectures, by no means deſerving a place in a work, which profeſſes to ſeek after truth, and not mere fancies and ſuppoſitions, eſpecially ſuch as are guilty of notorious anachronisms; as, for inſtance, that Pythagoras, or even Zoroaſter, ſhould carry the worſhip of the cow into Egypt, when we know, both

both from Herodotus and the Old Teſtament, that it had been worſhipped there many hundred years before Pythagoras was born, or Zoroaſter either. Herodotus was born within leſs than fifty years after Zoroaſter, who lived only in the reign of Darius Hyſtaſpis: and, although it is reported, that Pythagoras converſed with Zoroaſter in Perſia, yet I believe there is no tradition of his having travelled into India; but, if there be, that a poor ſingle wandering Greek philoſopher ſhould be able to carry a new worſhip into Egypt, is too ridiculous a thought to be admitted in any book, except where it has been admitted. That the name of Pyttagore is ſo well known in India, is another proof that the Bramins have had communications with Aſia in times poſterior to the empire of Greece there, and probably later than even that of Rome. From the ſame ſource, whence they derived the name Pyttagore, they might equally derive this new figure of the Zodiac. As the compilers of the Philoſophical Tranſactions take ſo little pains to have men of learning among them, I would adviſe you to drop your name of Magazine, and turn it into a book of more learned Tranſactions.

P. S. I have only to add, that an aſtrological Greek poem, under the name of Manetho has been preſerved, of which Grotius publiſhed an edition, and ſeems inclined to allow it to be of higher antiquity than it probably is. There is, indeed, no other proof when it was written, except mere fancy; ſuch as antiquaries ſometimes judge medals by, and yet are often deceived. However, there is one paſſage which ſeems an evident proof that it was compoſed ſince Roman times; for it mentions (if I remember rightly) this ſign of Libra by the Greek name of ζυγος, by which, I have ſhewn, it was never known among the Greeks themſelves; and, I think, he adds, that it had been placed in the heavens by *juſt men* (ανδρασι δικαιοις), or ſome ſuch words, which ſeem to allude to the man holding the ſcales in the Roman Zodiac, and conſidered as a repreſentation of juſtice; whereas we have ſeen, that no Greek writer, not even the poet Aratus, had the leaſt conception of annexing any idea of Juſtice to the ſign expreſſed by the Claws of the Scorpion; but, on the contrary, the idea of Juſtice was confined ſolely to its next neighbour, Virgo, whom Aratus calls Αστραιου γενος, *Aſtraei genus*.

Mr. URBAN,

IN your Magazine of laſt month appeared a letter, ſigned SIMPLEX, with objections to the Rolling-carriages deſcribed in your Magazine the preceding month.

I ſhould have been glad if the writer had ſigned his real name; for then I might, perhaps, have had an opportunity of making him acquainted with a few facts, of which he ſeems to be ignorant: and, indeed, I ſhould not have given myſelf the trouble to anſwer an anonymous writer, had not your printer been pleaſed to inſert only a part of what I ſent him, and alſo to alter other parts; and he has, on this account, I ſuppoſe, very properly omitted ſigning my name, which he ought otherwiſe to have done. For theſe reaſons, and alſo becauſe the objector ſeems to write candidly and fairly, as if deſirous only of aſcertaining the truth, I ſhall very readily give him what information I can upon the ſubject.

He ſays, "In mechanical reſearches, he endeavours to inveſtigate the principles on which they are founded, and adopt or diſcard them, as they appear to him conſiſtent."

Now, the principle, upon which rolling-carriages are adopted, is ſimply this, That, by the uſe of them, the roads may be made ſmooth and hard, and, by that means, *become a part of the mechaniſm*: for thus the rollers are made to anſwer all the purpoſes of high wheels; that is, they will enable the cattle to draw heavier loads, when the road is thus improved by them. And, as a proof of this aſſertion, I ſhall inſtance the coal roads near Newcaſtle upon Tyne, and the late Mr. Alleyne's ſtone-works near Bath, where the waggons roll upon a frame of wood, and are thereby rendered capable of being moved with very little force; for it is found, that, upon level ground, almoſt any horſe is able to draw three or four tons, merely becauſe the road is then become a part of the mechaniſm, and not becauſe the wheels are high; for they are ſeldom, at the places referred to, made higher than two feet, or two feet ſix inches at moſt. Thus, by the uſe of a true plane, the mechaniſm is compleat.

And here it will be proper to aſk, What is the uſe of an inſcribed circumference in a high wheel? I anſwer, that the larger the wheel, the nearer the circumference approaches towards a plane,

a plane, or ſtraight line, and conſequently it cannot ſink ſo low between two obſtacles; but then, with this advantage, other diſadvantages multiply ſo faſt (which I ſhall ſhew preſently), as to be more than equivalent to any ſize of wheel whatever. What, then, muſt be done? Why, change the idea; endeavour to make the road the plane, or, at leaſt, give it *a ſmooth ſurface*, and your mechaniſm will be perfect, whether the wheel is high or low. And this effect can only be produced by rollers; for it is very certain, that a narrow wheel will deſtroy, and that a roller will not only preſerve, but make, a good road.

A garden-walk cannot be properly finiſhed without a roller; and without a roller, I am very ſure, a good road cannot be made. Now, the plan here laid down, is no more than to place heavy carriages upon garden rollers; and the only objection to them, that at firſt ſeemed to be of any conſequence, has been their being too low: but the very thing objected to, has proved to be their great advantage; and rollers could never have been uſed at all, had a high wheel been neceſſary: for it is very certain, that, where roads are ſoft or ſloughy, a roller draws much heavier than a narrow wheel, becauſe ſo great a ſurface of the broken ruinous roads as the roller occupies, cannot be overcome and levelled without great reſiſtance, and that reſiſtance could not be overcome by rollers, was it not for the advantages they gain by being low, as I ſhall ſhew hereafter.

The objector is pleaſed to obſerve, that I ground *my* proof of the "ſuperiority of *my* contrivance chiefly on four poſitive, and as many negative aſſertions:" but I muſt beg leave to inform him, that the firſt idea of putting heavy carriages upon rollers was not *mine*, but the thought of Mr. Daniel Bourn; a very ſenſible man, of good natural abilities, and a good mechanic (and who alſo was the firſt contriver of nine-inch broad-wheels), who, ſo long as ten or eleven years ago, built a waggon upon rollers at Leominſter, where he then lived, and brought it to London, and offered it to the Society of Arts and Sciences in the Strand, by whom upon trial it was rejected. But Mr. Bourn ſoon after publiſhed a treatiſe* deſcribing his waggon, which happened to fall into my hands; and I was ſo much pleaſed with it, that I built ſeveral carts upon the conſtruction therein recommended, which anſwered every purpoſe, *in point of draught*, that I could have wiſhed, except that, by being mounted by pivots, according to the conſtruction of Mr. Bourn's firſt waggon, I found them noiſy, and liable to clog with clay upon ſoft ground; excepting, alſo, that they were not able to ſupport great loads, without making them too heavy: but when I afterwards mounted them upon axletrees, and aſcertained the neceſſary ſtrength of the different parts, and had placed the draft in an oblique direction from the center of the front wheels, I found them act as I wiſhed, and, by means of chains and braces properly applied, they are now made ſtrong enough for all the purpoſes required; ſo that they are capable of bearing any weight that can be loaded upon them, and at the ſame time have the peculiar advantage of being NEAR TWENTY HUNDRED WEIGHT LIGHTER than common broad-wheel'd waggons.

I ſhall now inform your objector what has hitherto been done by rolling-carriages towards aſcertaining their proper conſtruction and neceſſary ſtrength of materials, as well as their effect upon roads, and the force required to draw them.

A cart was worked as a common city car, for about twelve months, without intermiſſion, in the years 1768 and 1769. It was regularly marked at Chriſt's hoſpital, and plied at the corner of Lime ſtreet; and, notwithſtanding its being mounted upon planks and pivots, as mentioned before, yet it did its buſineſs full as well as any other cart, although prejudice ran very much againſt rollers at that time.

As a farther trial, I employed ſome rolling-waggons, early in the year 1772, in carrying underwood and timber, amidſt a multitude of narrow-wheel'd waggons, in a part of North-

* This, and alſo his two ſubſequent tracts on the ſame ſubject, publiſhed by Crowder, are well worth the objector's peruſal; for, though the author has expreſſed himſelf, perhaps with too great warmth (the natural conſequence of diſappointment, and the ill treatment he met with), yet he has manifeſted an earneſt and laudable deſire of being ſerviceable to the public, and his works are full of true mechanical ideas, which are clearly and ſenſibly expreſſed.

amptonſhire.

amptonſhire, which at that time * was remarkable for the very worſt roads, both private and turnpike, perhaps in the kingdom; and it was found, that, when the narrow wheels could paſs no longer, the rolling-waggons ſtill continued paſſing, with larger loads than the narrow wheels uſually carried: and I have frequently ſeen them paſs over ſloughs with great eaſe, in which narrow-wheel'd waggons had been mired and laid faſt, till drawn out by a great number of additional horſes.

In the latter end of the ſame year, my rolling waggons made about thirty journies to Bedford; and, during the winter, they made about one hundred and twenty journies to and from Whittlebury foreſt and Northampton, with ſuch heavy loads of timber and coals, that ſome people ſuppoſed the roads would have been deſtroyed by ſuch conſtant carriage in wet weather (it not being uſual in this country to carry timber in winter months); but the contrary effect was remarkably produced by them, for the road, inſtead of being injured, was apparently improved; the paths formed by the rollers, both in private and turnpike roads, was ſo even and flat, as to make an excellent paſſage for horſes abreaſt, or any kind of quartering carriages, and were ſo ſmooth and clean, that even foot-paſſengers preferred them to walking in the fields.

Since that time a few journies have been made with the uſual loads (viz. about four tons) to Coventry, Birmingham, &c. and conſtant ſtages have been kept, from London to Bath and Briſtol, ever ſince the act commenced, and this in the uſual number of days and with the uſual loading: and notwithſtanding the unaccountable prejudice of ſome of the drivers (who have frequently given out, as they paſſed the road, that they had very ſmall loads in the waggon, when they had at the ſame time as much as the law allowed them to carry), yet the owners of thoſe waggons, Mr. William James and ſon, the Bath and Briſtol carriers, (I have reaſon to believe) are very well ſatisfied with the trials they have made; for, after having uſed the firſt waggon about two months, they ordered a ſecond and a third, and now a fourth is preparing for them.

The public are greatly indebted to Meſſrs. James, for this ſpirited trial of the rollers; and I do not doubt but they will ſoon reap the advantage they ſo well deſerve.

And further, I have received letters from perſons that have uſed ſuch carriages in different parts of the kingdom, and have greatly approved of them, viz. from Northamptonſhire, Norfolk, Briſtol, Scotland, &c.

By this time, I hope, your objector will be ſatisfied that rollers are capable of being applied to carriages with good effect, and that the principle on which I found my argument (viz. the making the road a part of the mechaniſm) is equivalent to any advantage that can be gained from high wheels; and therefore that I have a juſt right to the "*expreſſions* I have uſed *in favour of that conſtruction*," viz. that rollers "upon a *ſmooth* and *hard* ſurface are drawn *as eaſily* as narrow wheels", and that the frequent uſe of them "will render the roads both *ſmooth and hard*."

Thus I have proved that ſuch carriages were not only capable of *being uſed*, but of *being uſed with advantage*; ſo that I think I may reaſonably conclude that they are fit either for gentlemen, farmers, or common-ſtage waggoners, even in the preſent unimproved ſtate of the roads: and it is impoſſible, this could have been the caſe, if my "aſſertions" (as he calls them) were not true.

I ſhall now proceed to a defence of my former propoſitions, and firſt, that low wheels are "*both lighter and ſtronger*."

"To this (the objector ſays) much cannot poſitively be ſaid, for, as he has not given us the thickneſs of his cylinders, no eſtimate can be formed of their weight." And he afterwards informs us that he "doubts the fact," for reaſons which he there gives; but he would not have thus been at a loſs, if the Printer had inſerted the whole deſcription: the ſentence omitted (relative to this point) is as follows: Note, "*a ſet of nine-inch wheels made in the uſual way for ſtage waggons are generally about thirty hundred weight, and ſome have been made ſo heavy as forty. A ſet of rollers, compleat for a rolling waggon, will weigh about ten hundred;*

ſo

* I ſay *at that time*, becauſe the conſtant travelling of my waggons has much improved them *ſince that time*, and has made ſome parts of the private roads, where their paſſing was moſt frequent, much better than the turnpike roads in that country.

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ſo that about a ton will be ſaved in the weight of wheels only." Since that time (indeed) I have made ſome rollers, which, when compleat and boxed, have weighed ſeven hundred weight per pair; and theſe are the heavieſt that have ever yet been made: this will come within my aſſertion of being a ton lighter.

Your objector next remarks, "that the maſſineſs of the wheels objected to (meaning nine inch wheels)" is not ſimply the conſequence of their ſuperior height, but a neceſſary degree of ſtrength proportioned to the prodigious burthens they are intended to carry;" but it appears from what I have ſaid already, that my rollers, tho' they are ſixteen inches broad, are about half a ton in each pair lighter than common nine-inch wheels; and, if my rollers were even ſolid, and only nine inches broad, they would ſtill be lighter than the common wheels; and, therefore, it is owing to the ſuperior height of the latter that they are ſo much heavier.

Secondly. "Low wheels, in *general* have leſs friction."

The objector ſays, "If this is not *demonſtrably falſe*, I ſhall be greatly obliged to any one, that will point out the deficiency of the arguments I ſhall advance to prove it ſo." Now, I am very ready to *oblige* your correſpondent in this matter, and the more ſo, as he aims only at *truth*; and, if what I have ſaid is not *demonſtrably true*, I ſhall be very glad, as well as himſelf, for the ſake of truth, to have the error diſcovered.

It is allowed, that "friction *ariſes from the weight that preſſes the parts together, and not from the number of parts that touch*" (See Dr. Deſaguliers Exp. Phil. page 192); and, conſequently, the force required to draw a brick along upon its flat ſide, or upon its edge, will be exactly the ſame: but, if the ſame weight, as the objector ſays, "ſtood on a point inſtead of a "broad baſe, and was moved along in "like manner, (it is very evident)" the one deep furrow, "made by the point," would require a force equal to the ploughing of the one deep furrow, and this even in addition to the force neceſſary to move it upon its flat ſide or edge.

I have allowed already, that, "wheels "are true levers, leſſening friction upon "the center, when they ſtand perpen-"dicular;" and on this account, upon a plane, high wheels are drawn, when loaded, much eaſier than low; but the ſame force, which paſſes them along a flat board, will not move them when the board is a little raiſed on one ſide; whereas the ſame force will draw the low wheels with great freedom, even when heavier loaden. This I am ready to demonſtrate to the objector, whenever he pleaſes to favour me with a viſit.

This gentleman proceeds "to ap-"ply his maxim, which (he ſays) is "well" eſtabliſhed, "both by reaſon and experiment," viz. *the quantity of friction made by a point in the one deep furrow* (but which I can by no means allow); and ſays, "let us ſup-"poſe two bodies of waggons, each "with their contents weighing 8 tons, "placed on a ſet of wheels 6 feet dia-"meter; with axles 4 inches dia-"meter.

In all experiments of this nature, care muſt be taken that the very facts do ſubſiſt in practice, or real machines, that are deſcribed in theory, or by models, otherwiſe a miſtake will certainly happen; therefore, I ſhall by no means admit of this propoſal, becauſe a common broad-wheel'd waggon, able to carry 5 tons and a half, will weigh about 2 tons and a half without its load, which being alſo added, makes the weight required; whereas my waggon will weigh only about one ton and a half; ſo that with the like load of 5 tons and a half, it will weigh no more than 7 tons. And as wheels, whether high or low, muſt always be conſidered as part of the load (which I alſo prove by experiment), it is evident, my waggon has leſs friction upon this account, even though the wheels are 16 inches broad; for, if they were but 9 inches (which ſeems to be the objector's propoſition), the difference would ſtill be more in favour of the low wheels. But he afterwards propoſes, for the ſake of compariſon, "a ſet of wheels 2 feet diameter, with "axles the ſame as the former," viz. 4 inches "diameter."

Now, I can no more admit of this propoſal than I could of the former; becauſe the fact is, that the axletrees to common waggons *muſt of neceſſity* be about 4 inches diameter, to enable them to ſupport the uſual load, and the extraordinary weight of wheels; yet the axletrees to my rollers are no more than *half that diameter*, viz. 2 inches, and they are found to be ſufficiently ſtrong

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ſtrong, to bear any weight that can be loaded upon them; nay more, they have the advantage of being both ſteeled and caſe hardened, which operation would render axletrees of the common ſort too brittle to ſupport great loads: this eſſential difference, ariſes from the points of my axletrees being ſupported by a perpendicular bearing iron, from the beam, which reſts upon the axis near the linch pin: the arm being, by this means, ſupported at both ends, is ſtronger than any axletree in the uſual form, twice that diameter, and four times the weight; ſo that I hope it will be allowed that the rollers have leſs friction at the axis for this reaſon alſo.

I have before obſerved, that wheels (though levers leſſening friction at the center, when they ſtand perpendicular) are (alſo) levers increaſing friction when they paſs upon oblique or ſidling ground, to occaſion a lateral preſſure; yet my rollers of two feet high and 16 inches broad, can never be made levers increaſing friction, becauſe the length of the radii is but 11 inches, and the breadth of the wheel 16 inches; that is, the arm of the axis is longer than the half diameter of the wheel.

And again your correſpondent's argument reſpecting the motion of wheels (viz. that the two foot wheel makes three revolutions whilſt the ſix foot wheel makes but one) proves nothing at all; for friction in a machine of this kind, not intended for expedition, is cauſed by the weight (as has before been obſerved), and not by the velocity; for it would be ridiculous to talk of the velocity of a waggon; for, in ſuch a machine, the motion even of the loweſt wheels, is but very ſlow; whereas, it is well known, that, in ſilk work, ſpindles will frequently make ſeveral thouſand revolutions in a minute, and yet the ſtrength of a child's arm is able to turn a great number of them: if this be true, it is evident, that friction at the center is very little encreaſed (if any) by making three revolutions inſtead of one;—but it is not ſo with ſoft ſubſtances that lie before a wheel; for, though they will eaſily yield to a ſlow motion, yet even water will amazingly reſiſt as velocity increaſes. I do not, therefore, recommend rollers to poſt-chaiſes, or other light machines, becauſe this increaſe of reſiſtance to their breadth *in ſwift motion* can never be overcome, whereas the reſiſtance *of velocity to the ſlow motion* of a waggon wheel is very little indeed.

With reſpect to my third propoſition, that "*low wheels require leſs force to ſurmount the uſual obſtacles of the road*, the objector is pleaſed to declare, that "this is point blank contrary to his idea," becauſe, he ſays, I have given as my reaſon, that the elevated line of draft is more nearly parallel to the line of aſcent. It is true, indeed, that this is a very good reaſon to the point, but not the only one by far (which I ſhall ſhew by and by). He alſo ſays, "I believe it is inconteſtably true, that the larger the circumference on which any body is ſupported, the eaſier it may be moved." This would be true, provided it was neceſſary, that the line of draft ſhould be horizontal to both, and the weight equal: but, as the line of draft is horizontal only to the high wheels; as the low wheels have the advantage of an elevated draft; and as high wheels, as well as their axletrees and contiguous parts, muſt be made infinitely heavier to ſupport the ſame weight; I cannot admit of the objector's ſuppoſed advantage of an increaſed circumference.

A wheel then is properly a mechanical power, whenever the force is applied to the extremity, as in mills, &c. becauſe the *moving* power paſſes through more ſpace than the *moved*; but this cannot, ſurely, be ſaid of a carriage wheel, becauſe the force in the latter caſe is applied to the center, ſo that the mover and moved paſs equal ſpaces; nay, ſometimes the beaſt moves a leſs ſpace than the load at the center; for, if it paſſes over an obſtacle two inches high, whether the wheels be high or low, it muſt be lifted over by the power of the animal; and, if the obſtacle does not yield, it muſt riſe two inches and fall two inches whilſt the beaſt continues an horizontal progreſſion; which proves, that a wheel to a carriage does not act as a lever, to aſſiſt progreſſion: but it is, nevertheleſs, an excellent ſubſtitute for legs; and, though it cannot ſtep over an obſtacle, as legs do, without touching it, yet, with animal force properly applied, it will ſurmount conſiderable obſtacles.

The nearer the circumference of a wheel (by being increaſed) approaches to a *ſtraight line*, the greater will be the facility in ſurmounting obſtacles; and in this principle only conſiſts the advantage

advantage of high wheels: but, as this idea cannot be purſued without inconveniences much more than equivalent to the advantage gained by it, it is neceſſary to revert to the firſt idea of forming the road by rollers into the *ſtraight line* required.—And, though ſo much ſurface cannot be covered longitudinally by rollers, it makes ample amends by covering laterally a much greater proportion; for I find by experience, that, if the road is hard, no matter how rough and uneven; the roller, from the very firſt, is drawn as eaſy as any other wheel: but not ſo, if the road is looſe or ſoft, for then the reſiſtance of a ſurface of thirty-two inches muſt be overcome before the roller paſſes over: but this reſiſtance will gradually decreaſe by frequent uſe.

I come now to the fourth propoſition, viz. "that the animal cannot apply more ſtrength to the low than to the high wheels. Here, alſo, the objector ſeems to be at a loſs, though at the ſame time I gave the reaſon of this propoſition, viz. that the "force to the low wheel being applied by elevation, the ground ſerves as an abutment to the feet of the animal, which gives him power to uſe his ſtrength in the moſt proper direction; whereas, horizontally, he has no power of draft but what is given by his weight:" that is, if a horſe draws horizontally, which he muſt do from a high wheel, he can have no abutment but the friction (if I may ſo call it) or ſcrambling of his feet, and the power of that friction can only be in proportion to his weight; but, if he draws from a low wheel (and the ſplinter bar is not placed too high), the line of draft deſcends from his backband to the center of the wheel, and he is then, by his natural ſtrength, enabled to uſe much more power than in any other direction; and that with more eaſe, whether he exerts himſelf or no. And this may ſerve for an anſwer to another objection, viz. "that horſes for long ſlow draft ought not to exert their ſtrength much more than is neceſſary to keep their bodies from falling;" and to this I aſſent. But he goes on: "Let the poſition of the thill-horſe be what it will, that of the leaders will be much the ſame in all." But in this he is miſtaken; for, in my waggons, the draft of the thill-horſes is by an elevation of about twenty five, the draft to the ſecond pair, or what is uſually the body-horſes, is by an elevation of about fifteen; but the leaders can only draw horizontally, and conſequently can apply no more power than their weight admits of; the thiller horſes bearing upon their backs the weight of the ſhafts, and ſo much preſſure only as is occaſioned by their own pulling upwards: the body horſes, by means of pads or ſaddles upon their backs, ſuſtain the preſſure occaſioned by the leaders, which is conveyed by leading chains towards the center of the front wheels without preſſing at all upon the backs of the thillers. Thus the force of the whole team is applied to the waggon by elevation (ſee the plate annexed); and this conſideration of elevated draft is of much more conſequence than is generally ſuppoſed. Hence it is, that horſes, in narrow-wheel'd waggons, are able to drag, through deep ruts, very great weights, when laden upon the front wheels, which being ſunk in the ruts much below the horizontal plane, the cattle not only gain power in themſelves by drawing *upwards*, which enables them to exalt their ſtrength with facility, but that power is alſo advantageouſly applied to the work, by being in the proper direction *for ſurmounting obſtacles*.

And I am of opinion that this power of elevation (which can only be derived from a low wheel) is of more conſequence than all the other arguments about high and low wheels. Suppoſe, now, the proof went no farther, than that a low wheel would do as well as a high one, it would ſufficiently anſwer the purpoſes required for rollers; but the facts I have aſſerted I pledge myſelf to prove by experiments, and ſhall be very glad to go through them with the objector, whenever he is pleaſed to call upon me.

I have ſaid thus much with confidence, becauſe I have ſhewn theſe experiments to ſome of the moſt eminent mathematicians in Europe, as well Engliſh as foreigners, and have great reaſon to believe that they think as I do.——I ſhall not, therefore, without better reaſons than the objector has yet produced, give up my four aſſertions in favour of low wheels, viz.

That they are lighter;

That they have leſs friction;

That they paſs over obſtacles better (meaning ſuch as uſually occur upon roads); and

That animals can apply more force to them.

Leadenhall-ſtreet, JAMES SHARPE.

[*Some farther obſervations of this able mechanic on the important ſubject of roads, muſt, for want of room, be referred to our next.*]

42. *A* BRIEF EPITOME *of the* PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS, *Vol.* LXII. *for the Year* 1772.—*(Continued from p.* 503.)

ART XXVI. *An account of a new Electrometer, contrived by Mr. William Henley; and of ſeveral electrical experiments made by him: in a Letter from Dr. Prieſtley, F. R. S. to Dr. Franklin, F. R. S.*

A good electrometer, the Doctor obſerves, is one of the greateſt deſiderata among practical electricians, to meaſure both the preciſe degree of the electrification of any body, and alſo the exact quantity of a charge before the exploſion, with reſpect to the ſize of the electrified body, or the jar or battery with which it is connected; as well as to aſcertain the moment of time in which the electricity of a jar changes, when, without making an exploſion, it is diſcharged by giving it a quantity of the contrary electricity. All theſe purpoſes are completely anſwered by this new electrometer, to which we refer.

ART. XXVII. *Meteorological Obſervations at Ludgvan, in Mount's Bay, Cornwall, 1771; by William Borlaſe, D. D. F. R. S. Communicated by Dr. Jeremiah Milles, Dean of Exeter, and F. R. S.*

In a note to this article by Dr. Maty, Secretary to the Society, it is ſaid,—"This is the laſt paper of this kind, which the Society will receive from the excellent author of the Natural Hiſtory of Cornwall, and ſeveral other learned works; death having, though at an advanced age, put a period to a life divided between the purſuit of uſeful and experimental knowledge, and the faithful diſcharge of every moral and religious duty."

Theſe obſervations cannot be abridged.

ART. XXVIII. *Account of ſeveral Quadrupeds from Hudſon's Bay; by Mr. John Reinhold Forſter *, F. R. S.*

Among the occaſional advantages which the obſervations of the laſt tranſit of Venus have procured, that of receiving uſeful informations from, and ſettling correſpondencies in, ſeveral parts of the world, is not the leaſt conſiderable. From the Factory at Hudſon's Bay, the Royal Society have been favoured with a large collection of uncommon quadrupeds, birds, fiſhes, &c. together with ſome account of their names, place of abode, manner of life, uſes, by Mr. Graham, a gentleman belonging to the ſettlement on Severn river; and the Governors of the Hudſon's-Bay Company have moſt obligingly ſent orders, that theſe communications ſhould be from time to time continued.

This information is given by the Secretary of the Society; and the ſpecimens ranged in this and the following articles, appear to have been examined with great accuracy, and to be deſcribed with equal preciſion.

The quadrupeds here enumerated are, 1. the Arctic Fox. 2. Leſſer Otter. 3. Pine Marten. 4. Stoat and Ermine. 5. Common Weeſel. 6. Skunk. 7. Canada Porcupine. 8. Beaver. 9. Muſk Beaver. 10. Alpine Hare. 11. American Hare (ſee p. 284). 12. Quebec Marmot. 13. Common Squirrel. 14. Greater Flying Squirrel. 15. A ſmall animal, called a Field Mouſe. 16. ——. 17. Field Mouſe. 18. Short-tailed Mouſe. 19. Fœtid Shrew. 20. Shrew (two ſpecimens).

Art. XXIX. *An Account of the Birds ſent from Hudſon's Bay; with obſervations relative to their natural hiſtory; and Latin deſcriptions of ſome of the moſt uncommon. By J. R. Forſter, F. R. S.*

This article contains many accurate deſcriptions and judicious obſervations, that will be highly grateful to ornithologiſts. The birds in this catalogue are fifty-eight, among which we obſerve only five or ſix non-deſcripts, whereof the following are the chief.

STRIX. The grey owl. *New Species.*—This fine non-deſcript owl lives upon hares, ptarmigans, mice, &c. It has two young at a time. The ſpecimen ſent over is ſaid to be one of the largeſt. Its weight is three pounds, length ſixteen inches, breadth four feet.

FRINGILLA. *New Specimen.*—This is certainly a non deſcript ſpecies; it only viſits Severn ſettlement in ſummer, not being ſeen there before June, when it ſtays about a fortnight, goes further to the northward to breed, and paſſes by Severn again in autumn, on its return ſouth. It is very difficult to procure, and therefore it could not be determined whether the ſpecimen was a male or female. It frequents the plains,

* This ingenious gentleman, we are told, is now employed by Government upon diſcoveries in the Southern hemiſphere, than whom one more proper could not have been found, perhaps, in the univerſe.

plains, and lives on graſs-ſeeds; it weighs half an ounce, is ſix inches and a quarter long, and nine inches broad. It has a ſmall blue eye, and a whitiſh bill, faintly tinged with red; the whole body is blackiſh, or of a ſoot colour, the belly alone, with the two outermoſt tail-feathers on each ſide being white. It is to be wiſhed, ſays Mr. Foſter, that more ſpecimens and circumſtantial accounts of this bird were ſent over, which would enable us to determine its character with more preciſion.

SCOLOPAX. Eſkimaux curlew. *New Species* ——This ſpecies of curlew is not yet known to the ornithologiſts; the firſt mention is made of it in the Faunula Americæ Septentrionalis, or catalogue of North-American animals. It is called *Wee-kee-menaſe-ſu*, by the natives; feeds in ſwamps, on worms, grubs, &c; viſits Albany fort in April or beginning of May, breeds to the northward of it, returns in Auguſt, and goes away ſouthward again the latter end of September.

43. *The* ANTIQUITIES *of* ENGLAND *and* WALES. *By* Francis Groſe, *F. A. S. (2d. Extract) See p.* 509.

HAVING already given our readers a ſummary of Mr. Groſe's account of the origin of caſtles in England, we ſhall next proceed to what he has collected concerning the riſe and progreſs of monaſteries and monaſtic affairs; a curious detail, in which he has compriſed a multitude of hiſtorical facts within the limits of a few ſheets.

The introduction of the order of monks into England, and the firſt building of monaſteries and nunneries, Mr. Groſe admits to be equally involved in obſcurity. He ſeems, however, to think, that thoſe of Bangor and Glaſtonbury were the firſt monaſteries; and that at Folkſtone in Kent, and at Barking in Eſſex, the firſt nunneries were erected. The æra of theſe laſt foundations he fixes in the 7th century, when abbeſſes were in ſuch high eſtimation for ſanctity and wiſdom, that they were ſummoned to the council at Beconsfield, where five of their names are ſubſcribed to the conſtitutions there made, without the name of one abbot being noticed.

From this time, till the invaſion of the Danes, chriſtianity flouriſh'd in England; a great number of monaſteries and religious houſes were founded; and many of them were plentifully endowed, particularly in the North, where nobles, and even ſome Kings and Queens, retired from the world, and put on the religious habit: but, during the ravages of the Danes, moſt of the churches and monaſteries were reduced to aſhes, and chriſtianity itſelf was in a manner extinguiſhed.

From that time, till the year 960, no monaſteries or religious houſes were refounded in the North of England, nor the name of a monk heard of; inſomuch, that, according to Simon Dunelmenſis, when ſome of that order from Winchelcomb were brought to Durham, York, and Whitby, the country people were frighted at their habit.

In the reign of King Edgar, St. Dunſtan being promoted to the ſee of Canterbury, things took another turn, chriſtianity again made a rapid progreſs, monaſteries were built, religious houſes again endowed, and almoſt all the revenues of the church every where reſtored. In this reign the order of monks was reformed, and rules and conſtitutions for their better government, collected from the precepts of St. Benedict, and the ancient cuſtoms of our Engliſh devotees were digeſted and eſtabliſhed.

But, at the conqueſt, the eſtates belonging to the monaſteries, and the treaſures of the church, were no longer held ſacred; the former were ſeized and beſtowed on the Norman chiefs, and the latter were laviſhed by the Conqueror in rewards to his favourites. Nor was this the worſt that befel the clergy; he aboliſhed their miſſals, and introduced a new form of worſhip, compoſed by William Fiſcamp. This innovation, however, was but of ſhort continuance, and gave place to a new ritual, compoſed by Oſmond, biſhop of Saliſbury; which was afterwards adopted, and generally uſed, in England, Scotland, and Ireland. An alteration was at the ſame time made in the nature of the tenure whereby they held their lands; which, from frank almoign, ſubject to no duties or impoſitions but the trinoda neceſſitas, was changed into baronage, and held by knights ſervice.

During the ſucceeding reign, the oppreſſions of the clergy continued, yet ſuch was the devotion of the people, that priories, religious houſes, and hoſpitals, were ſtill built and endowed.

King Henry I. was a pious prince, an encourager of learning, and a lover of

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of the church. He founded nine or ten monaſteries, and endowed them from his own revenues; and, during his reign, more than 150 religious houſes were founded by his ſubjects.

The ſuperſtitious rage of introducing new orders of religious, and erecting houſes, or rather palaces, for their reception, did not abate during the troubleſome reign of King Stephen; nor was it wholly laid aſide by his ſucceſſor Richard, though that prince was an enemy to monks in general, and had contracted a mortal hatred to the black monks, Ciſtertians, and Templars.

King John, though no friend to the clergy, was yet ſo much under the dominion of the prieſthood, that he could not oppoſe the faſhion of the times, but yielded to the example of his predeceſſors, and built abbeys and churches; and added conſiderably to the nunneries, priories, preceptories, and hoſpitals, already eſtabliſhed.

In the reign of Henry III. the riches, and of courſe the power, of the clergy, arrived at an alarming height; and the interpoſition of parliament became abſolutely neceſſary to check its progreſs. In this reign the ſtatute of mortmain, after much oppoſition, paſſed into a law; but it was attended with ſo little effect, that the largeſt and moſt conſiderable donations to religious houſes were bequeathed after it had received the royal aſſent. For the King, being inveſted with a diſpenſing power, ſometimes ſold, and ſometimes freely granted, licences to religious perſons to appropriate their lands to pious purpoſes.

Henry II. after the death, or rather the murder, of Thomas Becket, affected to be a great friend to monaſtic inſtitutions; and, in his reign, they received a very conſiderable addition. Friars preachers, and friars mendicant, were introduced into England; and, by the power of their preaching, and the ſeverity of their lives, they were at firſt very much followed, and very highly venerated.

In the reign of Edward I. the ſeeming piety and contempt of riches, exhibited by the friars, began to abate the reverence of the people towards the monks, and to direct their pious benefactions into another channel. Edward, in the 24th year of his reign, during his war with France, ſeized all the alien priories, and removed their monks 20 miles from the ſea coaſts, to prevent their aſſiſting or giving intelligence to the enemy.

In the reign of K. Edward II. the Knights Templars were ſeized, their order diſſolved, and their treaſures confiſcated; but the Lords and Commons aſſembled in parliament, unwilling to appropriate their poſſeſſions to other than religious uſes, by an act paſſed in 1323, gave the whole produce to the Knights Hoſpitalers. In this reign, five houſes of White friars, three of Black friars, ſix of Grey friars, four of Auguſtine friars, one of Trinitarian friars, and one of Croſſed friars, were erected; beſides other ſtately foundations for Benedictines, and others of that hypocritical order.

King Edward III. founded and endowed the Auguſtine nunnery at Dartford in Kent, and the colleges of St. George at Windſor, and St. Stephen at Weſtminſter. In his reign alſo were founded many friaries, that order ſtill increaſing, to the great mortification of the monks.

In the reign of Richard II. the doctrine of Wickliff began to prevail, and that of the mendicant friars to fall into contempt. The ſpirit of enthuſiaſm declined apace, and the vices of the clergy grew every day more conſpicuous; but few endowments were made, and the king himſelf patronized no royal foundations. He gave, indeed, the ſpoils of ſome for the ſupport of others, and licences in favour of the parochial clergy were more eaſily obtained, than for the drones who wallowed in luxury and ſloth within the walls of monaſteries and abbeys.

King Henry IV. made a bold attempt upon the poſſeſſions of the clergy, but Abp. Arundel artfully warded the blow, by ſhewing, that not the crown but the courtiers were benefited by their confiſcation.

A like attack was made in the reign of Henry V. but with no better ſucceſs, Abp. Chicheley having promiſed to procure ſuch a free-gift from the clergy to the king, as no ſovereign had ever before received.

During the reign of Henry VI. Eaton College in Buckinghamſhire, and King's College in Cambridge, were founded; and both were endowed with the revenues of the alien priories that had been confiſcated.

Henry VII. founded Katherine Hall in Cambridge, and Lincoln College in Oxford, with ſeven hoſpitals or alms-houſes.

After

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After the acceſſion of Henry VIII. to the throne, the colleges of Brazen-Noſe and Corpus Chriſti were founded at Oxford, and that of Magdalene in Cambridge; but, about the year 1534, this king, having thrown off the papal yoke, ſet on foot a general viſitation of all religious houſes, in which ſuch abominable practices were diſcovered, ſuch impoſture, ſuch gluttony, ſenſuality, and groſs carnality, that, as ſome of them acknowledged, the pit of hell was ready to ſwallow them up for their contempt of God and his holy ordinances. At Reading they had an angel's wing that brought over the ſpear's point that pierced our Saviour's ſide; at Maiden Bradley, God's coat, our Lady's ſmock, and part of God's ſupper; at Bury, the coals that roaſted St. Lawrence, the parings of St. Edmund's nails, and divers ſculls for the head ach. At Bexley, in Kent, the rood of grace drew many pilgrims to it. It would bow, and roll its eyes, at times would look well-pleaſed, and often angry, which the credulous multitude imputed to a divine power; the cheat was detected, and the machine was expoſed at St. Paul's croſs, with all the ſprings that governed its motions. At Hales, the blood of Chriſt was ſhewn in a phial, and it was given out that none could ſee it who lived in mortal ſin. This was the blood of a duck renewed every week, and put into a phial thick on the one ſide and thin on the other. To thoſe who paid well the thin ſide was ſhewn, but to thoſe who had little to give they turned the dark ſide.

Mr. Groſe, having traced the monaſtic inſtitutions of this kingdom from their riſe to their total ſuppreſſion, proceeds to give an account of the different orders of religious, their rules, diſcipline, dreſs, and other peculiarities, of all which the following muſt ſerve as a ſpecimen.

Of the monks, ſays he, the moſt ancient are the Benedictines, ſo called from their following the rules of their founder, St. Benedict, a native of Nurſia, in Italy, who was born about the year 480, and died about the year 543. His rules are divided into ſeventy three chapters; in them are many ordinances inculcating every Chriſtian virtue. Children, boys, poor and rich, gentlemen and peaſants, ſervants and freemen, the learned and unlearned, the laity and clergy, were all to be admitted into this order. They were all to wear a looſe gown of black ſtuff, reaching down to the heels, with a cowl or hood of the ſame, and a ſcapulary. Under this, another habit of the ſame ſize, made of white flannel, and boots on their legs. Their beds were a mat, ſome ſtraw, and a pillow; their covering a blanket and piece of ſerge; their furniture a knife, a needle, a ſteel pen, and tablets to write on.—There were alſo nuns of this order; their habit a black robe, with a ſcapulary, under which was a tunic of white undied wool, and, when they went to the choir, they had, over all, a black cowl, like that worn by the monks.

There are, beſides this general deſcription, a great number of peculiarities, equally curious and entertaining, interſperſed throughout this article, which richly deſerve the attention of the public.

After having diſmiſſed the various ſocieties which religion or ſuperſtition introduced into this iſland before the Reformation, Mr. Groſe, to leave nothing in obſcurity on which the labours of ancient writers had thrown any light, explains the eſſential differences by which the reſpective foundations were diſtinguiſhed, ſuch as collegiate churches, abbeys, priories, prefectories, &c. with the chief and ſubordinate officers appointed to ſuperintend the public and private concerns of the inſtitution to which they reſpectively belonged. And, in this diſquiſition, we cannot help remarking the excellent œconomical ſyſtem with which thoſe ancient foundations were regulated.

The account of the diſſolution of theſe venerable fabrics very naturally follows; and, in this account, Mr. Groſe, beſides bringing together what preceding writers have ſaid upon the ſubject, has introduced two original letters, never before made public, of which notice has already been taken in all the public prints.

And thus having deduced, in a regular progreſſion, the moſt material circumſtances attending the riſe, progreſs, and diſſolution of ancient monaſteries, &c. he concludes this head with ſome general remarks that do honour to his impartiality as an hiſtorian, and as a lover of learning and learned men.

Although, ſays he, the general ſuppreſſion of religious houſes, even conſidered in a political light only, was of vaſt national benefit, yet it muſt be allowed, that, at the time they flouriſhed,

ed, they were not entirely uſeleſs. Monaſteries were then the repoſitories, as well as ſeminaries, of learning; many valuable books and national records, as well as private evidences, having been preſerved in their libraries, the only places wherein they could have been ſafely lodged in thoſe turbulent times; many of them, which had eſcaped the ravages of the Danes, were deſtroyed with more than Gothic barbarity at their diſſolution.

Every abbey had at leaſt one perſon, whoſe office it was to inſtruct youth; and to the monks the hiſtorians of this country are chiefly beholden for the knowledge they have of former national events.

The arts of painting, architecture, and printing, were alſo ſucceſsfully cultivated within their walls.

Religious houſes were likewiſe the hoſpitals for the ſick and poor, many of both being daily relieved by them. They alſo afforded lodging and entertainment to travellers, at a time when there were no inns.

The nobility and gentry, who were heirs to their founders, in them could provide for a certain number of ancient and faithful ſervants, by procuring them corodies, or ſtated allowances of meat, drink, and cloaths. It was alſo an aſylum or retreat for aged indigent perſons of good family.

The places near the ſite of theſe abbies were conſiderably benefited, both by the concourſe of people reſorting to them, by fairs procured for them, and by their exemption from the foreſt-laws: add to which, the monaſtic eſtates were generally let at eaſy rents, the fines given at renewals included.

To conclude, their ſtately buildings and magnificent churches were ſtriking ornaments to the country; the furious zeal with which theſe were demoliſhed, their fine carvings deſtroyed, and their beautiful painted windows broken, would almoſt tempt one to imagine, that the perſons who directed theſe depredations were actuated with an enmity to the fine arts, inſtead of a hatred to the popiſh ſuperſtition.

44. *The* KENTISH CRICKETERS; *a Poem. By a* Gentleman. *Being a reply to a late publication of a parody on the ballad of* Chevy-Chace, *intitled* Surry Triumphant; *or*, The Kentiſh Mens Defeat. *See p.* 450.

THIS poem, though called *a reply*, ſeems little more than a narrative of the ſame cricket-match which occaſioned the parody, with particular encomiums on all the Kentiſh heroes, from his Grace of Dorſet, down to Wood of Seale; and alſo a deſcription of the ſecond match between theſe rival counties, in which Kent, in her turn, proved victorious. The author prefaces his work with ſome ſevere, but juſt ſarcaſms, on thoſe Dukes and Lords who are "gameſters and blaſphemers;" thoſe men of faſhion who are "macaronies;" thoſe merchants who are "flatterers and cheats;" and thoſe youths, who, inſtead of being athletic, are "ennerved;" intended, very properly, as a contraſt to his favourite county,

"Kent, which is fam'd for men of ſkill,
"Whom nature form'd to climb the hill,
"Deſcend the vale with rapid flight,
"And ſhine heroic men of might."

In the praiſe, however, of this manly and truly Britiſh exerciſe, the parodiſt (at leaſt if we underſtand his drift) will probably join with his opponent, as the ballad ſeems intended to decry not the uſe, but the abuſe, of Cricket, and to lament its perverſion from an occaſional relaxation of ſome hours after work, to a ſerious employment of many days, with no ſmall loſs of "labour, time, and money." And though it is here ſaid, that this match was played

"In July laſt, at Biſhopſbourn,
"Before the golden ſhocks of corn
"Were rear'd by the laborious hind,
"To eaſe the anxious farmer's mind;"

yet the date ſhews, and the ballad aſſerts, that it was in the height of the *hay* harveſt, which, according to the old proverb, ſhould always *be made while the ſun ſhines*.

The heroine of the piece, who is unnamed, is thus introduced:

"Viewing the ſhelter'd, ſhady tent,
"I ſpy'd the pleaſing MAID OF KENT,
"In whom the mental beauties ſhine,
"And candour ſpeaks her all divine."

Joan, *the fair Maid of Kent*, emphatically ſo ſtyled, who married Edward the Black Prince, was remarkable, we are told, for the charms of her perſon; but this anonymous lady, whoever ſhe is, is diſtinguiſhed, it ſeems, by the beauties of her mind.

The pitching of the wickets, a moſt material circumſtance, as, according to this author, the ſucceſs of the day depended on it, is deſcribed in the following lines:

"Fortune

" Fortune the pow'r to Surry gave
" The ground to chuſe they'd wiſh to have:
" Far from the uſual place of play
" They pitch'd the wickets for the day;
" Tho' reaſon urg'd the plaintive ſong,
" To prove the Surry ſportſmen wrong."

Their own *reaſon*, however, as the event ſhewed, proved them *right*. The Kentiſh cricketers particularly deſcribed and applauded, are, firſt, Miller, " Of England's cricketers the beſt;" ſecondly, the Duke of Dorſet—

" The next enroll'd in ſkilful fame:—
" Equall'd by few, he plays with glee,
" Nor peeviſh ſeeks for victory:
" His Grace, for bowling, *cannot* yield
" To *none* but Lumpey* in the field:
" And, far unlike the modern way
" Of blocking every ball at play,
" He firmly ſtands with bat upright,
" And ſtrikes with his athletic might,
" Sends forth the ball acroſs the mead,
" And ſcores *ſix* notches for the deed."

Then follow " the active Simmons," Sir Horace Mann, " the hero of the play," Mr. Davis, celebrated alſo in the ballad for " ſtops and catches," and ſtyled " a worthy canon's ſon," Mr. Huſſey, " an active fieldſman," Dick May, famed for " bowling," his brother for " batting," and Louch, Pattenden, and Wood of Seale, " bring up the rear." Of the Surry men, " ſkilful Palmer," and " genteel Stone," are all that are mentioned; and it is only ſaid, that

" The whole of Surry's ſkilful 'leven
" Were out for notches ſev'nty-ſeven,"

without adding, that in the ſecond inning they got two hundred and ſeventeen.

For the ill fortune of his countrymen the author thus accounts:

" But when the Kentiſhmen went in,
" Reaſon confeſs'd they could not win,
" For honeſt Lumpey did allow
" He ne'er could pitch but o'er a *brow*;
" And Kentiſh ſportſmen ſaid, that they
" Deep in *a hole* could never play:
" So Surry did the vict'ry gain
" By Lumpey, Fortune, Art, and Rain."

The ſecond match, played at Sevenoaks, is then deſcribed, in which Kent had the choice of ground; which, being level, turned the ſcale, we are told, in her favour. On this occaſion, we cannot help thinking that the Kentiſh heroes, if heathen mythology had been allowable, might have adopted the language of the Syrians, *Their Gods are Gods of the hills, therefore they were ſtronger than we; but let us fight againſt them in the plain, and ſurely we ſhall be ſtronger than they*†.

* Stevens, alias Lumpey, a Surry Cricketer, eſteemed the beſt bowler in England.

45. MISCELLANEOUS PIECES, *in Proſe and Verſe, by* J. *and* A. L. Aikin.

THE author conſiders the beneficial, as well as the pernicious effects, which reſulted from monaſtic inſtitutions, during the barbarous ages in which they flouriſhed. The following extract will ſet the matter in a true light:

" Where (aſks the writer) could the precious remains of claſſical learning, and the divine monuments of ancient taſte, have been ſafely lodged amidſt the ravages of that age of ferocity and rapine which ſucceeded the deſolation of the Roman empire, except in ſanctuaries like theſe, conſecrated by the ſuperſtition of the times beyond their intrinſic merit? The frequency of wars, and the licentious cruelty with which they were conducted, left neither the hamlet of the peaſant, nor the caſtle of the baron, free from depredation; but the church and monaſtery generally remained inviolate. There Homer and Ariſtotle were obliged to ſhroud their heads from the rage of Gothic ignorance; and there the ſacred records of Divine Truth were preſerved, like treaſure hid in the earth in troubleſome times, ſafe, but unenjoyed.

At the revival of learning, they were produced from their dormitories. A copy of the Pandect of Juſtinian, that valuable remains of Roman law, which firſt gave to Europe the idea of a more perfect juriſprudence, and gave men a reliſh for a new and important ſtudy, was diſcovered in a monaſtery of Amalphi. Moſt of the claſſics were recovered by the ſame means; and it is owing to the books and learning preſerved in theſe repoſitories, that we were not obliged to begin anew, and trace every art by ſlow and uncertain ſteps from its firſt origin.

The only libraries were in convents; and the monks were often employed in tranſcribing manuſcripts, which was a very tedious, and, at that time, a very neceſſary taſk. It was frequently enjoined as a penance for ſome ſlight offence, or given as an exerciſe to the younger part of the community. The monks were the only hiſtorians; and, though their accounts be interwoven with many a legendary tale, and dark-

† 1 Kings, xx. 23.

tra-

ened by much ſuperſtition, ſtill they are better than no hiſtories at all; and we cannot but think ourſelves obliged to them for tranſmitting to us, in any dreſs, the annals of their country.

"They were likewiſe almoſt the ſole inſtructors of youth. Towards the end of the tenth century there were no ſchools in Europe but the monaſteries, and thoſe which belonged to Epiſcopal reſidences; nor any maſters but the Benedictines. It is true, their courſe of education extended no further than what they called the ſeven liberal arts, and theſe were taught in a very dry and unintereſting manner. But this was the genius of the age, and it ſhould not be imputed to them as a reproach that they did not teach well, when no one taught better. We are guilty of great unfairneſs when we compare the ſchoolmen with the philoſophers of a more enlightened age: We ſhould contraſt them with thoſe of their own times; with a high conſtable of France who could not read; with kings who made the ſign of the croſs in confirmation of their charters, becauſe they could not write their names; with a whole people without the leaſt glimmering of taſte or literature. Whatever was their real knowledge, there was a much greater difference between men of learning, and the bulk of the nation, at that time, than there is at preſent; and, certainly, ſome of the diſciples of thoſe ſchools, who, though now fallen into diſrepute, were revered in their day by the name of the ſubtle Doctor, or the angelic Doctor, ſhewed an acuteneſs and ſtrength of genius, which, if properly directed, would have gone far in philoſophy; and they only failed, becauſe their enquiries were not the objects of the human powers. Had they exerciſed half that acuteneſs on facts and experiments, they had been truly great men. However, there were not wanting ſome, even in the darkeſt ages, whoſe names will be always remembered with pleaſure by the lovers of ſcience: Alcuin, the preceptor of Charlemagne, the firſt who introduced a taſte for polite literature into France, and the chief inſtrument that prince made uſe of in his noble endeavours for the encouragement of learning, to whom the univerſities of Soiſſons, Tours, and Paris, owe their origin; the hiſtorians, Matthew Paris, William of Malmſbury, Savanarola; the elegant and unfortunate Abelard; and, to crown the reſt, the Engliſh Franciſcan, Roger Bacon.

"It may be here obſerved, that forbidding the vulgar tongue in the offices of devotion, and in reading the ſcriptures, though undoubtedly a great corruption in the Chriſtian church, was of infinite ſervice to the intereſts of learning. When the Eccleſiaſtics had locked up their religion in a foreign tongue, they would take care not to loſe the key. This gave an importance to the learned languages; and every Scholar could not only read, but wrote and diſputed in Latin, which without ſuch a motive would probably have been no more ſtudied than the Chineſe. And at a time when the modern languages of Europe were yet unformed and barbarous, Latin was of great uſe as a kind of univerſal tongue, by which learned men might converſe and correſpond with each other.

"Indeed, the monks were almoſt the only ſet of men who had leiſure or opportunity to pay the leaſt attention to literary ſubjects. A learned education (and a very little went to that title) was reckoned peculiar to the religious. It was almoſt eſteemed a blemiſh on the ſavage and martial character of the gentry to have any tincture of letters. A man, therefore, of a ſtudious and retired turn, averſe to quarrels, and not deſirous of the fierce and ſanguinary glory of thoſe times, beheld in the cloiſter a peaceful and honourable ſanctuary; where without the reproach of cowardice, or danger of invaſion, he might devote himſelf to learning, aſſociate with men of his own turn, and have free acceſs to libraries and manuſcripts. In this enlightened and poliſhed age, where learning is diffuſed through every rank, and many a labouring mechanic poſſeſſes more real knowledge than half the literati of that æra, we can ſcarcely conceive how groſs an ignorance overſpread thoſe times, and how totally all uſeful learning might have been loſt amongſt us, had it not been for an order of men, veſted with peculiar privileges, and protected by even a ſuperſtitious degree of reverence.

"Thus the Muſes, with their attendant arts (in ſtrange diſguiſe indeed, and uncouth trappings) took refuge in the peaceful gloom of a convent. Statuary carved a Madonna or a Crucifix; Painting illuminated a Miſſal; Eloquence made the panegyric of a Saint; and Hiſtory compoſed a Legend. Yet ſtill they breathed, and were ready, at any happier period, to emerge from obſcurity with all their native charms and undiminiſhed luſtre."

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46. SIMPLICITY: *a Domeſtic Poem.* 4to. 2s. Dodſley.

THE author of theſe poems, while with ſingular art he ſteals now and then into the flowery wilds of nature, profeſſes to adhere to that common and unvaried path, which modern genius has choſen as the only road to excellence and fame.

The ſimplicity which, under the ſemblance of zealous cultivation, is here ſo happily ridiculed, is the ſimplicity of a ruſtic, deſtitute of genius, ſenſibility, and elegance, and deſcribing common and mean images in eaſy but mean and unpoliſhed language. It is, indeed, the reverſe of that ſimplicity which has been the chief ornament of poetry in all ages, which diſtinguiſhes ſo many paſſages in the works of Shakeſpeare and Milton, which breathes through the Seaſons of Thomſon, the Oriental Eclogues of Collins, and the Three Fables of Mr. Brooke, particularly the Female Seducers, that ſhine with diſtinguiſhing luſtre at the end of Moore's Fables for the Female Sex.

The whole of this performance exhibits three pictures of domeſtic and conjugal felicity; a break-faſt ſcene in the morning, a dinner-ſcene at noon, and a walk in the evening; all ornamented with many pleaſing rays of genius, where the author ſuddenly relapſes into that elegance of imagery and deſcription, which, in compliance with the prevailing taſte, he profeſſes to have renounced. Some extracts from this poem ſhall occaſionally appear in our poetical article.

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o the memory of Mrs. DEBORAH THOMPSON, *written by Captain* THOMPSON.

WHoe'er thou art, by Fate or Fortune led
'o this ſad ſpot amongſt the virtuous dead!
f e'er by chance this faithful Fair-one's grave
hould an unhallow'd noxious nettle have,
luck up the weed—it has no buſineſs here!
nd give the virtuous gone, one virtuous tear!

The CONTENTED SWAIN.

[Seek not India's pearly ſhore,
Nor, Weſtern climes will I explore,
or 'midſt the world's tumultuous ſtrife,
Vill waſte what now remains of life.
ſeek not ought that me may lead
rom tufted grove or flow'ry mead,
r from my native ſwains among,
Vho liſten to my artleſs ſong.

or nought Golconda's gems avail
n this ſequeſter'd humble dale;
or joys can crowded cities yield,
ike thoſe of hill or daiſied field.

alm as the ſummer ev'ning's ſun
lay here my glaſs of life be run!
nd bright as is his parting ray,
Iy proſpect of a future day!

lean while, the lab'ring hind to chear,
o wipe the widow's falling tear,
uch tranquil pleaſures will beſtow,
s riot's ſons can never know.

his, this be mine! the ſpeaking eye
hall then the ſculptur'd ſtone ſupply:
s o'er my turf the ruſtics bend,
he Poor ſhall ſay, "Here lies our friend!"

Y.

n the approaching GENERAL ELECTION.

HAIL, glorious time,
(Fit ſubject for rhyme)
hat ev'ry diſtinction can level;
When the Gentleman greets
Each Blackguard he meets,
nd Pride muſt deſcend to be civil.

The elegant Peer
Muſt guzzle ſtrong beer
With Freemen to gain their protection;
And all who aſpire
To be Knights of the Shire
Get drunk to ſecure their Election.

How fervent the zeal
That Candidates feel!
he friendſhip they vow, how ſincere!
But 'tis eaſy to gueſs
When ſuch zeal they profeſs,
hat the time of Election draws near.

POETICAL CHRONOLOGY *of the* KINGS *of* ENGLAND. By T. M. Eſq; *(Continued from p. 511.)*

IN thirteen hundred ninety-nine, the crown,
From Richard wreſted, the fourth Henry wore:
oon Civil Diſcord calls "the dogs of war"
rom hell, to riot on Britannia's ſhore,
In fourteen hundred thirteen, graceful young,
Brave, learn'd, and poliſh'd, the fifth Harry reigns;
But ah! what grim attendants! Sword and Fire
E'er long to rage on weeping Gallia's plains.

See War, tremendous fiend! gives to his hand
The weapon forg'd by Fate to deal the blow,
That, ſoon, on Agincourt's enſanguin'd field
* "Shall lay Alonzon's haughty helmet low."

Not ſuch the train that erſt with Harry trod
The flow'ry verge of Iſis gentle tide,
When, for the ſtudent's gown, he deign'd a while
To throw the purple robes of ſtate aſide.

Attendant ever on his ſtudious walks
Was Contemplation, tranquil matron, there;
The peaceful Muſes, with their ſilver lyres,
And Science, with high converſe, charm'd his ear.

In fourteen hundred twenty-two, behold
Britannia's crown become an infant's toy:
'Tis the ſixth Harry's—How the man ſhall rue
The fatal ſplendors that delight the boy!

Thou know'ſt not, gentle babe! that, from thy birth,
Miſhap and Sorrow mark'd thee for their own;
Doom'd, at capricious Warwick's lordly will,
To pine in dungeons, or to fill a throne.

How long ſhall Civil Diſcord, loos'd from hell,
Lead Fire and Slaughter o'er thy wide domain,
Bid kindred hoſts deal mutual deaths, and lie
† "Mixt in inceſtuous murders" o'er the plain!

In fourteen hundred ſixty-one, the throne
Fourth Edward mounts, and feaſts his brutal eye
On ſcaffolds crimſon with Lancaſtrian gore;
And makes the regal dome ‡ "a ſenſual ſtye."

Could not fifth Edward's "childhood innocence"
His life, alas! from bloody Richard ſave?
The year that ſaw him mount Britannia's throne
Saw Murder hide him in th' untimely grave.

In fourteen hundred eighty-three, what fiend,
Miſhapen, hideous, meets the ſtartl'd eye?
'Tis the third Richard, drunk with human gore:
§ Dogs bay the monſter as he paſſes by.

Shropſhire, Nov. 14, 1773.

(To be continued.)

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* Warton's Poem on the King's marriage.
† Armſtrong's Art of preſerving Health, B. 3.
‡ Miton's Comus.
§ Dogs bark at me as I halt by them.
SHAKESP. RICH. 3.

The

The TOWER *and the* IVY, *a* TALE. *Addreſſed to the Admirers of* Shakeſpeare.

AMIDST a dreary Britiſh plain,
Where ſilence ſtretch'd its languid reign;
Where many a ſtructure, once renown'd,
In length of ruin preſs'd the ground,
And few diſturb'd their long repoſe,—
A venerable Tow'r aroſe.
Againſt its ſhatter'd ſides had beat
The winter's hail and ſummer's heat.
The marks of envious years it bore,
And deep its walls were channel'd o'er:
Its cornice, hewn from faithleſs ſtone,
With half its ſhapes groteſque, was gone:
Its mould'ring pinnacles declin'd,
Expos'd to every change of wind:
Yet, ſpight of lightning, ſtorm, or flood,
Its adamantine center ſtood;
Erect it ſtood, in ſcorn of Fate,
And frown'd, irregularly great.
Beneath its baſe by weeds o'erſpread,
The ſervile Ivy rear'd its head;
But ſtill, by rev'rend awe reſtrain'd,
In low obſcurity remain'd.
The Tow'r beheld its cringing twin
Nor gueſs'd the reptile's vain deſign;
But come, thou modeſt plant, it ſaid,
Thy verdure ſoon may quit the ſhade,
And ſhield each ſpace my rifts between,
With pale diverſities of green;
Whilſt thou, protected from the blaſt
Which oft amidſt thy leaves has paſs'd,
May'ſt find thy weakneſs well ſupply'd,
And cling around me like a bride,
At once my joy and ſafety prove,
And ſtill return me love for love.
The treach'rous Ivy heard its call,
And ſoon approach'd the naked wall;
Firſt, round the portal's arch it ſtray'd,
And fill'd the chinks which time had made;
Next, o'er the pillar'd windows roll'd,
It curl'd its undulating fold:
Then, as encreaſing ſtrength it found,
Its mantling arms the pile ſurround:
At laſt, with cluſt'ring foliage ſpread,
Above the top it rears its head,
There ſoon diſplays its hoſtile b'oom,
And nods like ſome fantaſtic plume.
Now loſt is all that ſolemn air,
Which ancient fabrics joy to wear;
No more it yields a tranquil ſhade
To meditation, penſive maid,
Or hears the poet's moral ſigh,
While echoes to his ſtrains reply;
Or, pleas'd from early morn till night,
Attracts the Antiquarian's ſight;
But clam'rous pies and bats, obſcene,
The ſilence break that rul'd within:
Its ſimple grace no more commands,
A formal harbour now it ſtands,
Involv'd in ſlutt'ring leaves and ſhow—
'Twas once a Druid, now a Beau.
Such, Shakeſpeare, ſuch thy fate has been;
Thus uſeleſs learning clouds thy ſcene!
Of trivial, careleſs ſlips afraid,
Thou call'ſt the Critics to thy aid,
To clear the line where error crept,
And wake the jeſt that long had ſlept,
Explain the dark alluſion's force,
Or trace the fable to its ſource;
But damp'd is now thy noble rage,
While ſnarling elves uſurp thy page;
Their troops to mimic combats draw,
And run to break a lance of ſtraw.
In pedant rags, from curious eyes,
Thy plain magnificence diſguiſe;
On every ſide thy ſenſe encloſe.
And hide the Tow'r by which they roſe.

On Shakeſpeare's *Commentators.*

THE dragon's teeth when *Jaſon* ſow'd
(As *Apollonius* quotes)
The field with red-coat bullies glow'd,
Who cut each other's throats.

Thus careleſs *Shakeſpeare* dropp'd the ſeeds
Of future ſtrife and pother,
Which 'midſt his critics ſtill proceeds,
Who murder one another.

The SPARROWS: *or, A* PICTURE *of* MATRIMONY.

I.

'TWAS in the pleaſant month of May,
When males and females ſport and play,
A wanton ſparrow, full of prate,
With ſpouſy on a tree was ſat;
They talk'd how faithful they wou'd be,
And chirp'd eternal conſtancy:
The only thing that damp'd their ſport
Was fear their lives would be too ſhort.

II.

But as from bough to bough they fly,
Not dreaming any creature nigh,
For want of a more downy bed,
Upon a twig with birdlime ſpread,
They haſte their fond regard to prove,
And take their little fill of love:
The only thing that damped their ſport
Was fear their lives would be too ſhort.

III.

But pains to pleaſure ſoon ſucceed,
To both it prov'd a fatal deed,
For though with eaſe they broke away,
And baulk'd a ſchool-boy of his prey,
The bridegroom, in the haſty ſtrife,
Had clung ſo faſt unto his wife,
That, though they us'd their utmoſt art,
They quickly found they ne'er muſt part.

IV.

A gloomy cloud o'er-caſt his brow,
He found himſelf he knew not how,
He pouts and glouts, and peeviſh grew,
As other angry huſbands do.
Whene'er he mov'd he felt her ſtill,
She kiſs'd him oft againſt his will,
With favours ſtill o'erwhelm'd her lord,
Abroad, at home, at bed, at board.

V.

But he ſtill obſtinate and ſtout,
At length her ſtock of love was out,
So back to back in diſcontent,
They ſit, and ſullenly repent;
Thus, after ſome few hearty pray'rs,
A joſtle, and ſome ſpiteful tears,
This is the burden of their ſong,
That life is tedious and too long.

Hiſtorical

June 12.

THE ferry-boat, which plies from the Orkneys, acroſs the Pentland Frith, in Scotland, in her way from Caithneſs loſt her courſe, occaſioned by thick weather, too much of an ebb tide, and a ſtrong gale of wind from S. E. They did not perceive their miſtake for ſome time, but not ſeeing the oppoſite ſhore in an hour more, they began to be very uneaſy. The fog ſtill continuing, and the gale increaſing, they were obliged to put before the wind, and were driven into the North Sea, which ran ſo very high, that it was with the greateſt difficulty they could keep their ſmall yaul from being overſet. Such was their melancholy condition for two days, when happily on the third, they were diſcovered by a jagar coming from Iceland with fiſh. By this time the wind had abated, and the weather was clear. The jagar was commanded by Capt. Peter Pahvis, belonging to Maaſeſluice, in Holland, who took the men on board, put them into warm beds, and treated them with every degree of care and humanity. He took their boat upon deck, and three days afterwards landed them on the ſouth part of Shetland, and at the ſame time, furniſhed them with money, tobacco, and proviſions ſufficient to carry them to their own homes.—It appears, by a certificate which this humane Dutchman ſent along with them, that they were 55 leagues N. W. from Orkney, and 16 leagues W. S. W. from the Faro Iſlands, when he fell in with them. There were ſix men in the boat, without any nouriſhment (not even water), without a compaſs, or any even the leaſt knowledge of navigation; ſo that their deliverance was effected by the only means, which, in all human appearance, could poſſibly have happened for their preſervation."

October 10.

Being the day appointed for the celebration of the marriage of his Imp. Majeſty, the Grand Duke of Ruſſia, with the eldeſt Princeſs of Heſſe Darmſtadt, the four firſt claſſes of the nobility aſſembled in the Caſan-Church, at Peterſburgh, the ſtreets of which were lined with guards and ſome regiments of foot. About noon, upon a ſignal being given, the proceſſion ſet out from the winter palace, and proceeded to the church, in the centre of which, was a throne richly decorated for the Empreſs, and on the right-hand a gallery for their Imperial Highneſſes and their royal attendants; and on the left another for the foreign miniſters. The body of the church was filled with the four firſt claſſes of Nobility. The Abp. of Peterſburgh performed the marriage ceremony, and afterwards preached a ſermon ſuitable to the occaſion. The concluſion of the whole was proclaimed by a running fire of the muſketry, and the proceſſion returned in the ſame order in which it came. The feſtivities on this occaſion were continued from the 10th to the 21ſt, with only three days intermiſſion.

Oct. 17.

A company of neighbouring gentlemen and ladies appeared upon the ſtage at the theatre of Preſton, in Lancaſhire, and acted the play of Tancred and Sigiſmunda: Lord Stanley repreſented Tancred, Mr. Hornby Siffredi, Mr. Woodcock Oſmond, and the Hon. Mr. T. Stanley Rodolpho. Sigiſmunda was repreſented by Miſs Harriot Stanley, and Laura by Mrs. Hornby. The performance is ſaid to have been amazingly great. Their dreſſes were new, and the band of muſic belonging to the city militia gave a grace to the entertainment.

Oct. 22.

The workmen, in levelling a piece of ground for new buildings at Dunbar in Scotland, dug up 290 pieces of ſilver coin, moſtly of Queen Eliſabeth. They are ſuppoſed to have been buried by ſome of Oliver's men before the battle of Dunbar in 1650.

Six ruffians, with black crapes over their faces, entered the houſe of the Rev. Dr. Broderick, near Kilkenny, in Ireland, ſeized the fire arms, and loaded them, bound the ſervants, and then entered the bed-chambers of the Doctor and his viſitors, rifled the pockets of thoſe who were in bed, and afterwards obliged the Doctor to riſe and open his bureau, out of which they took the money, and then made their eſcape.

Oct. 26.

A barbarous murder was committed near Bradford, in Wilts, on Adam Truſtley, by his ſon-in-law, who cleaved his ſkull with a ſtone, for interpoſing in a quarrel between him and his wife. The murderer was immediately ſeized, and committed to Saliſbury gaol.

Oct. 28.

At Ely fair, a farmer was defrauded of 57l. by a ſet of ſharpers, who, having learnt his name and place of abode, decoyed him to an inn, under pretence of writing a letter to the rector of the pariſh in which he lived; and, while one called for pen, ink, and paper, the others propoſed cards. The farmer was then enticed to play, and one who pretended to take his part having won, was challenged by the others with not having money to pay, if he had loſt; on which a ſham quarrel enſued, and a bet propoſed by the farmer's friend, that he could ſhew more money than any in company. The bet was accepted, and the farmer called aſide by his new friend, to advance what he had in his pocket for a few minutes only,

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only, and he ſhould go half in the wager. The bait took; the farmer lent the money, and the fellow, under pretence of borrowing more of another friend, in order to be ſure of winning, made off, which the others had done before, while the farmer was parting with his money.

MONDAY, NOV. 1.

The coroner's inqueſt ſat on the body of Philip Avenal, who died in Worceſter-gaol of the gun-ſhot wounds received from farmer Edward Newland, of Hurſley, about one o'clock in the morning, after he had committed a felony, and refuſed to ſurrender; they all unanimouſly brought in their verdict, Juſtifiable Homicide, agreeable to the opinion of the late Serjeant Hawkins, folio 70, being a ſettled point in law, That, if a perſon, having actually committed a felony, will not ſuffer himſelf to be arreſted, but ſtands on his own defence, or flies, ſo that he cannot poſſibly be apprehended alive by thoſe who purſue him, whether private perſons or public officers, with or without a warrant from a magiſtrate, he may be lawfully ſlain by them. The poor man was attended by an able ſurgeon and phyſician, and every proper method was made uſe of for his recovery.

Tueſday, 2

Being the birth-day of his Royal Highneſs Prince Edward, their Majeſties fourth ſon, who then entered into the ſeventh year of his age, their Majeſties received the uſual compliments on that occaſion, at Kew.

This day, the Lord Mayor Elect, attended by the Aldermen and Recorder, waited upon the Lord Chancellor, at his houſe in Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, when Mr. Recorder, in a ſhort ſpeech, acquainted his Lordſhip, that the city, according to annual cuſtom, had proceeded to chuſe a mayor for the year enſuing, and their choice had fallen upon Mr. Alderman Bull, a gentleman every way qualified for that high office. The Recorder having finiſhed his ſpeech, the Lord Chancellor acquainted him, that he had authority to ſignify, that his Majeſty highly approved of the choice the citizens of London had made.

Wedneſday 3.

In Bow ſtreet, W. Kidwell, coach-carver, charged a woman, who calls herſelf the Honourable Elizabeth Harriet Greeve, with defrauding him of 36l. on pretence of procuring him the place of clerk of the dry ſtores in the victualling office.—— William Kent, of Streatley, in Berks, charged the ſame woman with defrauding him of 30l. in caſh, and obtaining his conditional bond for 230l. more, which was to be the conſideration-money for her procuring him the office of a coaſt-waiter, and, in conſequence of a letter from the priſoner, Mr. Kent quitted his buſineſs in the country, and brought his wife and three children to London.—Elizabeth Cooper charged this offender with defrauding her huſband of 62l. on a ſimilar pretence; in conſequence of which he died of a broken heart. Mrs. Greeve was to have procured the place of a ſettled tideſman for Mr. John Smith, who paid his money to the deceaſed Mr. Cooper, for the priſoner's uſe; and Smith owes his ruin to this tranſaction.—Mr. James Tiley, who had retired from buſineſs, advertiſed for a place, the employment of which might fill up his leiſure hours. Mrs. Greeve anſwered his letter, and he was likewiſe to be provided for; but it ended only in his loſing 10l.—Francis Crook, who acted as an agent for the priſoner, at a time when he did not know ſhe was an impoſtor, depoſed that he had agreed for the ſale of many places with the people whom he took to his miſtreſs, who received and kept the advance-money. Some of the above-named parties would probably not have fallen a ſacrifice to her artifices, but that the ſight of gilt chariots almoſt perpetually at her door ſeemed to confirm her account of her great intereſt and connections. She was firſt couſin to Lord North, ſecond couſin to the Duke of Grafton, nearly related to Lady Fitzroy, and the intimate acquaintance of Lord Guildford, and the Hon. Charles James Fox; yet have all theſe noble alliances in blood and friendſhip vaniſhed in a moment, and it appears that Mrs. Greeve was tried for a felony about two years ago, and ſentenced to be tranſported.

Thurſday 4.

A patent paſſed the great ſeal conſtituting George Hay, I.L. D. Judge of the High Court of Admiralty during his good behaviour, in the room of Sir Thomas Saluſbury, deceaſed.

Was argued before the Recorder, in the court of King's Bench, Guildhall, the exceptions in arreſt of judgment, in the long-depending cauſe between the City and Mr. Alderman Plumbe.

Serjeant Burland, as leading council for the defendant, ſtated the exceptions, the reaſoning on which they were built, and the facts by which they were ſupported, which were as follow:—The competency of the Lord-Mayor's authority was firſt called in queſtion: and, next, it was contended, that the precept intimating a command to Mr. Plumbe was informal, as it directed him to iſſue ſummonſes to the Livery of the company, without ſpecifying the buſineſs for which they were to be aſſembled: But even taking the competency of the Mayor's authority, and the legal formality of the precept, for granted, it was ſtrongly inſiſted, that Mr. Plumbe, admitting his diſobedience to partake of culpability, ought not to be puniſhed in

his

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his corporate capacity by disfranchiſement. In ſupport of this aſſertion, it was urged, that a man might be a Liveryman, and even Warden of a company, yet not be a freeman of London; he might be free of a company, not ſo of the City; and, if not free of the City, had no right to attend. Inſtances of this kind, it was ſaid, were numerous; and if a man enjoyed not the adventitious character of a freeman of the City, he could not offend the Corporation in a corporate capacity, nor conſequently was he puniſhable in that capacity.

But, as an additional reaſon why Mr. Plumbe ſhould not be puniſhed by diſfranchiſement, it was alledged, that the offence laid to his charge, ſuppoſing him guilty, had been attended with no kind of injury whatever to the City. Why then puniſh a man even for criminality, when no one ill conſequence had reſulted to the Corporation from that criminality?

On the whole, it was ſtrenuouſly argued that Mr. Plumbe, in refuſing obedience to the Mayor's precept, had not incurred any degree of culpability; but, had that even been the caſe, the puniſhment intended by the information, and grounded upon the ſuppoſed offence, was improper, informal, and did by no means quadrate with the nature of the crime.

Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Ladd ſpoke, but had little to add to what the firſt counſel advanced.

Mr. Dunning then undertook to reply to the exceptions advanced by the oppoſite counſel.

With reſpect to the "competency of the authority of the Mayor's court," that, he ſaid, ſhould have been excepted to when the information was firſt filed; the exception was now ill-timed, it was too late, and therefore merited no further notice.

The "informality of the precept" he ſhewed to be a manifeſt quibble; the oath a freeman takes, "to be in all things obedient to the Mayor," is general; the precepts therefore of the chief magiſtrate are, and ought to be, couched in general terms.

To the exception about Mr. Plumbe's "not offending in his corporate capacity," it was aſked, In what capacity did he offend? Not as a private man, not as an individual Liveryman, but as the Warden of a company, and this ſurely muſt be deemed a public corporate capacity.

Reſpecting the City's "not ſuſtaining any injury by Mr. Plumbe's diſobedience," could that obliterate the offence? Muſt the criminality be wholly done away, becauſe every injurious conſequence apprehended had not reſulted? Mr. Dunning ſaid, an act might be criminal, though not injurious in its effects. Suppoſe a keeper of the City records to burn all the charters granted at different periods to the Corporation, would not this be a criminal act? And yet the City might not ſuffer, becauſe other charters of a ſimilar purport might be inſtantly granted.

To the exception, "That there were ſeveral Liverymen and ſome Wardens of companies not free of the City," it was replied, that, admitting this, it operated not to the prejudice of the cauſe; it was a "defect in the conſtitution of the City which called for amendment."

As ſome exceptions had been taken to the manner of ſtating the crime in the information, Mr. Dunning directed the poignancy of his remarks to obviate thoſe exceptions. The words, as ſtated in the information, ran thus: That the ſaid Warden did, "as much as in him lay, prevent," &c.

It had on the oppoſite ſide been obſerved, that the crime laid to Mr. Plumbe's charge was his "not obeying the precept;" then, concluded the counſel, he did "nothing:" yet he is charged in the information with "as much as in him lay preventing," though the very foundation of the ſuit commenced againſt him is built upon the preſumption of his not having done any thing at all.

This ſophiſm Mr. Dunning refuted, by calling to his aid the principles of common ſenſe. By the very refuſing to obey the precept, Mr. Plumbe did, as much "as in him lay," prevent the effect the Mayor intended from taking place. He had only this alternative; to obey the precept or not; if he had obeyed it, he would have done "as much as in him lay," that is, "all in his power as a miniſterial officer," to further the Corporation buſineſs; by not obeying the precept, he took the "only ſtep in his power as a miniſterial officer," to prevent the buſineſs, whatever it might be; for which the Mayor choſe to ſummon the Livery, from being carried into execution.

To ſay "that Mr. Plumbe would not ſummon all the members of his company, becauſe ſome of them, not free of the City, had no right to attend," was, Mr. Dunning obſerved, a fallacious objection, and refuted itſelf; for if ſome had no buſineſs to attend, others had; yet Mr. Plumbe, to avoid ſummoning an improper perſon, ſummoned nobody. Out of his abundant caution not to act wrong, he abſolutely refuſed to act right!

Mr. Dunning concluded by ſaying, that, having ſo repeatedly gone over the ſame ground, he was not a little ſurprized to hear the ſame ſtale arguments again trumped up under the new appellation of exceptions. He truſted, he ſaid, that their futility had been made apparent, and confided in the court's adopting a ſimilar opinion; in which caſe final judgment would of courſe be declared.

Mr.

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Mr. Dunning was followed by Meſſrs. Davenport, Poſt, and Alleyne. After whom Mr. Serjeant Burland entered upon a final reply, which he prefaced with a very humble account of his own diffidence. Juſt as he had got into the marrow of the argument, whilſt he was talking of a mandamus, appeals to other courts, and the deciſions of other Judges, not quite ſo well verſed in the City cuſtoms as the Recorder, the Common Crier was diſpatched from the Lord-Mayor, requiring the Recorder's immediate attendance in the Court of Aldermen; but the Recorder apologized by ſaying, "he could not leave the Bench without adjourning the court." Serjeant Burland at the ſame time aſſured the Recorder, "that he would not detain him five minutes longer." Before, however, the expiration of the time, the Common Crier entered again, charged with a more preſſing meſſage than the former. Serjeant Burland then pleaded for only two minutes procraſtination. The Common Crier diſappeared, and returned a third time; and in leſs than one minute after he left the court, the Common Serjeant came from the Mayor, to inform the Recorder, that his Lordſhip's impatience would not admit of further delay. Serjeant Burland politely concluded his remarks, by ſaying, "that they might, perhaps, have been more pertinent, had he not been ſo extremely puſhed for time."

The opinion of the Recorder and Common Serjeant of the city of London, relating to the powers of the Livery aſſembled in Common Hall.

Query I. Whether the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and livery of London, in Common-hall aſſembled, can do any corporate act, except under the powers given them by act of parliament.

Query II. In caſe any criminal proſecution ſhould be commenced againſt Sir James Hodges, for ſigning as town clerk, any remonſtrance of the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and livery, in Common-hall aſſembled, will their command be a ſufficient juſtification for him in a court of law?

Query III. Suppoſing the above to be ſigned by individuals, could a proſecution for a libel be ſupported againſt the perſons ſo ſigning, either by indictment or information?

Anſ. From the beſt information we can get of the uſage and conſtitution of the city, the Common-hall is not empowered to do any act ſtrictly corporate, not having the direction of the city ſeal. They can do no act that binds the eſtate of the city, or that affects the admiſſion or removal of any of its members. But we did, in concurrence with Mr. Solicitor General, and Mr. Dunning, upon conſideration, give an opinion, that a Common-hall was a lawful aſſembly, veſted with legal powers. We find that opinion warranted by Lord Coke's authority; and therefore, without more reſearch and enquiry than can now be made, we cannot alter our opinion. We are decidedly of opinion, that no act of the Common-hall can endanger the charters or franchiſes of the city; and we think the right of petitioning a neceſſary conſequence of a lawful aſſembly. We think the conſequence reſulting from our anſwer to the firſt queſtion is clear, That, if the convention of the citizens is lawful, and Sir James Hodges is by office the clerk of that convention, that he cannot be criminal in giving his ſignature to the acts and reſolutions of that aſſembly.

There is no legal definition of a libel, libel or not being a queſtion, as we think, properly determinable by a jury upon all the circumſtances that can denote the true conſtruction of the paper, and the intent of the perſons accuſed. The paper certainly imports very high cenſure upon the conduct of the King's miniſters, and of the Houſe of Commons: but that circumſtance alone cannot determine a paper to be a libel; for, as it is the undoubted right of the ſubject to petition for the redreſs of public grievances, the authors of ſuch grievances muſt neceſſarily be mentioned in terms of cenſure. The queſtion muſt be as Mr. Juſtice Holloway ſtates it in the trial of the Seven Biſhops, Whether a paper is preſented with an innocent intent of obtaining redreſs of a public or private grievance, or with any ſuch criminal view or intention, as criminally ſtated in the prefatory part of informations, as muſt exiſt to conſtitute a libel.

Though it is impoſſible to pronounce what may be the opinion of a judge, jury, or of any other body of men, that may take cognizance, of this paper; yet it is our private opinion, that no perſon, preſenting this paper, can, without violence and injuſtice, be treated as criminal for preſenting it. JOHN GLYNN,
THOMAS NUGENT.

At a court of aldermen held this day at Guildhall, *Reſolved*,

That Mr. John Graham, having groſsly inſulted Mr. Alderman Kirkman, and called upon him to fight him, and threatened to cane him in the public ſtreets, upon his refuſing the challenge, for having objected in the court of aldermen to his being admitted a broker of this city, be proſecuted for ſuch offence by indictment, at the expence of this city.

Reſolved,

That Mr. Common Serjeant be directed to file an information to diſfranchiſe the

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the ſaid John Graham for the above offence.

Friday 5.

Mr. Peckham was choſen Alderman of Coleman-ſtreet ward, in the room of Alderman Aliſop, now father of the city.

Monday 8.

The following aſſize of bread, as ſet by the magiſtrates, took place at Bath for eight days. N. B. The price of wheat, per buſhel, baking included, 7s. 3d.

	lb.	*oz.*	*dr.*
The penny loaf wheaten to weigh	0	8	7
Ditto houſhold,	0	11	2
Two-penny loaf wheaten,	1	0	14
Ditto houſhold,	1	6	4
Three-penny loaf wheaten	1	9	5
Ditto houſhold	2	1	6
Six-penny loaf wheaten	3	2	9
Ditto houſhold,	4	2	12
Twelve-penny loaf wheaten	6	5	2
Ditto houſhold,	8	5	8
Eighteen-penny loaf wheaten	9	7	11
Ditto houſhold,	12	8	3

Tueſday 9.

A terrible ſtorm of thunder and lightning did conſiderable damage at Briſtol and its neighbourhood. In Roſemary-lane a houſe was beat down by a ball of fire, and all the people in it buried in the ruins.

Being Lord Mayor's day, the following humorous hiſtory of it has novelty at leaſt to recommend it. "To deſcribe with propriety, ſays the writer, the adventures and incidents of this important day in the city annals, it is very neceſſary to revert to the preceding evening. It is not now as it was formerly,

"That *ſober* citizens get *drunk* by nine."

Had Pope lived in the auſpicious reign of George the Third, he would have indulged us at leaſt two hours, and found a rhyme for *Eleven*.

"On the evening of the 8th of November, the ſtands of ſeveral Livery Companies clogged the paſſage of Cheapſide and the adjacent ſtreets. The night was paſſed in erecting the temporary ſheds, ſacred to city mirth, ruby gills, and round paunches. The earlieſt dawn of the morning witneſſed the induſtry of the ſcavengers; and the broom-maker was, for once, the firſt patriot in the city.

"This ſervice done, repair we to Guildhall." At five in the morning the ſpits groaned beneath the ponderous ſirloins. Theſe, numerous as large, proved that the "Roaſt Beef of Old England" is ſtill thought an ornament to our tables. The chandeliers in the Hall were twelve in number, each provided with forty-eight wax candles; excluſive of which there were three large glaſs lamps, two globular lamps under the giants, and wax candles in girandoles. Huſtings were raiſed at each end of the hall for the accomodation of the ſuperior company, and tables laid through the center for perſons of lower rank. One advantage aroſe from the elevation at the weſt end of the hall, for the inſcription under Beckford's ſtatue was thereby rendered perfectly legible. Tables were ſpread in the Court of Kings Bench, which was provided with one chandelier of forty-eight candles. All the ſeats were either matted, hung with tapeſtry, or covered with crimſon cloth, and the whole made a very noble appearance.

"By eleven o'clock the windows from Black-Friars-bridge, to the north end of King-ſtreet, began to exhibit ſuch a number of angelic faces, as would tempt a man to wiſh for the honour of chief magiſtracy, if it were only to be looked at by ſo many fine eyes. There was ſcarce a houſe that could not boaſt a Venus for its tenant. At fifteen minutes paſt ten the Common Serjeant entered Guildhall, and in a few minutes the new Lord-Mayor, preceded by four footmen in elegant liveries of brown and gold, was brought into the hall in a ſuperb ſedan chair. Next came Alderman Plomer, and then the Recorder, who was ſo much afflicted with the gout, that it required the full exertion of his ſervant's ſtrength to ſupport him. Mr. Alderman Thomas arrived ſoon after, then the two Sheriffs, and laſtly Mr. Croſby. There being no other Aldermen, Mr. Peckham could not be ſworn into his office. At twenty minutes paſt eleven the Lord-Mayor left the Hall, being preceded by the city ſword and mace, and followed by the Aldermen and Sheriffs. The breakfaſt in the Council Chamber, at Guildhall, conſiſted of ſix ſirloins of beef, twelve tureens of ſoup, mulled wines, paſtry, &c. The late Lord Mayor waited at the end of King-ſtreet to join the proceſſion. As ſoon as his carriage moved, the mob began to groan and hiſs, on which he burſt into ſo immoderate a fit of laughter, evidently unforced, that the mob joined in one laughing chorus, and ſeemed to wonder what they had hiſſed at.

"The proceſſion by water was as uſual, but rather tedious, as the tide was contrary. The ceremonies at Weſtminſter-Hall being gone through in the cuſtomary manner, the company returned by water to Black-Friars-bridge, where the Lord-Mayor landed at about three o'clock, and proceeded in ſolemn ſtate to Guildhall, where the tables groaned beneath the weight of ſolids and dainties of every kind in ſeaſon: the diſhes of paſtry, &c. were elegantly adorned with flowers of various ſorts, interſperſed with bay-leaves; and many an honeſt freeman got a noſegay at the city expence. A ſuperb piece of

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of confectionary was placed on the Lord-Mayor's table, and the whole entertainment was ſplendid and magnificent. During the abſence of the Lord Mayor, ſuch of the city companies as have not barges paraded the ſtreets in the accuſtomed manner; and the man in armour exhibited to the delight of the little maſters and miſſes, and the aſtoniſhment of many a gaping ruſtic. The Lord Mayor appeared to be in good health and ſpirits, and to enjoy the applauſive ſhouts of his fellow citizens, probably from a conſciouſneſs of having deſerved them. Mr. Gates, the City Marſhal, was as fine as powder and ribbons and gold could make him; his horſe, too, was almoſt as fine, and near as ſtately as the rider. Mr. Wilkes came through the city in a chair, carried on mens ſhoulders, juſt before the proceſſion, in order to keep it up, and be ſaluted with repeated ſhouts. The Lord Mayor's coach was elegant, and his horſes (long-tailed blacks) the fineſt that have been ſeen for many years. There were a great number of Conſtables round Mr. Alderman Townſend's coach; and a complaint has ſince been made, that he was groſsly inſulted. The night concluded as uſual, and many went home at morning with dirty cloaths and bloody faces."

Wedneſday 10.

At a general court of proprietors of Eaſt India ſtock, Mr. Manſhip was choſen a director, in the room of Henry Crab Boulton, deceaſed. Mr. Cummings was, at the ſame time, a candidate for the ſame truſt, and the numbers were, for the former 283, for the latter 239.

This day the ſeſſions for the High Court of Admiralty was held at the Old Bailey, before Dr. George Hay, lately appointed judge, when ſeveral perſons were tried as acceſſaries to murders, but all acquitted, the principals being either dead, or having made their eſcape.

Thurſday 11.

This day Mr. William Kelly, who ſtood candidate for Worceſter, in the room of Henry Crabb Boulton, Eſq. deceaſed, in oppoſition to Mr. Rous, relinquiſhed the flattering hopes he had entertained of repreſenting that city in parliament, BECAUSE his opponent *had given in to every kind of expence that is calculated to enſure ſucceſs on theſe occaſions*, in which Mr. Kelly ſays, in his addreſs to the citizens of Worceſter, that it was impoſſible for him ANY LONGER to keep pace with him.—[To what a height of corruption is the nation arrived, when gentlemen publicly avow their being the patrons of it!

Friday 12.

At a meeting of the Lords of his Majeſty's Privy Council, held this day at Whitehall, three gentlemen were nominated out of each county, as proper perſons to ſerve the office of ſheriff for the year enſuing.

Orders were diſpatched from the War-office for augmenting his Majeſty's marines to 56 men in each company:

And from the Ordnance office, to prevent the exportation of gun-powder from any of the ports of Great Britain, except on Government-account, for three months.

The Swallow packet was ſtruck by lightning at Falmouth, her main-maſt and top-maſt ſplit, and ſome of her ſheathing ſeparated from her bottom, ſo that the ſame could not be repaired, without bringing her to ſhore.

Saturday 13.

A motion was made in the court of Common Pleas, for a new trial on a queſtion of law, which, when finally determined, will be of the utmoſt conſequence to the trading part of the nation; that is, if a perſon contracts a debt in partnerſhip, whether or not he can be ſued for it as a debt *bona fide* contracted by himſelf? The books, it ſeems, contain ſeveral caſes in proof that he can; and in later inſtances the court of King's Bench have declared themſelves of the ſame opinion. However, the Juſtices Gould and Nares, willing that a matter of ſo much importance ſhould undergo a full diſcuſſion, granted a rule to ſhew cauſe on the preſent occaſion.

Monday 15.

Advice came to town that the ſhip Kingſton, from Jamaica, drove from her anchor in the Downs, and had run foul of a veſſel outward bound to Limerick, had ſunk her, and that every ſoul on board had periſhed.

About one in the afternoon a moſt violent hurricane, or whirlwind, which laſted only about twenty minutes, damaged ſome of the noble buildings at Oxford. The beautiful church of All Saints, in the High-ſtreet, was totally unroofed, and many tons of lead blown a conſiderable diſtance into the ſtreets. The ſtone baluſtrade was thrown down, and other injury done.

Tueſday 16.

This day the dutchy of Holſtein was, by the Grand Duke of Ruſſia's principal commiſſary, transferred to his Danish Majeſty, with all the rights, privileges, and territorial ſovereignties thereunto belonging.

Wedneſday 17.

At a court of aldermen held this day, the following queſtion was carried in the affirmative, "That this court doth return thanks to the Right Hon. James Townſend, late Lord Mayor of this city, for the proper reſpect he has at all times been pleaſed to pay to the members of this court; for his wiſe and upright adminiſtration of public juſtice; for his ſtrict

and

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and ſpirited adherence to the police of this city; and for his conſtant endeavours, on all occaſions, to promote the peace, dignity, and laſting proſperity of this city, during the whole courſe of his mayoralty."

At the ſame time a motion was made in common council, That the conduct of Mr. Alderman Wilkes deſerves the ſevereſt cenſure of this court, for having inſerted in the public newſpapers many falſe and infamous paragraphs, tending to inflame the minds of the people, and to degrade the dignity of the magiſtrates of this city. This motion, which was made by Mr. Merry, and ſeconded by Deputy Judd, was withdrawn, as it is ſaid, at the inſtance of Mr. Townſend.

Thurſday 18.

Mr. Macklin, who had attempted the character of Macbeth, at the theatre in Covent-garden, having given offence to the town, by ſome haſty accuſations, without ſufficient proof, againſt two or three brother-players, for interrupting him in his performance, was diſcharged from that theatre, by order of a numerous audience, aſſembled, as it ſhould ſeem, for that purpoſe. On the curtain being drawn up, the cry was, *No Macklin!* and it increaſed ſo much, that, to prevent the houſe from being pulled to pieces, the managers complied with their deſires, and publicly diſcharged him; after which, there being no play ready, the money was returned, and the people diſperſed.

Friday 19.

A black, who ſays he was one of five perſons who were ſaved from the ſhipwreck of the Aurora frigate, on board of which the ſupervifors for India were embarked, was this day examined before the Directors of the India Company, and declared, that the ſaid frigate was caſt away on a reef of rocks off Mocoa; that he was two years upon an iſland after he had eſcaped; and that he was miraculouſly preſerved by a country ſhip that happened to touch upon the iſland. It is believed, that he went out in the Aurora, but that he had quitted her at the Cape. A more circumſtantial account has not yet tranſpired.

This day the parliament, which ſtood prorogued to the 23d inſtant, was farther prorogued to the 13th of January next, then to ſit for the diſpatch of divers weighty and important affairs.

This day Edward Morant, Eſq; of Brookenhurſt, in the New Foreſt, Hants, was accidentally ſhot in the face by his gamekeeper. It is ſaid, that more than thirty ſhot were lodged in his face, but without danger to his life.—There is an account in the papers of this month of four people being ſhot dead by themſelves or friends, in purſuit of game.

Mr. Campbell's houſe, in Dean's court, in the Old Bailey, was this morning robbed of plate and money to the amount of 200l. by four villains, who, in the abſence of his wife and maid, entered his bed-chamber, broke open a cheſt, and rifled its contents. The poor man, who keeps a butter-ſhop in Newgate-market, was ill of the gout, and one of the villains threw himſelf upon him, as he lay in bed, another ſtood, with a piſtol, threatening to ſhoot him dead, if he made a noiſe, and the other two broke open and plundered the cheſt.

Saturday 20.

A new comedy, called the Duelliſt, written by Dr. Kenrick, was performed, for the firſt time, at the theatre-royal in Covent-garden. The play was well heard, but when it was given out to be played again on Monday, the audience diſapproved of it.

Wedneſday 24.

The Convocation met, purſuant to their laſt prorogation, and were further prorogued to Friday, the 14th of January.

Holdſworth Hill and James Child were executed at Tyburn, purſuant to their ſentence. (See p. 521)

Thurſday 25.

The great conteſted election for member for the city of Worceſter ended, when the numbers were, for Mr. Rous 900, for Sir Watkin Lewes 635. Upon which Mr. Rous was declared duly elected.

Saturday 27.

This day came on at Guildhall, the election of a repreſentative in parliament for this city, in room of Sir Robert Ladbroke, knight, deceaſed. The candidates were Mr. Alderman Bull (the preſent Lord Mayor) and Mr. Roberts, formerly a director of the Eaſt-India company. Upon the ſhew of hands, the majority was for Alderman Bull, and accordingly the ſheriffs declared, that the election was in his favour. But the friends of Mr. Roberts having demanded a poll, books were opened for that purpoſe, the event of which is yet uncertain.

Tueſday 30.

An account is received from New Spain, that the city of Guatimala was, in October laſt, entirely ſwallowed up by an earthquake, and that many thouſands of the inhabitants periſhed.—Thoſe who eſcaped are in the utmoſt diſtreſs.

The foreign prints ſpeak of a ſignal victory gained by the Ruſſians over the combined armies of their rebellious ſubjects in the Crimea, and the Turks and Tartars who abetted them, in which the latter loſt 8000 men killed, 5000 taken priſoners, with all the cannon, ammunition, tents, &c.

Orders were lately diſpatched from Vienna for raiſing 50,000 recruits in Hungary.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to return the following anſwer to the addreſſes of the

the Lords and Commons of Ireland: (See p. 526.)

"HIS Majeſty returns his thanks to the Houſe of Lords for their very loyal addreſs. The ſtrong aſſurances they give of their duty and affection to his Majeſty and his royal family, have given his Majeſty the greateſt ſatisfaction; and as his Majeſty, from the experienced zeal of the Houſe of Lords, has the firmeſt reliance on their applying themſelves diligently to promote the happineſs and proſperity of his ſubjects of Ireland, they may be aſſured of his Majeſty's conſtant favour and protection. G. R."

"His Majeſty thanks the Houſe of Commons for their unanimous and loyal addreſs. Nothing could be more acceptable to his Majeſty, than this freſh mark of their duty and affection to his Majeſty, and his royal family.

"His Majeſty doubts not but his faithful Commons will chearfully grant the neceſſary ſupplies, for the ſupport of his government with honour; and they may be aſſured of his Majeſty's concurrence in ſuch meaſures as may beſt contribute to the welfare and proſperity of the kingdom of Ireland. G. R."

During the courſe of the preſent month, the Parliamentary affairs of Ireland have engroſſed the public attention. The patriots there are probing the wounds of the conſtitution to the bottom. The national debt, at the commencement of the preſent ſeſſions there, amounted to 999,686l. 12s. the arrears due from the revenue, to 370,459l. and the annual deficiency of the revenue to anſwer the annual charge, to 138,340l. 6s. which deficiency, it was agreed on all hands, if ſuffered to increaſe, would in the end bring on a national bankruptcy; but government, to make the annual revenue go hand in hand with the annual expence, has propoſed a reduction of the expence, and an addition of the annual revenue; and likewiſe to clear off the arrears, has laid before the parliament a ſcheme to raiſe money by annuities increaſing by ſurvivorſhip.

To reduce the expences, ſome ſavings in the boards of commiſſioners, and other revenue offices, are to be made; and to increaſe the revenue, an additional duty on tobacco, an increaſe of the duty on wines, a duty on cards, a duty on wrought plate, an additional duty on all ſpirits imported, and alſo a duty on ſtamps have been ſuggeſted; this, with an abſentee tax, or a draw-back of five per cent on all penſions paid to non reſidents in Ireland, it is ſuppoſed will not only anſwer the purpoſes already mentioned, but will likewiſe eſtabliſh a ſinking fund for the diſcharge of the national debt. The patriots, however, are averſe to a ſinking fund from the uſe that has been made of a ſimilar eſtabliſhment in England; and wiſh to ſee a reduction of expence, before they agree to ſo great an augmentation of the revenue, which, it is thought, notwithſtanding all the fair pretenſions, will be accompanied with an increaſe of officers to collect it.

The powder magazine in the town of Abbeville, in France, was blown up about the beginning of the preſent month, by which 100 houſes were deſtroyed, and not leſs than 120 perſons killed and wounded. The whole damage ſuſtained in goods, houſes, and effects, is computed at more than a million of French livres.

An epidemical diſtemper is again broke out in Hainalt, among the horned cattle; which has alarmed all Flanders.

The Boſton News-papers mention, that the whole of the North American revenue, collected in either of the two laſt years, falls conſiderably ſhort of the ſum that was collected on the Molaſſes Act alone, before the new tax laws took place in that country; and this, excluſive of the great expence of the Board of Commiſſioners, and other appointments inſtituted by them, is ſaid to amount to more than 14,000l. a year.

In South Carolina, the upper and lower houſes of aſſembly have differed. The upper houſe committed the printer who printed the proteſt of two of their diſſentient members. The lower houſe releaſed him. And both houſes petition his Majeſty to confirm their privileges.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 28. THE Lady of John Weyland, Eſq; in Hill-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, of a daughter

November 5 Her Grace the Dutcheſs of Marlborough, of a daughter

The Lady of Sir Gervas Cliſton, Bart. of a daughter

11 The Lady of Wm. Hart, Eſq; in Sackville-ſtreet, of a daughter

21 At Winterſlow, in Wilts, the lady of the Hon. Steven Fox, of a ſon

23 Rt. Hon. Lady Staverdale, of a daughter

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 23. THE Rt. Hon. the Earl of Roſs, to Miſs Clements, daughter of the Rt. Hon. Nathaniel Clements, Eſq; of Ireland

26 Rev. Mr. Ellis, Fellow of Queen's-college, Cambridge, to Miſs Peachey, of Soham, in the Iſle of Ely

27 Rev. Mr. Darby, Rector of Whatfield, in Suffolk, to Miſs Jortin, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Jortin

Rev. Philip Morgan, of Mill hill, to Miſs Downing, of Fimbley

Dr. Iſaac Sequare, to the third daughter of the Baron de Aguilar

28 Thomas Turner Slingſby, Eſq; of Scriven-park, to Miſs Buckley, of Thurnicoe, both in Yorkſhire

29 Rev. Mr. Batſon, of Queen's college, Oxford, to Miſs Waldron, of Hatton ſtreet

November

November 2 Benjamin Stevens, Eſq; of Great Marlborough-ſtreet, to Miſs Savage, of Upper Brook-ſtreet

Rev. Mr. Pugh, of Sible Hedingham, to Mrs Scaws, of Caſtle Hedingham

4 William Churchill, Eſq; of Colliton, in Dorſetſhire, to Miſs Churchill, of Dover-ſtreet

6 John End, Eſq; of Wimpole-ſtreet, to Miſs Hutton, of Charles ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare

7 Wm. Huddy, Eſq; of Mile end, to Miſs Freeman, of Brewer-ſt.

10 Mr. Nathaniel Wheatly, of Boſton, in New England, to Miſs Enderby, of Thames-ſtreet

— Ladd, Eſq; to Lady Cranſton, relict of Lord Cranſton

11 Col. Forbes, of the 11th regiment, to Miſs Cramee

12. Mr. Archibald Nisbett, of Green-ſtreet, Leiceſter-fields, to Miſs Cochran, of York-Buildings

Rev. Mr. Millard, a minor canon of Norwich cathedral, to Miſs Salter, daughter of Dr. Salter, Maſter of the Charter houſe

13. At Wooburn, in Bedfordſhire, Mr. Henry Gunwell, aged 108, to Mrs. Mary Gibbs, aged 99

16. Dr Newell, of Colcheſter, to Miſs Haſoll, of Hadleigh, in Suffolk

Rev. Dr. Symonds, to Mrs. Scott, both of Kendal, Weſtmoreland

18. George Hartley, Eſq; of Richmond, in Yorkſhire, to Mrs. Bunting, of York

Edward Whitwell, Eſq; of the horſe-grenadiers, to Miſs Milan, of Wakefield

22. Lenox Dawſon, Eſq; of Kenſington, to Miſs Pye

25. Robert Wright, Eſq; of Yeldham, in Eſſex, to Miſs Lucy Boughton, of Henrietta-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare

DEATHS.

AT Langley, in Eſſex, aged 87, Mr. Nicholas Fadi'ere, a native of Switzerland, and a ſkilful mathematician.

M. Gunnerus, Biſhop of Drontheim, in Norway, Director of the academy of Sciences of that city, at Chriſtianſund, in Denmark.

William Lutwyche, Eſq; at Lutwyche, in Shropſhire; the laſt male heir of a very ancient family in that county

At Denagepore, in Bengal, Captain Timothy Edwards; he loſt his life in an expedition againſt a body of Sunaſſies, a body of Indian Banditti, who infeſted that diſtrict.

At Burnley, in Lancaſhire, Mr. John Hammerton, of Chriſt College, Cambridge

Capt. Keene, of an independent company of invalids, in Jerſey

Lionel Laſſard, Eſq; a native of Zell, on Clapham Common

Chriſtopher D'Arcy, Eſq; at Stadalt, in the county of Meath, in Ireland

Lieut. Gen. Webb, Col. of the 14th reg. of horſe

Rev. D. Emanuel Dickenſon, Rector of Braintree, Eſſex

Rev. Mr. Middleton, Rector of Melton Mowbray, and of Twyby, in Leiceſterſhire

At the Hague, Solomon Connannel, a Jew, aged 109 years 8 months

David Bernard, Eſq; a planter in Barbadoes

Rev. John Wainsford Camden, Profeſſor of Hiſtory, in the Univerſity of Oxford

Rev. Francis Grelby, Rector of Strenſham, Worceſterſhire, aged near 100

Rev. Mr. Reynolds, Rector of Aſton Somerville, Glouceſterſhire

Rev. Mr. Botham, Rector of Albury, in Surry, and Vicar of Ealing, Middleſex

October 26. Charles Barnard, Eſq; of Downham, in Norfolk

27 At Writtle, in Eſſex, Adolphus Stonehouſe, Eſq; aged 77

28 George Wroxwell, Eſq; of Brook-ſtreet

John Cotman, Eſq; alderman of Yarmouth

Robert Ramſay, Eſq; of Blackeraig, Scotland

29 Rev. Dr. Nailor, R. of Offord Dairey, in Huntingdonſhire

Mrs. Harris, wife of Dr. Harris, of Doctor's Commons

30 At Seven Oaks, in Kent, Mr. John Hamilton, aged 101

At his ſeat in Hertfordſhire, Sir Tho. Saluſbury, L L. D. Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, Chancellor of St. Aſaph, and Commiſſary of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's

Rev. Mr. Shipley, R. of Snoring, and V. of Stradſel, in Norfolk

31 Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knt. Alderman of Bridge Ward Without, and father of this city, alſo one of its repreſentatives in the preſent parliament, preſident of Chriſt's Hoſpital, chairman of the Truſtees of the ſeveral charity ſchools in and about London and Weſtminſter, col. of the Blue reg. of the city militia, and preſident of the artillery company; on St. Peter's-hill, aged 60. He was elected alderman of Caſtle Baynard Ward, January 5, 1740-1, on the death of John Barber, Eſq; and ſerved the office of ſheriff with Sir William Calvert, in 1743-4 (Sir Robert Weſtley being then Mayor). He was choſen Lord Mayor, Sept. 29, 1747, which high office he executed greatly to the ſatisfaction of his fellow citizens, and never lay out of the city one night during the Mayoralty; he kept an hoſpitable table for his friends, and others that went to him upon buſineſs, and invited the court of aldermen to dine with him every other time of their meeting: in that year happened the dreadful fire oppoſite the Royal Exchange,

in

in Cornhill, which he attended in perſon for many hours, and had the honour afterwards to be thanked by our late Sovereign for his aſſiſtance on that melancholy occaſion, and his Majeſty was pleaſed to ſend 1000l. to be diſtributed among the ſeveral ſufferers, at the diſcretion of Sir Robert, which he accordingly diſtributed, and cauſed the particular ſum to be entered in a book at Guildhall, by the Chamberlain. He was elected member of parliament for this city, May 7, 1754, as alſo again in the years 1761 and 1768. Upon Sir John Barnard's reſigning the preſidentſhip of Chriſt's-hoſpital, in 1758, he was elected preſident of that royal charity. He was, whilſt his health permitted him, a conſtant attendant as an Alderman, and a diligent and faithful repreſentative of this city in parliament

November 1 William Lyon, Eſq; of Redlion-ſquare

John Huske, Eſq; nephew of the late Gen. Huske, and member for Malden, in Eſſex

2 The Counteſs De Delitz, ſiſter to the preſent Counteſs of Cheſterfield, in Cheſterfield-ſtreet, May-fair

John Arthur, Eſq; of Doncaſter, Yorkſhire

3 At Parſons-green, aged 77, Mrs. Richardſon, widow of the Author of Pamila, Clariſſa, and Sir Charles Grandiſon

William Milworth, Eſq; at Hampſtead

Conqueſt Jones Eſq; of Portland-ſt.

5 Gerrard Ann Edwards, Eſq; of Twickenham

John Puſs, Eſq; alderman of Eaſt-Wymer Ward, in Norwich

6 Rev. Mr. Wilſon, maſter of the Free Grammar-ſchool in St. Olave's, Southwark

7 Rev. Robert Clavering, aged 80, R. of St. Peter's, in Marlbrough, and Vicar of Preſhute.

In the Cloſe, Saliſbury, Miſs Catherine Hume, third daughter to the Bp of Saliſbury

Mr. Andrew Brice, an eminent printer at Exeter

Wm. Davy, Eſq; of Hampſtead

8 John Dandridge, Eſq; of Queen-ſt. Cheapſide

Sir Charles Palmer, of Dorney-court, Bucks, Bart

9 John Hanby, Eſq; of Worksop, Nottinghamſhire

At Brackley, Northamptonſhire, John Welchman, Eſq;

Sir John Read, Bart. Golden ſq.

11 Mr. Stanley, of Stanhope-ſtreet, May-fair

12 Lieut. Gen. Gore, Col. of the 6th reg. of foot

In Berner's-ſtreet, Peter Manegault, Eſq; formerly Speaker of the Aſſembly of S. Carolina

Samuel Atkinſon, Eſq; of Croydon, in Surry

13. At Briſtol, Thomas Williams, Eſq; of Barbadoes

15. At Northaſton, in Oxfordſhire, aged 87, Bernard Gates, Eſq; ſenior gentleman of the royal chapels, tuner of the royal organs, and the oldeſt member of Weſtminſter Abbey.

Rev. Mr. Gapper, vicar of Charlton Adam, in Somerſetſhire

19. At Dr. Grant's, in Lime ſtreet, of a ſlow fever, John Hawkeſworth, LL.D. of Bromley, in Kent; a gentleman well known and highly eſteemed in the literary world, and author of ſeveral elegant Engliſh compoſitions

Edward Heard, Eſq; Governor of Kinſale

Bleanchaſſet Grove, Eſq; who had ſerved the office of High-Sheriff of Dublin

At St Mary le Bone, Mr. Mahoon, harpſichord maker to the King

Henry Cornish Henley, Eſq; of Sadringham, Norfolk

18. Peter Meynell, Eſq; of Norfolk-ſtreet, in the Strand

19. At Leinſter-houſe, in Dublin, James Fitz Gerald, Duke of Leinſter, Marquis and Earl of Kildare, Earl and Baron of Offaley, Premier Marquis, Earl and Baron of the kingdom of Ireland, and Viſcount Leinſter, of Taplow, in Great Britain. He ſucceeded his father Robert, nineteenth Earl of Kildare, on February 20, 1741. His Grace was born May 29, 1722; created Viſcount Leinſter, of Taplow, in 1746; in 1761, Marquis of Kildare; and in 1766, Duke of Leinſter. On February 7, 1746, he married Lady Emilia, ſecond ſurviving daughter of Charles, ſecond Duke of Richmond, Lenox, and Aubigny, and by her Grace has left iſſue, William, now Duke of Leinſter, and ſeveral other children now living. His Grace is ſucceeded in honours and eſtates by his eldeſt ſon, one of the repreſentatives in parliament for Dublin, for which city he hath acted with the greateſt integrity, uſefulneſs, and patriotiſm, for which the citizens never can pay him too much acknowledgments and honours.

20. Charles Jennens, Eſq; of Gopſal, in Leiceſterſhire

22. Philip Scott, Eſq; at Carſhalton, Surry

24. In Hill ſtreet, Berkley-ſq. aged 80, Dr. Edward Willes, Lord Biſhop of Bath and Wells, and Joint Decypherer (with his ſon Edward Willes, Eſq;) to the King. He was conſecrated Biſhop of St. David's in 1742, and tranſlated to the ſee of Bath and Wells, in 1743, on the death of Dr. Wynn

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. Jn. Duncombe, to hold St. Mary Bredman R. with St. Andrew R. annexed, in the city of Canterbury, together with Herne V. in Kent.

Rev. Richard Griffith, to hold the R. of Treſdraeht, in Angleſey, with the R. of Llangibi, in Carnarvonſhire

Rev. William Welſitt, to hold Bliburgh R. with B. and R. both in Lincolnſhire

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Ecclesiastical Preferments.

REV. John Trift, to the Alternon V. and Elacky V. both in Cornwall

Rev. John Barclay, to Walton V. in Lancaſhire

Rev. Mr. Neyle, chaplain to the garriſon of Anapolis Royal, in Maryland

Rev. Mr. Whitaker, appointed morning preacher at Berkeley-ſquare chapel

Rev. Samuel Hemming, to Stevenage R. in Herts

Rev. Robert Sumner, to Keacleworth V. in Warwickſhire

Rev. William Luke Philips, to Northſhoebury V. in Eſſex

Rev. William Richards, to Roſemarket V. in Pembrokeſhire

Rev. Mr. Deniſon, of Lincoln-college, Oxford, to Bolton R. in Yorkſhire

Rev. Richard Gee, to North-cave V. in Yorkſhire

Rev. John Gregory to Uly R. in Glouceſterſhire

Rev. Henry Bathurſt, to Sulperton R. in Glouceſterſhire

Rev. Mr. Fiſke, to Hinxton V. in Cambridgeſhire

Rev. James Lane, to Barnley V. in Yorkſhire

Rev. Joſeph Foſter, to Grimaldy R. and Humberſton V. in Lincolnſhire

Rev. Thomas Jackſon, to Scumer R. in Yorkſhire

Rev. John Norman, to Burlington V. in Yorkſhire

Rev. Mr. Harriſon, to Corſenſide V. in Northumberland

Rev. Mr. Sturges, to Ealing V. in Middleſex

Naval Promotions.

SIR James Parker, to the Baffleur

Capt. Harrington, to the Centaur

Capt. Joſeph Deane, to the Royal Oak

Capt. Balfour, to the Venus frigate

Capt. Samuel Wood, to the Marlborough

Capt. Bickerton, to the Auguſta yacht

Capt. Reynolds, of the Dublin, to the Ocean

Promotions Military.

EDWARD Blackett, Eſq; Captain of a troop in the 3d reg. of dragoons

Major Peter Campbell, Lieut. Colonel of the 25th regt of foot

Promotions Civil.

GEORGE Hay, LL. D. Judge of the High Court of Admiralty of England, with a ſalary of 400l. per annum, payable quarterly, by the Treaſurer of the Navy

Sir Henry Banks, Knt. and Alderman, Preſident of Chriſt's Hoſpital

Launcelot Brown, of Lincoln's Inn, Eſq; a Commiſſioner of Bankrupts

William Clacke, Eſq; a Comptroller of the Cuſtoms in the port of Ipſwich

Edward Dowſett, M. D. Phyſician to the Charter houſe

B—NK—PTS.

THO. Vowel, Friday ſt. London

J. Hudſon, Upper Thames ſt. London, and Wm. Barfoot, Mile-end, Middleſex, Warfingers

R. Johnſon, Tingley-ſt. Han. ſq. Taylor

Tho. Ingall, St. Sepulchre, Lond. Hoſier

Tho. Lee, and Tho. Lee, jun. Kingſton upon Hull, Merchants

Iſaac Aldrich, Compton ſt. Soho, Linendr.

D. Beard, Rottingdean, Suſſex, Merchant

J. Hill, of Coddicote, Herts, Innholder

Tho. Erech, jun. Eltham, Kent. Mercht.

J. Langley, Wapping, Middx. Block and Pump maker

Phil. Perratt, Ringwood, Hants, Currier

J. Phillips, Birmingham, Warwickſhire, Bucklemaker

Morgan Shipman, Leather-lane, Holborn, Oilman

J. Ingham, Bearbinder-lane, Lond Mercht.

Moſes De Paiba, Sydenham, Kent, Inſurance-broker

J. Edwards, Wine-office Court, Fleet-ſt. London, Taylor

Miguil Van Coiſter, Fore ſt. Lond Mercht

William Davis, of Chigwell, Eſſex, Dealer

John Merchant, Portſmouth, Slopſeller

John Taſker, York, Mercer

Frederick Ryder, of Whitechapel, ſugar-refiner

George Jolliffe, of Air-ſtreet, Piccadilly, money-ſcrivener

John Fowler, of Ipſwich, Suffolk, merchant

Michael Babb, of the Curtain, Moorfields, builder

Edward Mac Kenny, otherwiſe Jackſon, and William Kay, of Tooley-ſtreet, cheeſe-mongers

Richard Parry, of Shipſton, Worceſterſh. tallow-chandler

Samuel Newton, and Matthew Newton, of Burnopfield, Durham, dealers and partners

James Batt, of NewSarum, Wilts, victualler

William Clement, of Snow-hill, London, leather-ſeller

Samuel Watkinſon, of Wilmſlow, Cheſh. mercer

Richard Hebb, of Kington, in Herefordſh. tanner

Iſaac Coates, of Alſtonefield, in Staffordſhire, dealer

George Godden, of Biddenden, in Kent, dealer in corn

Henry Dekar, late of Gracechurch-ſtreet, London, but now of St. George's fields, hatter

Francis Brooke, late of the city of Worceſter, merchant

John Wilſon, of Old Gravel-Lane, Ratcliffe-highway, mariner

James de la Pryme, and William Fullard, of Sheffield, in Yorkſhire, ironmongers

Matthew Ferguſon, of Chelſea, joiner and cabinet maker

William Barrett, of Alton, in Hampſhire, paper maker

Samuel Crowe, of Diſs, in Norfolk, grocer

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PRICES of STOCKS.

		BANK Stock.	4 per Cts.	3½ per Ct. An. 1758.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. An. 1726.	Long Annuit.	South Sea Stock.	Old S. Sea Annuit.	S. Sea New Annuit.	S. S. Ann. 1751.	E. India Stock.	3 per Cent. E. I. Ann.	Ir. Bonds prem.	Nav. Bills discount.
Oct.	29	141½	90½	89	87¼	86¼	No Price.	25⅞	94⅛	84½	85¼	No Price.	146¾	80	21s.	1¼
	30	Ditto	90⅜	Ditto	Ditto	86⅛	84⅛	Ditto	No Price.	84⅛	85⅜	Ditto	146¼	No Price.	Ditto	Ditto
	31	Sunday.														
Nov.	1	141½	90⅜	89⅛	Ditto	Ditto	No Price.	26	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	84¼	146¼	Ditto	20s.	Ditto
	2	141⅜	90⅜	89	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	85⅛ ⅛	Ditto	146½a5¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
	3	141½	Ditto	89⅛	Ditto	Ditto	84⅛	25⅞	Ditto	Ditto	85¼	No Price.	144¼	79⅞	Ditto	Ditto
	4	Ditto	Ditto	89	Ditto	Ditto	No Price.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	145¼	No Price.	Ditto	Ditto
	5															
	6	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	84⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	145¼	Ditto	21s.	Ditto
	7	Sunday.														
	8	141⅜	Ditto	85⅜	Ditto	Ditto	No Price.	No Price.	Ditto	84½	No Price.	Ditto	145	80	22s.	Ditto
	9															
	10	141⅛	Ditto	89	Ditto	86⅛	Ditto	25⅞	Ditto	No Price.	Ditto	Ditto	144 2a2¾	79¼	Ditto	Ditto
	11	141	90⅛	88⅞	87⅛	86⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	85⅛	84⅛.⅝	142⅛.3	Ditto	23s.	Ditto
	12	140⅞	Ditto	88½	87½	85⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	84	85	No Price.	142½	79	Ditto	Ditto
	13	Ditto	90⅛	No Price.	Ditto	86	84¼	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	84⅞	Ditto	142⅝	No Price.	24s.	1⅛
	14	Sunday.														
	15	No Price.	Ditto	88⅞	Ditto	Ditto	No Price.	Ditto	94½	Ditto	No Price.	No Price.	Ditto	79¼	25s.	Ditto
	16	140⅜	90¼	Ditto	Ditto	86⅛	Ditto	Ditto	No Price.	84½	84⅞	84¼	142⅛	No Price.	23s.	Ditto
	17	Ditto	90⅛	Ditto	87⅛	Ditto	Ditto	25¼	Ditto	84	No Price.	No Price.	142	79⅛	21s.	Ditto
	18	140¼	90⅛	88¼	87⅛	85⅞	Ditto	25⅞	Ditto	83⅞	84¼	84⅛	141	No Price.	20s.	Ditto
	19	140½	Ditto	88⅛	87⅛.¼	85¼.⅞	Ditto	Ditto	94⅛	84	Ditto	No Price.	140¾	79¼	Ditto	Ditto
	20	Ditto	Ditto	No Price.	87⅛	85⅞	84⅛	25¾	No Price.	No Price.	Ditto	Ditto	141¼	No Price.	22s.	Ditto
	21	Sunday														
	22	No Price.	90¼.⅜	88¼	87⅛	86	No Price.	25⅞	Ditto	84⅛	Ditto	Ditto	142⅛.1¼	79⅜	Ditto	Ditto
	23	140⅞	90⅛	88⅞	87¼	8	Ditto	Ditto	94¼	84⅛	84⅞	84½	142	No Price.	Ditto	Ditto
	24	141	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	84⅛	Ditto	94⅛	Ditto	84¼	84⅜	142½	76⅛	21s.	D'tto
	25	141⅛	90⅜	89	87⅜	Ditto	No Price.	Ditto	No Price.	Ditto	84⅞	Ditto	Ditto	No Price.	22s.24s.	Ditto
	26	141a140⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	94½	84	Ditto	Ditto	141⅝	79⅝ -	23s.	Ditto
	27	140⅛	90⅜	Ditto	87½	86	84¼	Ditto	No Price.	84.⅛	84⅛.⅞	Ditto	141	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto

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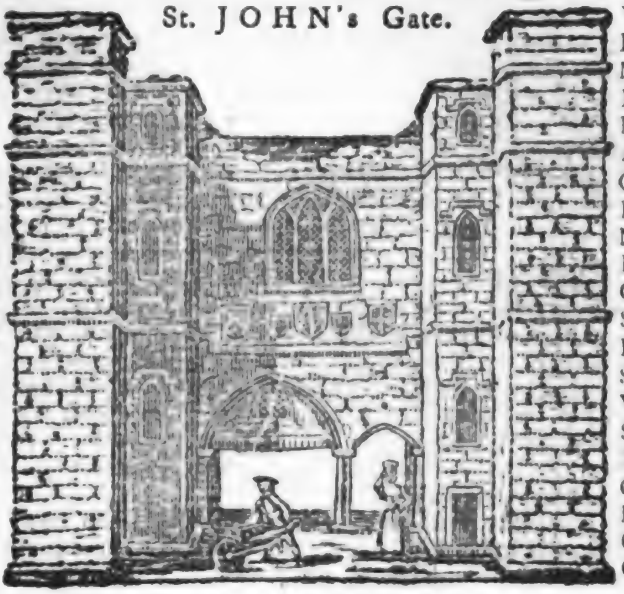

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For DECEMBER, 1773.

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Illuſtrated with an accurate Delineation of the Courſe of the late Voyages through the Straits of Magellan, and round Cape Horn, into the South-Seas, being the firſt Part of a General Chart round the World. - Alſo Plate VIII. of Curioſities found in the Ruins of Herculaneum.—N. B. Part II. of the General Chart will be given with the Supplement and Part III. with the January Magazine.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at St. JOHN's GATE.

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Mr. URBAN,

BY my communication of the following remarks, you will perceive that I pay a greater regard to accuracy than to the pedantic piquancy of your ſelf-important correſpondent, at page 534 of your laſt Magazine; who may, if he thinks proper, call them *tiny*, and I promiſe him that I ſhall, with all due ſilence, permit him ſo to do. *Bernardus non vidit omnia*; and therefore give me leave to point out to you a few miſtakes, which have alſo occurred to me, as well as to *Scrutator*, upon the peruſal of your preſent volume. At page 386, col. 1, l. 25, for "Dr. Bradford," we ſhould read "Dr. Waddington." At page 446, col. 1, l. 6, we ſhould read "Dec. 16, 1771," as is evidently proved in page 483, col. 2, by *Scrutator*. At page 499, col. 2, l. 34, for "ſon," we ſhould read "nephew;" and, no doubt, at p. 539, col. 1, l. penult. we ſhould read "uncommon." S. W.'s poſtſcript, at p. 547, ſhould be entirely erazed, as Dr. *Richard* Grey bore no part in the controverſy with Neal; and as *Scrutator* attributes the Review to the genuine author, who was a multifarious writer, and did not confine himſelf to Hudibras alone. In your laſt Miſcellany, the learned paper about the zodiac ſeems to be the work of a perſon not thoroughly acquainted with our language, a word or two in it being clearly French; as in page 556, col. 2, he writes "deeſs" for "goddeſs;" and in page 557, col. 1, he has twice retained the French word for "Pythagoras," tho' not properly ſpelt. His cenſure of the compilers of the Philoſophical Tranſactions is equally prepoſterous and indefenſible.

To whiſper a ſecret to your *very ingenious* and more than *tiny* correſpondent at page 534. I have now done with reſpect to the miſtakes of others, what I would always wiſh to have done with regard to my own.

I am,

Your occaſional correſpondent,

Oxford, Dec. 24, 1773. VINDEX.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Dec. 6, to Dec. 11, 1773.

	Wheat		Rye		Bar.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	5	6	3	0	3	3	2	1	3	1
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middleſex	5	0	0	0	3	7	2	6	3	8
Surry	5	7	3	4	1	4	2	3	4	4
Hertford	6	0	3	10	3	9	2	4	4	1
Bedford	6	0	4	3	3	9	2	2	3	10
Cambridge	5	8	3	3	3	7	2	2	3	0
Huntingdon	6	0	0	0	4	9	2	2	3	7
Northampton	6	10	4	9	3	11	2	1	3	11
Rutland	6	7	0	0	4	0	2	2	3	5
Leiceſter	6	10	4	9	3	10	2	0	4	2
Nottingham	5	6	3	7	3	5	2	2	3	10
Derby	6	5	0	0	3	10	2	1	4	2
Stafford	6	1	4	0	3	9	2	1	4	5
Shropſhire	6	1	4	5	3	9	1	11	4	4
Hereford	6	3	0	0	3	10	1	11	4	3
Worceſter	6	2	4	9	4	3	2	4	4	5
Warwick	6	10	0	0	4	0	2	6	4	10
Glouceſter	6	8	0	0	3	9	2	4	4	11
Wiltſhire	5	10	0	0	3	2	2	4	4	8
Berks	6	2	0	0	3	7	2	4	4	2
Oxford	6	10	0	0	3	9	2	6	4	7
Bucks	6	3	0	0	3	9	2	4	3	9

COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Eſſex	5	0	3	1	3	3	2	1	3	6
Suffolk	5	3	4	10	3	3	2	1	3	10
Norfolk	5	8	3	6	3	0	2	2	3	7
Lincoln	5	8	3	11	3	3	1	10	3	7
York	5	9	3	5	3	4	2	0	4	9
Durham	5	8	4	5	3	1	2	1	4	2
Northumberland	5	7	4	2	3	2	2	1	3	3
Cumberland	5	11	3	8	2	11	2	1	3	4
Weſtmoreland	6	0	4	3	2	9	2	1	3	4
Lancaſhire	6	0	0	0	3	1	2	1	3	2
Cheſhire	6	3	0	0	3	8	2	0	3	5
Monmouth	6	4	0	0	3	7	2	1	3	0
Somerſet	6	7	4	6	3	5	2	2	3	9
Devon	5	7	0	0	2	11	2	1	3	8
Cornwall	5	1	0	0	2	8	2	1	3	0
Dorſet	6	0	0	0	3	11	2	2	4	0
Hampſhire	5	5	0	0	3	2	2	2	4	0
Suſſex	5	0	0	0	3	0	2	2	3	8
Kent	5	10	0	0	3	2	2	2	3	10
WALES.										
North Wales	5	11	4	10	3	3	1	7	3	11
South Wales	5	6	4	7	3	0	1	6	3	0

Bill of Mortality from Nov. 27, to Dec. 25 1773.

Chriſtened.			Buried.		
Males	778	1558	Males	1035	2109
Females	780		Females	1074	

Whereof have died under two years old 666

Peck Loaf 2s. 6d.

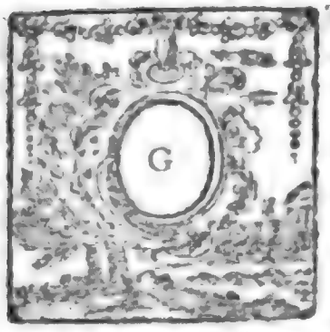
Between				
2 and 5	165	50 and 60	192
5 and 10	54	60 and 70	158
10 and 20	64	70 and 80	126
20 and 30	196	80 and 90	47
30 and 40	203	90 and 100	8
40 and 50	230		

THE
Gentleman's Magazine;
For DECEMBER, 1773.

DEBATES *in* PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from p. 533.)

Thurſday, April 8.



GENERAL Burgoyne brought up the report from the Select Committee (ſee p. 533) and moved, that it ſhould lie on the table, which was agreed to. The report concludes with informing the Houſe, that they had examined a variety of witneſſes for and againſt ſeveral facts which it ſtates, but had preſſed no perſon to anſwer any queſtion upon oath which he ſeemed unwilling to anſwer.

The General further acquainted the Houſe, that the Committee had finiſhed the enquiry relative to the contracts for ſalt, betel-nut, &c. that nevertheleſs, on account of its great length, its intricacy, and the variety of intereſting matter it contained, they had not time ſufficient to digeſt and arrange the materials thus collected, ſo as to bring them within the preſent report; but that, however, they propoſed to proceed on that buſineſs forthwith, and hoped to be enabled to lay it before the Houſe on the 1ſt day of its meeting after the receſs.

He obſerved, that part of the correſpondence and papers relative to the enquiry the Select Committee are engaged in, and which ſhould be recorded in the Company's books and correſpondence, is wanting, particularly an anſwer to a letter from a Member of the Select Committee in Bengal to Lord Clive, relative to the diſtribution of certain ſums of money therein ſpecified; and another letter from Subah Dowla to his Lordſhip, concerning the ſame ſubject.

After diſpatching the ordinary buſineſs of the day, the Speaker adjourned the Houſe to Wedneſday the 21ſt.

Wedneſday, April 21.

The Houſe met according to adjournment, and General Burgoyne brought up the ſelect report relative to the duties, monopolies, &c. laid on and eſtabliſhed upon ſalt, tobacco, and betel-nut, in the ſeveral provinces depending on the preſidency of Fort William, in the Eaſt Indies, which was ordered to lie on the table to be peruſed by the Members.

On May the 9th, this matter was again reſumed, when Col. Burgoyne entered into, and fully explained, what had ſtruck him upon the whole of the evidence delivered to the Select Committee, of which he had the honour to be Chairman. He ſaid, he looked upon the depoſing of Surajah Dowla, and bringing about a revolution in favour of Meer Jaffier in the year 1756, to be the origin of all thoſe ſubſequent evils which have operated to the temporary diſtreſs, if not total deſtruction, of the Company; enlarged upon the *perfidy* uſed to bring about that revolution; ſtated the fictitious treaty, forged in order to elude the payment of the ſtipend promiſed to *Omichund* (a black merchant and confidant of Surajah Dowlah, whom Lord Clive and the Select Committee in India prevailed upon to join in a ſcheme to dethrone his maſter); expoſed the conduct of Lord Clive, in cauſing Admiral Watſon's name to be ſigned, contrary to the Admiral's expreſs inclination, to this treaty; and added, "that the perfidy of Omichund was of the *blackeſt* dye, and, as to the proceedings of the *Select Committee* (in India), I will allow them to be (ſaid the Colonel ironically) of the *whiteſt* kind." The Colonel concluded by propoſing the reſolutions already inſerted, p. 251; and, if they met with the approbation of the Houſe, he ſhould move, he ſaid, that perſons who acquired ſums of money by preſents or otherwiſe in India (if they acquired ſuch ſums by virtue of their acting in a *public* capacity) ſhould make *reſtitution*.

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The iſſue of this affair having been already in brief related, (ſee p. 252.) and Lord Clive's vindication of his own conduct omitted, we think it our duty, as impartial reporters, to bring together the ſubſtance of what his Lordſhip ſaid, by way of anſwer, to the charges contained in the Secret and Select Committees; to the Miniſter, reſpecting the new regulations; and to the perquiſites in India, which are here thought extravagant.

His Lordſhip began by ſoliciting the indulgence of the Houſe to a few facts which had been partially ſtated; and, as he was pleading for what was dearer to him than life, his reputation, he hoped the Committee would patiently hear him. He then went through one of the reports of the Secret Committee, and quoted thoſe different paſſages which concerned him. His Lordſhip was very particular in examining the report; and, in anſwer to thoſe different paſſages which accuſed him of appropriating part of the revenues of Bengal, he read extracts of the Nabob's letter to him as Preſident of the Select Committee, of the Committee's letter to the Directors, and finally the Directors letter of *approbation* to him. His Lordſhip afterwards obſerved, that, trained in the ſchool of war and politics, as he had been for 20 years, he was now in the ſchool of philoſophy; and, if patience was a virtue, he had no doubt of being very virtuous indeed. He enlarged very fully on the miſconduct of the Directors; and, after arraigning in the ſevereſt terms the unpardonable remiſſneſs of former adminiſtrations, in neglecting the affairs of the India Company, he declared, that the miſmanagement *abroad* was founded upon miſmanagement at *home*. He then entered very particularly into the malevolence and artifice of his enemies, and, to prove the zeal with which *one* of them attacked him, he read part of a converſation between the late Deputy-Chairman, and one of the firſt clerks in the India Houſe, in which the late Deputy-Chairman (Sir George Colebrooke) ſays theſe remarkable words, "*I want to mark the man*" (meaning his Lordſhip). Lord Clive proceeded to exculpate himſelf, and declared he went out to India the laſt time, promiſing not to add a ſhilling to his fortune, either directly or indirectly, and which he declared to God he had religiouſly obeyed.

His Lordſhip ironically complimented the vaſt extent of abilities of Lord North, in limiting the continuance of the territorial acquiſitions in the Company's poſſeſſion for ſix years. He ſaid, he might call his Lordſhip the lion of Government, and the India Company the jackall, or lion's provider; that he had already ſeized upon three quarters; and no doubt but, when the lion had been out hunting, and was returning hungry, that the remaining quarter would be ſeized alſo; that he ſtood there an independent man, ready to give Government every honourable aſſiſtance; that that he would do, and farther would not be expected of him. With reſpect to the Eaſt India Company, he lamented their ſituation; that they had long been tampered with by quacks, even till they were reduced to an abſolute conſumption, and had thrown themſelves upon Parliament, as the only and true phyſician that could effect a cure.

His Lordſhip remarked, that, for theſe two years paſt, the Directors, either through ignorance or deſign, had kept the affairs of the Company a ſecret; that they had rioted at taverns, diſſolved in diſſipation and luxury, and had veniſon, turtle, and other choice viands, in and out of ſaſon, with Burgundy, Claret, and Old Hock; that they intirely neglected *their* duty, and employed a man to *think* for them (Mr. Wilks), to whom they allowed 400l. per annum, and that many of their orders were ſo abſurd and contradictory, that their own ſervants were almoſt juſtified in refuſing obedience to them. I left (continued his Lordſhip) India in January 1766, in profound peace, and in which it was likely to remain. The expence of the military at that time, though heavy, was nothing equal to what it is now; I expected it would, inſtead of increaſing, have been reduced. Much virulence and malevolence have been employed againſt me; and it is with real concern I find myſelf reduced to the ſad neceſſity of being the herald of my own fame. I have ſerved my country and that Company faithfully; and, had I been employed by the Crown, I ſhould not have been in the ſituation I am in at preſent; I ſhould have been differently rewarded; no retroſpect would have been had to ſixteen years paſt, and I ſhould not have been forced to plead for what is dearer than life, my reputation. My ſituation, Sir, has not been an eaſy one

for

for thefe twelve months paft; and, though my confcience never could accufe me, yet I felt for my friends, who were involved in the fame cenfure as myfelf. Sir, not a ftone has been left unturned, where the leaft probability could arife of difcovering fomething of a criminal nature againft me.

The two Committees, Sir, feem to have bent the whole of their inquiries to the conduct of their humble fervant the Baron of Plaffey; and I have been examined by the Select Committee more like a fheep-ftealer than a member of this Houfe. I am fure, Sir, if I had any fore places about me, they would have been found; they have probed to the bottom; no lenient plaifters have been applied to heal: No, Sir, they were all of the blifter kind, prepared with Spanifh flies, and other provocatives. The public records have been ranficked for proofs againft me; and the late Deputy Chairman of the India-Company, a WORTHY member of this Houfe, has been very affiduous indeed,—fo affiduous in my affairs, that really, Sir, it appears he has entirely neglected his own. As the heads upon Temple-Bar have tumbled down, and as there is no probability of their being replaced, (for Jacobitifm feems at an end, at leaft there has been great alteration in mens fentiments within thefe ten years) I would propofe, Sir, that my head, by way of pre-eminence, be put upon the middle pole; and his Majefty having granted me thefe honours, it is proper they fhould be fupported: What think you, then, of my having the late Chairman and Deputy on each fide?

I will now, Sir, crave leave to fay a word to the propofed regulations of the noble Lord: I agree with him, Sir, that the annual Direction has been in a great meafure the caufe of the great diftrefs of the India-Company; and I alfo agree, that every proprietor fhould poffefs 1000l. ftock, and be in poffeffion twelve months, before he can be qualified to vote. His Lordfhip then expatiated on the great temptation in India; faid that the country had been governed by a fet of boys, and numberlefs abufes had been committed; that, with refpect to the Mofque, he never heard of it until laft fummer, when he was in Shropfhire; but though a fum of 500l. was of little moment where the receipts amounted to four or five millions, yet great abufes had been made of it; that, as to jaghires, they are as commonly given by Princes in that country, as *penfions*, *lottery-tickets*, and other douceurs, are by the Miniſter in this.

[*To be concluded in the Supplement.*]

Mr. URBAN,

AS I look upon your Magazine to be a repofitory of authentic anecdotes, and corrections of miftakes in hiftory, &c. I fend you a true correction of an article in Mr. Rider's Hiftory of England, which may poffibly lead future hiftorians into an error. The fact I refer to is, that Mr. Rider fpeaks of Mr. Pitt, now Earl of Chatham, as being the framer of the bill for the relief of the out-penfioners of Chelfea-hofpital, by ordering their penfions to be paid by the Receivers of the excife-money, &c. of each county. Conſidering the extortions which the poor penfioners were before fubject and often obliged to fubmit to, there have been few acts paffed more beneficial than that for paying their penfions in the manner mentioned. But this act was not at all owing to Mr. Pitt; the fcheme was originally and wholly framed by John Hutchings, Efq; one of his Majefty's juftices of the peace for the county of Dorfet, and by him tranſmitted, through the means of Mr. Fox, to the late Duke of Cumberland, who, on perufal, was fo pleafed with it, that he defired his thanks to be returned to Mr. Hutchings, and that it might be brought into parliament that feffions, the parliament being then fitting, which was accordingly done. This, Sir, is a true account of the rife of that act, and, as I think thofe who benefit mankind fhould have the due praife of it, that is my motive for fending you this anecdote. R. G.

To the Reverend Dr. PRIESTLEY.

Reverend Sir,

I Have lately read your *free addreſs on the ſubject of the Lord's Supper*, and was greatly rejoiced to fee a follower of biſhop *Hoadly's plain account*, ariſe in the perſon of Dr. *Prieſtley*. I entirely agree in your joint interpretation of St. *Paul's* ſenſe of receiving *unworthily*, (that is, in a manner unſuitable to the deſign and end of this holy rite, behaving as at a common meal, and even without obſerving temperance) but, I muſt beg leave to call your attention for a while, to the reflection you have made at the cloſe of your account of this inſtitution (ſee p. 85.

25. of the *free addreſs*, and which is not contradicted in the *additions* thereto; nor withdrawn in the reply to *the Proteſtant Diſſenter's Anſwer*, or to Mr. *Venn*.).

The whole paragraph runs thus:—"All the cenſure that St. Paul paſſe "upon unworthy communicants, "would obſerve by the way, relate "wholly to ſuch a manner of receiving "this ordinance, as is *no where* practiſed *at this day* in any *chriſtian* "country. His cenſures, therefore, "are evidently ſuch as *no chriſtians* "*at this day* can juſtly apply to "themſelves."

Soon after I had read your *Free Addreſs*, and while the whole was freſh in my memory;—I happened to meet with a full account of the manner of celebrating the Lord's Supper in *Scotland* (more generally known there, among the common people, by the name of the *Occaſion*): This account, which is written with candor and judgment, and carries with it the air of truth and ſoberneſs, I found in an excellent little pamphlet, the ſecond edition of which was printed 1761, entitled, *A Letter from a Blackſmith to the Miniſters and Elders of the Church of Scotland*. And I have ſince had the account confirmed by a perſon who has been preſent at ſeveral of theſe *Occaſions*. — I ſhall, therefore, take the liberty of giving the heads of what is now practiſed in *Scotland*, at the celebration of the Lord's Supper, and leave to yours and your readers conſideration, whether *theſe Chriſtians* may not, *at this day*, ſtrictly and properly apply to themſelves the cenſure of St. Paul,—ſeeing that the behaviour of the *Scots*, and the *Corinthians*, at the adminiſtration of this rite, is exactly the ſame.

'Great numbers, ſays the letter-writer, ſometimes to the number of three 'thouſand people, (p. 14.) who have 'no intention to communicate, crowd 'from all quarters, leaving their pariſh 'churches almoſt empty (p. 9.). They 'indulge themſelves in drunkenneſs, 'luſt, and idleneſs. Moſt of the ſervants, when they agree to ſerve their maſters in the weſtern parts of the 'kingdom, make a ſpecial proviſion, 'that they ſhall have liberty to go to a 'certain number of fairs, and to an 'equal number of ſacraments. And as 'they conſider a ſacrament, or an *occaſion*, in the ſame light in which they 'do a fair, ſo they behave at it much 'in the ſame manner (p. 10.). At 'the time of adminiſtration of the 'Lord's Supper, upon the Thurſday, 'Saturday, and Monday, they have 'preaching in the fields, where you find great numbers of men and women 'lying upon the graſs, ſleeping and 'ſnoring; a knot of young fellows and 'girls making aſſignations to go home 'together in the evening, or to meet 'at ſome alehouſe; a pious circle ſitting round an ale-barrel, many of 'which ſtand ready upon carts (p. 10. '& 11.). When you get a little nearer 'to the Speaker (or Preacher), you 'will find ſome weeping, others laughing; ſome preſſing to get nearer, 'others fainting with the ſtifling heat, 'or wreſtling to extricate themſelves 'from the crowd; one ſeems very devout and ſerious, and the next moment is ſcolding and curſing his neighbour for ſqueezing or treading on him '(p. 12.). As it is managed at preſent, not a man amongſt them would 'be content with a common meal ſerved up in ſuch a manner (p. 19.).

'The communicant is forced to 'wreſtle through a crowd, to puſh and 'be puſhed, ſtunned with a general 'hubbub, the ſeats rattling, the galleries ſounding, the people ſinging, 'joſtling one another in the crowded 'paſſages; ſome falling, others fainting, and in all corners of the church 'hurry, confuſion and noiſe (p. 20.)'

The conduct and behaviour of our northern neighbours, ſo exactly reſembles that of the *Corinthians*, that, ſo far from there being *no Chriſtians at this time of day*, who can *juſtly* apply to themſelves the cenſure of St. Paul to themſelves, that the *Scots* are *directly* concerned in it. EUCHARISTICUS.

Mr. URBAN,

AN addreſs to the farmers of Norfolk, reſpecting the ſetting of wheat, having been noticed in the Gentleman's Magazine of September, remarking, that there ſeems nothing to be urged againſt this improvement but the impracticability of being carried generally into execution, as it would require a million and half of working women and children, which is more than the whole kingdom could ſupply, and the addreſſer ſeems to be called on to inveſtigate his own propoſal: I am not ſufficiently acquainted with the popularity of the whole kingdom, nor the number of its arable acres, to determine whether ſuch a number is requiſite for the general ſetting of them; but if the following

analogous

analogous reaſoning is admitted, the plea to its impracticability will be removed, the plan ſupported, and its operation ſhewn to be as facile, as it is uſeful. Accordingly, I have taken a cloſe ſurvey of three pariſhes in this county, viz. Bawburgh, Marlinford, and Barford, ſituate a few miles weſt of Norwich; and a gentleman, my acquaintance, of another pariſh, viz. Scething, ſouth-eaſt of Norwich, in which pariſhes there appears an average of about 500 acres of wheat ſown annually, and which four pariſhes contain, excluſive of gentry, farmers and their families, with the incapable and infirm poor, about or above 300 people, cottagers and their children. Now, from real obſervation, as well as divers concurring informations (as almoſt every farmer in the abovementioned pariſhes, as in many others, are ſetting of wheat), one dibler and three droppers, that is, one who makes the holes, and three who drop the grain, will ſet ſixteen acres in two months, allowing them to work only five days in the week, which will require only thirty-two of the former, and ninety-ſix of the latter; hence there remains a ſurplus of 172 inhabitants, of whom at leaſt one hundred (if not more) are ſuitable for this employ. In this ſurvey the reader perceives the farmer's families are not included, whoſe ſervants, as the practice obtains, will be in part employed, as well as ſome of their children; eſpecially as part of the buſineſs of the ſervants, viz. ſowing, will be ſuperſeded by this mode of culture. Beſide the ſurvey already recited, I have taken a curſory view of ſeveral other pariſhes, and am perſuaded it is eaſily practicable, though the manufacturing and grazing pariſhes were to withhold any aſſiſtance.

In Norfolk there are 660 pariſhes, and in the other counties, excluſive of Wales, about 8400; therefore, according to the for going ſurvey, there will be 80,300 acres ſown yearly in this county with wheat, which will require 20,072 people, and, ſuppoſing the proportion to hold for the reſt of England, 262,490 perſons, leſs than a fifth part this writer conceived.

I am not inſenſible that the pariſhes in many parts of England are much more extenſive than in this county, and that in the midland counties their proportion of wheat may be much larger. But, oppoſe to theſe the extended grazing tracts of the fens, the wolds, and the moors of the north, the weſtern downs, with the foreſts, chaſes, and mountainous hills in other parts of the kingdom, the proportion will be preſerved, with, perhaps, the leaſt poſſible error that can reſult from this mode of calculation, or even data's aſſigned.

Then, if the objection is obviated of its impracticability, there ſeems none of force againſt this practice being adopted. Its utility, in a parochial view, will be great; in a national, ſurpaſſing any new meaſure purſued for a ſucceſſion of years.

Bawburgh, Norfolk,
Oct. 26, 1773. J. W.

Mr. URBAN,

IN addition to the account of the life and writings of the late Earl of Corke*, prefixed to his *Letters from Italy*, I beg leave to mention the aſſiſtance which he gave to Mrs. Lennox and Mrs. Brooke, (another Arria and Fannia †) in two of their publications. In the *Old Maid* ‡, a periodical paper, publiſhed by Mrs. Brooke in 1756, his lordſhip contributed No. VIII. a criticiſm on the ſilence of Dido at the ſight of Eneas in the Elyſian fields; in No. XI. a letter ſigned E. F. on the whiſtling of a name; No. XIV. a letter ſigned *Johannes Amatiſſimus*, deſigned to ſhew how far criticiſms on particular paſſages in the claſſics may be carried; in No. XVIII. a letter ſigned S. P. on errors of the preſs, which concludes with the following ſtory: "Mat Prior, whoſe rhimes in his humorous pieces are frequently half words, ſent a performance to the preſs, with a rhime that ended with the ſyallable *del*; the printer (John Barber) who was afterwards Lord Mayor of London, and conſequently we muſt ſuppoſe him a man of ſome learning, thinking it ſtood for the Latin word *dele*, *leave out*, omitted the ſyllable, and put a ſtop to the rhime. Prior ſent back the proof-ſheet, and reſtored *del*: the printer, who was well acquainted with *dele*, but knew not what to make of *del*, completed the line by printing *dele*. This blunder entirely ſpoiled the rhime, and made nonſenſe of the paſſage. Prior, out of all patience, again blotted out *dele*, and wrote in

* See Lord Corke's character, p. 230.

† Mrs. Brooke's name is Frances.

‡ This work has ſince been publiſhed in one volume 12mo.

its

its place *del with a p—x*; and the printer returned the ſheet, ending the line by *del with a p—x*."---No. XX. on the approaching French war, with ſome extracts from the Count de Rochefort's Mem. p. 38. No. XXIV. a letter on curioſity, ſigned *Sarah Whiſpercomb*, deſigned as a leſſon to a particular perſon. No. XXVII, and XXIX. a continuation of the hiſtory of ſome characters introduced by his Lordſhip in No. XX; and No. XXXIV. an Antigallican letter, ſigned *Eleanora Hartingley*.

In Mrs. Lennox's tranſlation of Brumoy's *Greek Theatre*, in three volumes, 4to. 1759, his Lordſhip wrote a General Preface to the work, and tranſlated the Diſcourſe on the Theatre of the Greeks, that on the Original of Tragedy, and the Parallel of the Theatres.

PHILO-BOYLEUS.

From Mr. KALM'*s Travels through* North America, *Vol.* II.

IN New Jerſey there are ſome ſerpents, which are called black, *anguis niger*, becauſe they are black on the back. The belly is whitiſh, inclining to blue. Their ſkin is ſmooth and ſhining. They are generally three Swediſh ells in length, but they are very ſlender; the largeſt that Mr. Kalm ſaw, was ſcarce three inches thick. Theſe ſerpents crawl ſo ſwiftly, that a man who is purſued by them cannot eſcape them. Happily, their bite is neither venomous nor dangerous: it only makes a wound, which ſoon heals, and which is attended with no more inconvenience than a ſlight wound with a knife. They are miſchievous only in the ſpring, when they couple. If they are then diſturbed in their amours, they grow furious, and purſue the interrupter with all their ſtrength, and with the ſwiftneſs of an arrow, But if you have the courage to wait for them, and ſtand on the defenſive with a ſtick, they commonly take to flight. If, on the contrary, you are afraid of them, and fly from them, you are immediately overtaken; they then wind themſelves round the legs, throw the man down, wound him ſeveral times, and afterwards retire. A young lady, who was walking in the fields, attended by a ſlave, unfortunately ſat down near a place where two of theſe ſerpents were coupling. The male, provoked at being interrupted, crept up her petticoats, and turned himſelf round her body. She thought ſhe ſhould have died of the fright, and loſt her ſenſes. The ſlave ran to her, and, ſeeing the ſerpent with which his miſtreſs was cloſely ſurrounded, endeavoured to make him quit his hold, but in vain, till he cut him to pieces with a knife. The lady came to herſelf, but the fright which ſhe had ſuffered, and the ſhame at being ſeen in that ſituation by the ſlave, threw her into a languiſhing diſorder, of which ſhe died in a few months.

Explanation of the VIIIth *Plate of Curioſities found in the Ruins of* Herculaneum.

THERE were found in theſe ruins a great variety of paintings all in the ſame taſte, repreſenting winged boys or genii differently employed, ſome in buſineſs, ſome in ſports, ſome in attitudes of dancing, ſome in balancing, and others in fighting. Theſe here repreſented appear to be balancing, one holding in his hand a feathered ſtick; the other carrying upon his ſhoulder a long pole, and in his hand a kind of weight, all which were probably uſed as balances in their theatrical exhibitions. Theſe paintings are ſo much in the ſtyle of the Vauxhall decorations, that we think there can be no doubt of their being painted for ſome ſuch purpoſe. The editors of the antiquities of Herculaneum do not indeed ſuggeſt any ſuch uſe, yet it is not eaſy to conceive what elſe they could be deſigned for.

Mr. URBAN,

A Miſfortune having happened to a very large and curiouſly drawn and water-coloured chart in my poſſeſſion, (done upon vellum), by which it is ſo diſordered, creaſed, and crumpled, that it is become almoſt uſeleſs; and as it is a very curious original; I ſhould be much obliged to any of your ingenious correſpondents, through the channel of your Magazine, to inform me the beſt method of taking out the creaſes and crumples therein, without damaging the drawing or colours.

NAUTICUS.

ERRATUM.

In our laſt Magazine, p 555. col. 2, for Αγγελ. Ορεστη. &c. read,

Αγγελλ' Ορεστῃ, παιδι τ' Αγαμεμνονος,
Ἡ 'ν Αυλιδι σφαγεισ' επιστελλει ταδε
Ζωσ' Ιφιγενεια, τοις εκει δ' ου ζωσ' ετι.

• • • • • •

Λεγ', ὡς ελαφον αντιδουσα μου θεα
Αρτεμις εσωσε μ' ——

Act. IV. v. 43, &c. ex Edit. *Stiblini.*

N°VIII. Curioſities found in the Ruins of Herculaneum.

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MEMOIRS *of* M. de Voltaire, *collected chiefly from his own Writings.*

M. De Voltaire was born in the year 1696. His father, M. Arouet, was treaſurer of the chamber of accounts at Paris. The famous Mademoiſelle L'Enclos, being ſhewn ſome bad verſes made by him in his childhood, ſaid they were good for his age, and he was introduced to her by the Abbé de Chateauneuf. This Abbé had been her late lover, but that celebrated matron had not indulged him with her favours (as has been reported) at the age of 70. The letters which bear her name are no better than printed lies. She exhorted the young bard to write verſes, and left him a legacy of 2000 francs. Father Porée, whoſe memory is ſtill dear to him, taught him rhetoric; and he had the happineſs of being inſtructed by more than one Jeſuit of a like amiable character, during the ſeven years that he paſſed at the college of Lewis the Great. Some of the beſt firſt-fruits of his ſpring were his verſes called the *New Year's Gift* to the late Dauphin: they were preſented to his Highneſs by an officer of the Invalids, who received a gratuity of twenty louis. The author was then ſcarce fifteen. In 1713 the Marq. de Chateauneuf, ambaſſador at the Hague, brother to the Abbé, carried M. de Voltaire thither with him as his page. There our author fell deſperately in love with the youngeſt daughter of Madame du Noyer, and found means to ſee her in ſpite of her mother. The ambaſſador, fearing that this lady might offer an affront to the page, which would reflect on his maſter, ordered him to keep within, or depart immediately. In deſpair he wrote to his miſtreſs to viſit him diſguiſed in men's cloaths. This interview was diſcovered, and M. de Voltaire fell a victim to it. Obliged to leave the Hague, he arrived at Paris on Eaſter-Eve, with an heart overwhelmed with grief.

M. de Chateauneuf had ſent a bitter letter to his father, in which he informed him of the complaints of Madame du Noyer. His father, enraged, procured a lettre de cachet to confine him, after diſinheriting him; but his friends appeaſed him.

In 1714, M. de Voltaire, then ſtyled Arouet, compoſed an ode for the prize of the French academy: it was rejected. The year following he wrote a ſecond, which met with the ſame fate. Piqued at this diſgrace, which deprived him of the two things which he moſt valued, money and fame, he revenged himſelf by ſeveral ſatires, of which that which is beſt known was entitled *The Slough (Le Bourbier)*.

On the death of Lewis XIV. a pamphlet was publiſhed in imitation of the *Jai vu (I have ſeen)* of the Abbé Regnier, in which the author reviewed all that he had ſeen in his life. This piece, like all thoſe which have no merit but ſatire, is now as much neglected as it was then coveted. It concluded thus, "I've ſeen theſe evils ere my twentieth year."

From different motives, ſome in order to ruin him, others to honour him, aſcribed this performance to M. de Voltaire; and thus he was on all ſides abuſed and applauded for a work which he did not write, and had not even ſeen. Being impriſoned near a year in the Baſtille, without paper or books, he there compoſed ſeveral works, and retained them by heart: but the *Henriade* was the only one which he wrote down on leaving that priſon. There were then only ſix cantos, of which the ſecond alone, which relates the maſſacres of St. Bartholomew, now remains. The other five were very weak, but the author could never make any alteration in the ſecond, which is ſtill perhaps the moſt nervous in the whole work. An edition of that poem appeared in 1723, under the name of *The League*; and, though imperfect and mutilated, ſo dear is the memory of Henry IV. to the French, that it met with great indulgence, and paſſed through more than one edition. In 1726, being in England, he there met with general protection and encouragement, and all eagerly patronized a French work written with freedom, and a poem full of truth without flattery. The *Henriade*, therefore, firſt appeared there under its true name, in ten cantos, and from the London edition thoſe of Amſterdam, the Hague, and Geneva, have ſince been printed. This generoſity of the Engliſh nation retrieved his affairs, which were miſerably ſhattered by bankruptcies. He was far from being treated in the ſame manner by his countrymen. But Cardinal de Tencin, then ambaſſador from France at Rome, having ſhewn ſome parts of that work to the Pope, the Pope ordered his Nuncio not to countenance the perſecution which was preparing againſt the author. This London edition was preceded

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preceded by a dedication (in Engliſh) to Queen Caroline, "the ſecond Queen of England who had protected Henry IV." Her majeſty received this dedication very graciouſly, and the King ſent M. de Voltaire 500l. ſterling; yet the author and his work were both perſecuted at Paris. A hundred libels were publiſhed againſt him. The *Henriade* was brought on the Italian theatre, and on that of the fair. Notwithſtanding this, it paſſed through more than twenty editions, and ſeveral cantos of it were tranſlated into Italian verſe by the Marquis Maffei, M. Ortolani, and M. Menet: the whole was tranſlated into Engliſh verſe by Mr. Lockman; into German verſe, by Madame Godſcheit and others; and into Low Dutch, by M. Faitema. In 1736, the Prince Royal (now King) of Pruſſia, cauſed an engraved edition of the *Henriade*, with vignettes on each page, to be undertaken at London, and honoured it with a preface of his own compoſing; a full indemnification for all that the author had to ſuffer in his own country! But the acceſſion of that Prince to the throne, and the war in which he was engaged, prevented the execution of this honourable, but expenſive project. During his ſhort ſtay in England, M. de Voltaire learned Engliſh enough to write in that language. In fact, his *Eſſay on Epic Poetry* (of which there have been five editions) was printed at London in Engliſh. This being very incorrectly tranſlated into French by the Abbé de Fontaines, the author was obliged to give a tranſlation of his own, with many additions and alterations.

His *Oedipus* was written at the age of nineteen, before his impriſonment in the Baſtille. It was acted in 1718, forty-five times ſucceſſively: Dufrêne, a celebrated actor, of the ſame age with the author, played the part of Oedipus; Mademoiſelle Deſmarets, an excellent actreſs, that of Jocaſta, and ſoon after quitted the ſtage. That M. de Voltaire owed his enlargement to this performance, is abſolutely falſe. He owed it only to his juſtification; his calumniator ſigning a diſavowal of his calumny with tears in his eyes, in the preſence of two perſons of conſequence, who ſigned after him. This certificate being ſhewn to the Duke-Regent, he diſcovered his innocence, and honoured him with his protection.

Mariamne was firſt acted in 1724. Baron, who was ſtyled the Roſcius of France, performed the part of Herod but he was too old to ſupport that impetuous character; Adriana le Couvreur, the beſt comic actreſs ever known, acted Mariamne. That Princeſs was made to die of poiſon, which was given her on the ſtage. The play was acted about Twelfth tide: a coxcomb in the pit, ſeeing the poiſoned cup given to Mariamne, thought proper to cry out, *The Queen drinks!* The whole audience burſt into laughter, and the play was not acted through. It was revived the year following: Mariamne was made to die in a different manner, and the piece was performed forty times. The Sieur Rouſſeau, who began to be a little jealous of our author, then wrote a Mariamne, after an old piece of Triſtan; he ſent it to the players, who could never act it, and to Didot the bookſeller, who could never ſell it. This was the origin of the long quarrel between him and M. de Voltaire. Till then M. Rouſſeau applauded him! but then he changed his tone.

To return to England.—M. de Voltaire paſſed two years there in a conſtant ſtudy of the language and of the beſt Engliſh writers. While in his retirement at Wandſworth, at his friend Mr. Falkner's (the late Sir Everard), he employed himſelf in writing in Engliſh proſe the firſt act of his *Brutus*, much the ſame as it now appears in French verſe. "He was ſurprized (he ſays) that no Engliſhman had ever treated that ſubject," not knowing that it had been executed by Nat. Lee. At his return to France, having been accuſtomed to think in Engliſh, he found it difficult to write in French. "His imagination (he ſays) ſeemed like a ſtream whoſe ſource had been turned." At length, however, he finiſhed *Brutus*. It was firſt acted in 1730, but of all his pieces this ſucceeded the leaſt in France, being performed only ſixteen times, though it has been tranſlated into moſt languages, and is moſt admired by foreign nations.

The *Philoſophical Letters* were written while he was in England, in 1727. They remained long in manuſcript. Mr. Lockman tranſlated them into Engliſh, and they were firſt publiſhed in that language. This verſion was tranſlated into French; ſo by tranſlation from tranſlation the work was prodigiouſly altered, and many additions, not his own, were made. At length, he publiſhed an edition for the

Sieur

Sieur Jore, bookſeller at Rouen, in 1730. One of the moſt reſpectable men in the kingdom had told M. de Voltaire, in the preſence of ten perſons, that, changing only twenty lines of the work, he would ſign his approbation at the bottom. On this confidence the edition was publiſhed; ſix months after, it appeared that this perſon was forming a party to ruin the author, and alſo that the keeper of the ſeals would not ſuffer the work to appear: the edition, therefore, was ſuppreſſed. But the unfortunate book, notwithſtanding this, came to light; Jore had given the author two copies, one of which was lent to Madam de ***, and the other, in ſheets, was given to F***, a bookſeller, who was ordered to ſtitch it for M. ****, to whom it was lent for ſome days. F***, by the meaneſt treachery, tranſcribed the book all night, together with R**, a petty bookſeller of Paris, and theſe two had it printed privately *. They waited till M. de Voltaire was in the country ſixty leagues from Paris, before they publiſhed their larceny. Their firſt edition was almoſt ſold before he knew of the publication. At length he heard of it, to his coſt, and was again expoſed to the reſentment of the government. This unfortunate edition was alſo the ſource of a quarrel between him and the printer. An action was brought againſt M. de Voltaire, and an odious *factum* was drawn up in the printer's name, which was judicially condemned and ſuppreſſed. Jore owned and repaired his fault, by writing the author a letter expreſſing his concern for the miſchief which others had done by making uſe of his name.

Zara was acted Aug. 13, 1732. Several ladies had reproached our poet for having no love in his tragedies. He replied, that "he did not think it a proper place for love; but, as it was abſolutely neceſſary for heroes to be in love, he would do like others." This piece was finiſhed in 18 days. It met with great ſucceſs, and was called at Paris *The Chriſtian Tragedy*.

Zara was the firſt play in which M. de Voltaire ventured to indulge all the ſenſibility of his heart; and of all his tragedies this is the moſt pathetic.

The *Temple of Taſte* was the amuſement of about a fortnight, in which time his ideas, ſucceſſively changing, produced about ſeven or eight Temples of Taſte, totally different from each other. One of the worſt copies of one of the moſt neglected foul drafts of this trifle, having got abroad, was printed without the author's conſent, and much againſt his will.

The *Epiſtle on Calumny* is of the year 1734. It was addreſſed to the Marchioneſs de Châtelet, to whom he had dedicated two years before the *Ode on Fanaticiſm*. About the ſame time was publiſhed his *Portrait*, which has ſince appeared at the end of the *Oracle of New Philoſophers*. It is not like; in particular, certain it is, that M. de Voltaire does not deſerve the reproaches of inſenſibility and avarice with which he is there loaded.

Alzira was compoſed with great care. The contraſt between the European and American cuſtoms prevails throughout the piece. It was acted and applauded. In the ſame year (1736) our author received an extraordinary letter from the Prince Royal of Pruſſia, inviting him to Berlin. The *Prodigal Son*, which was compoſed in a fortnight, was acted Oct. 10, 1736, and had about thirty repreſentations. The *Worldling* was written in the ſame year, immediately after the ſucceſs of *Alzira*. This ſucceſs ſo provoked M. de Voltaire's literary enemies, that the Abbé des Fontaines interpolated the work, and inſerted ſome verſes of his own, as he had done in the Henriade. It was treated therefore as a libel, and the author of the Henriade, of Merope, of Zara, was obliged to fly his country. The K. of Pruſſia then offered him the ſame aſylum which he has ſince given him; but he rather choſe to repair to his friends in the country, after making ſome ſtay in Holland.

The *Elements of the Newtonian Philoſophy* were publiſhed, by the Dutch bookſellers, in 1738, ſooner than the author intended, and of courſe with many faults. *Fanaticiſm* was written in 1736, and immediately ſent by M. de Voltaire to the Prince Royal of Pruſſia. Paſſing ſome days at Liſle, in 1741, where was then the beſt company of comedians that had ever been known in the country, he brought it on the ſtage, and ſaw it performed in the moſt ſatisfactory manner to crouded audiences. But ſome ill deſigning perſons having repreſented it as impious and ſcandalous, the miniſter adviſed him

* On reading this, every Engliſhman will immediately recollect the ſimilar larcenies committed on Lord Bolingbroke and Mr. Wilkes, by Meſſ. Pope and Kidgell.

him to withdraw it, after its firſt repreſentation at Paris, in Aug. 1742. It was revived, however, with great ſucceſs in 1751, all cabals and perſecutions giving way to the public voice.

The opera of *Samſon* was compoſed in 1732, and ſet to muſic by M. de Rameau, the greateſt muſician in France: but when it was juſt ready for the ſtage, the ſame cabal which afterwards ſuſpended the repreſentations of *Mahomet*, and of *Fanaticiſm*, prevented the opera from being acted; and while Samſon was permitted to work miracles at the Italian theatre, in conjunction with Harlequin, the ſame ſubject was not ſuffered to be ennobled at the theatre of the muſic-academy. This muſician has ſince inſerted almoſt all the airs of Samſon in other Lyric compoſitions, which envy could not ſuppreſs.

Merope was finiſhed in the beginning of the year 1736. The hint was taken from the Merope of the Marq. Maffei, with whom the author was acquainted at Paris in 1733, but it was executed very differently, and met with equal ſucceſs. In May, 1739, M. de Voltaire accompanied the Marchioneſs de Châtelet to Bruſſels, where ſhe went to attend a law ſuit, and reſided there ſome time. He was there alſo in 1742. Among the ſeveral ſcraps which he tranſlated from the Engliſh poets, was the ſcene between Anthony and the Roman people in Shakeſpear's Julius Cæſar. Being requeſted to give the whole, "inſtead of tranſlating (he ſays) that monſtrous piece, he compoſed, in the Engliſh taſte, *The death of Cæſar*," which was firſt acted Aug. 29, 1743.

Mahomet was acted in 1751. The letter with which M. de Voltaire was honoured on that occaſion by Pope Benedict XIV. is well known †. Such a teſtimony from ſuch a pontiff, ſuch a prince, ſuch a ſcholar, is invaluable.

(To be continued.)

THE following letter cannot but gratify many of our curious readers. It never reached Luther's hand by reaſon of his death; but it ſhews that Calvin was in perfect charity with him. The original is in the library of Geneva, and has never before been printed.

† See it in Vol. XL. p. 69, together with two others by M. de Voltaire to that pontiff.

Excellentiſſimo Chriſtianæ Eccleſiæ Paſtori Domino, Doctori Martino Luthero, patri mihi plurimum obſervando, 12 Kal. Feb. 1545, S.

CUM Gallos noſtros viderem quotquot a tenebris papatus ad fidei ſanitatem reducti erant, nihil tamen de confeſſione mutare, ac proinde ſe polluere ſacrilegiis papiſtarum, ac ſi nullum veræ doctrinæ guſtum haberent; temperare mihi non potui, quin tantam hanc ſocordiam ſicuti, meo judicio, merebatur, acriter reprehenderem, qualis enim hæc fides, quæ intus in animo ſepulta nullam in fidei confeſſionem erumpit? qualis religio, quæ ſub idololatriæ ſimulatione ſepulta jacet? Verum argumentum hic tractandum not ſuſcipio, quod libellis duobus copioſe ſum proſecutus: unde, ſi obiter eos conſpicere moleſtum non erit, tum quid ſentiam, tum quibus impulſus rationibus ita ſentiam, melius perſpicies. Horum vero lectione nonnulli ex noſtris hominibus expergefacti, cum antea ſecuri dormirent altum ſomnum, cogitare cœperunt, quidnam ſibi agendum foret; ſed quia durum eſt, vel omiſſa ratione ſui vitam exponere, periculo vel concitatis hominum offenſionibus, mundi invidiam ſubire, vel relictis fortunis ac natali ſolo voluntarium adire exilium; iis difficultatibus retinentibus, quominus certi quid conſtitutum habent, alias tum rationes et quidem ſpecioſas obtendunt; ſed quibus appareat, prætextum qualemcunque ab ipſis quæri. Cæterum quia ſuſpenſi quodammodo hæſitant, tuum judicium audire deſiderant, quod ut meritò reverentur, ita illis magnæ confirmationis loco erit. Me ergo rogarunt, ut certum nuncium datâ operâ ad te mitterem, qui reſponſum ſuper hac re tuum ad nos referret. Ego vero quia et ipſorum magnopere intereſſe putabam, tuâ authoritate adjuvari, ne ſic perpetuo fluctuentur, et quia mihi etiam ipſi ultro expetendum id fuit, negare illis nolui quod poſtulabant. Nunc ego, Pater in Domino, plurimum obſervande, per Chriſtum te obteſtor, hoc ut tædium meâ et ipſorum cauſâ devorare non graveris, primum ut epiſtolam, eorum nomine ſcriptam, libelloſque meos tanquam per caſum otioſis horis percurras, vel legendi negotium alicui demandes qui tibi ſummam referat, deinde ut ſententiam tuam paucis verbis reſcribas. Invitus equidem facio, ut tibi inter tot tam graves tamque varias occupationes hanc moleſtiam exhibeam; ſed quæ tua eſt æquitas,

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æquitas, cum, nonniſi neceſſitate coactus, id faciam, veniam te mihi daturum confido. Utinam iſtuc mihi, quo ſaltem ad paucas horas tuo congreſſu fuerer, liceret advolare; mallem enim et longe præſtaret, non de hac quæſtione modò, ſed et de aliis etiam tecum coram agere. Verum quod hic in terris non datur, brevi, ſpero, in regno Dei nobis continget. Vale, clariſſime viz, præſtantiſſime Chriſti miniſter, ac pater mihi ſemper honorande. Dominus te ſpiritu ſuo gubernare pergat uſque in finem, in commune eccleſiæ ſuæ bonum. 12 Calend. Februar. 1545. JOANNES CALVINUS tuus.

TRANSLATION.

To the moſt excellent Paſtor in Chriſt's Church, Doctor Martin Luther, my moſt honoured father, health.

HAVING obſerved, that almoſt all our French, who have left the darkneſs of Popery for the true faith, have yet made no alteration in their confeſſions, and thereby continue to pollute themſelves with the ſacrilegious idolatries of Popery, as if they never had any taſte or knowledge of the true doctrine; I could not refrain from blaming ſuch ſloth and negligence, in the ſharp manner which I thought it ſo juſtly deſerved; for what can I attribute to that faith, which, lying buried in the mind, produces no confeſſion? or to that religion, which lies buried under the appearance of idolatry? But I do not propoſe to diſcuſs this point now, having already treated that matter at large in two books, where you will more clearly ſee my opinion, if the reading of thoſe books would not give you too much trouble. The reading of them has already had a good effect upon ſome here, who before were entirely regardleſs of this matter, and ſet them upon conſidering what was to be done. But becauſe it is a matter of great difficulty, regardleſs of our own intereſt, to expoſe our lives to danger, or to bear the imputation of having given offence to our brethren, or to quit our fortunes, and undergo a voluntary baniſhment from our native country and friends; moved by theſe difficulties, many are hindered from entertaining any poſitive reſolution, and, for this backwardneſs, they offer ſome, and thoſe ſpecious reaſons; though it is very apparent, that they lay themſelves out to find out ſpecious pretences for this purpoſe: but, as they acknowledge that they have many doubts, they wiſh to have your opinion upon this point; and, as they deſervedly entertain the greateſt reverence for you, your opinion will have very great weight with them. They have, therefore, entreated the favour of me to ſend a particular meſſenger to you, who may bring back to us your anſwer to this point: and I knowing how highly it concerns them to be aſſiſted by your opinion, in order to remove thoſe doubts under which they at preſent labour, and becauſe I ſhould have done this upon my own particular account, had they not deſired it, I could by no means refuſe to comply with their requeſt.

Now, therefore, my moſt honoured father, I beſeech you, by Jeſus Chriſt, that you will not refuſe to take this trouble upon you, as well for theirs as my ſake; and, firſt, that you read over the letter which goes to you in their name, and then that you will either read over my books, or, if that will take up too much time, that you will employ ſome other perſon to read them, who may lay the ſubſtance of them before you, and, when that is done, that you will be ſo good as to ſend us your opinion by the bearer. I own, that it grieves me, in the many and great affairs in which I know you are engaged, to give you this trouble; but, from your acknowledged goodneſs and humanity, when you conſider the neceſſity I am under, I flatter myſelf with the hopes of your pardon. I wiſh I could fly to you, that I might have the happineſs an hour or two of your converſation; for I could wiſh, not only to converſe with you upon this, but upon ſome other ſubjects, which would, I am perſuaded, redound greatly to my benefit But what I am not allowed to enjoy in this world, I hope will ſoon happen in heaven. Farewel, moſt excellent man, moſt eminent ſervant of our bleſſed Lord, and my moſt honoured father! May God continue to direct you to the end, by his bleſſed ſpirit, for the common benefit of his church!

Your own JOHN CALVIN.

Feb. 12, 1545.

An Epitome of the VOYAGE *round the* WORLD, *by Lieutenant* Cook, *accompanied by Mr.* Banks, *and Dr.* Solander.

THIS voyage abounds with ſo many intereſting and entertaining particulars, relative to new diſcoveries, that

that in our epitome we have but ſlightly touched on what is ſaid of the more known parts of the world; yet, in juſtice to the voyagers, we muſt add, that their obſervations and deſcriptions throughout are equally new and curious, and that there is not, in any language, a voyage ſo full of variety, and ſo elegantly written.

On the 26th of Auguſt, his Majeſty's ſhip the Endeavour, of which Lieutenant Cook had the command, ſet ſail from Plymouth. The chief object of her voyage was to obſerve the tranſit of Venus, in the South-Seas; and then to proceed on diſcovery.

On the 31ſt, they ſaw birds, called by the ſailors *Mother Carey's Chicks*, which are ſaid to preſage a ſtorm, and next day the ſtorm aroſe, in which, however, they ſuffered no conſiderable damage.

They purſued the track of former navigators, without any material incident intervening, till the 12th of November, when they arrived at Rio de Janeiro, a Portugueſe ſettlement on the coaſt of Brazil. Here ſome ſharp altercations paſſed between the Governor of the town and the Commander of his Majeſty's ſhip, which ended, however, not much to the credit of the Governor. Having watered, and taken in freſh proviſions, on the 5th of December they were preparing to depart, when, to their great aſtoniſhment, as they paſſed Santa Cruz, they were accoſted from the fort by two cannon-ſhot, loaded with ball. A frivolous excuſe was afterwards made for this inſult, with which Lieut. Cook was forced to put up. Indeed, the whole tenor of the Governor's behaviour was one continued inſult from firſt to laſt, none of the gentlemen on board being ſuffered to enter the town, though belonging to a ſtate with which we are in amity.

From this place, Lieutenant Cook thought proper to purſue a new courſe, at leaſt one different from that of the commander who had lately traverſed the South Seas; for, inſtead of paſſing the Strait of Magellan, he doubled the ſouthern continent of America by the Strait of Le Maire; a paſſage ſometimes favourable, but often boiſterous. In this paſſage the Endeavour met a tide that drove her back with violence, and raiſed a ſea about her that had nearly ſwallowed her up. She took ſhelter in a cove, till the force of the torrent was abated, and then entered the ſtrait with a milder ſea.

On the 15th of January, they anchored in the ſtrait, and were viſited by ſome of the natives, who came down to the water-ſide, and beckoned them to ſhore. In the afternoon, the Captain, Mr. Banks, and Dr. Solander, with proper attendants, landed, and were received by the ſavages with marks of undiſſembled friendſhip; they appeared to be a harmleſs kind of people, very ſimple, and not at all in ſize above the common ſtandard. They came on board, eat beef and bread, but with no extraordinary reliſh. One who ſeemed to be a prieſt, appeared more than ordinarily affected by every thing he ſaw, and with a ſteady countenance began ſome incantations; but all the reſt beheld things with indifference. Wine and ſpirits were offered them, but, after putting them to their lips, they returned them with apparent diſlike.

Early in the morning of the 26th, Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander, with other gentlemen, and their ſervants, in all 12 in number, went on ſhore in ſearch of plants. They were in hopes of penetrating into the plains between the hills, at ſome diſtance from the ſea, and there luxuriouſly to feaſt their eyes with rarities which no botaniſts had ever ſeen before. But of what they had entertained ſo high an idea, they were in part diſappointed in the purſuit. The plain they had laboured hard through woods and thickets to attain, proved only a ſwamp, and the weather, which in the morning was clear and fine, in the afternoon became gloomy and cold. The fatigue they underwent in paſſing the ſwamp, rendered their return to the ſhip the ſame day abſolutely impoſſible; and, what added to their diſtreſs, Mr. Buchan, one of Mr. Banks's draughtſmen, in paſſing the ſwamp, was ſeized with a fit. As he could not immediately proceed, it was neceſſary to make a fire; and ſome of the ſervants were left with Mr. Buchan, while the gentlemen purſued their way to the oppoſite hill. Here they found plants in abundance, and ſome that very much reſembled the alpine plants of Europe; but, night approaching, there remained but a ſhort ſpace of time to collect them. The hill was an improper place on which to ſleep, and to reach the wood they muſt again cross the ſwamp, which, though it did not appear to be more than half a mile over, was, notwithſtanding, ſo beſet with bu-

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buſhes, that it was with the utmoſt difficulty they paſſed it. Dr. Solander, who had croſſed the mountains that divide Norway from Sweden, was ſenſible of the danger of faltering by the way, and apprized his companions to keep on without ſitting down to reſt; for whoever, ſaid he, ſits down will riſe no more. Extreme cold, added to fatigue, irreſiſtibly produces ſleep, and ſleep in ſuch a ſituation is the forerunner of death. He was himſelf, however, the firſt who felt the force of his own precaution, and, though he had forewarned others, could not be prevented from ſitting down himſelf. Sleep overtook him, and it was with the utmoſt exertion of all the powers of his companions, that he was carried to a fire kindled in the wood, in a hut haſtily put together for their common repoſe. Tho' he had not ſlept five minutes, yet his muſcles were ſo ſhrunk, that his ſhoes fell from his feet. He was, however, ſoon brought to himſelf, when properly chaffed and ſheltered from the cold. But in this excurſion, two of Mr. Banks's black ſervants were unfortunate examples of the juſtice of Dr. Solander's obſervation. They both ſat down to reſt in croſſing the ſwamp, both fell aſleep, and both ſlept their laſt. Every means was uſed to awaken and recover them, but in vain. It was thought they had drank rum, and that rum had ſtrengthened their inclination to ſlumber: but, before rum had been taſted, one of them was told, that, if he did not proceed, he would be frozen to death; his anſwer was, "that he deſired no other but to lie down and die."

Next day the remaining party, at the utmoſt peril of their lives, recovered the ſhip. The weather grew intenſely cold in the night, the ſnow fell in aſtoniſhing quantities, and ſhut up every avenue from the wood; they had no proviſions but a vulture that was ſhot the day before; a thick fog darkened the air, and not a ſoul had the leaſt notion how to direct his courſe to the place from whence they firſt ſet out. In this dilemma they remained, without the leaſt hope of deliverance, till near noon on the 17th, when the ſnow began to ceaſe, the fog to diſperſe, and they could juſt ſee the place of the ſun through the clouds that were now diſſolving. Their hopes of deliverance increaſed in proportion as appearances were in their favour. The flakes of ſnow fell from the trees, a certain ſign of a ſudden thaw; they eat their vulture; and after three hours walk got ſafe on board the ſhip. A ſad ſpecimen this of the ſeverity of a climate, which is little farther South than the latitude of Scotland is in the northern hemiſphere.

Next day, while the ſhip's crew were buſy in taking in wood and water, the botaniſts employed themſelves in collecting plants, and in viſiting an Indian town, at about two miles diſtance; they found men, women, and children, in huts built of branches of trees, the only furniture of which was a little graſs, a hand baſket, a ſatchel to carry on their back, and a bladder to hold water. They had, beſides, bows and arrows finely poliſhed, ſome pieces of glaſs and flint, a few beads, buttons, cloth, and other European commodities, which they could only have received from the ſhips that lately paſſed through the Strait of Magellan; a proof of the erratic life of thoſe poor vagabonds, who no doubt wander from coaſt to coaſt, as the ſeaſons may ſerve to afford them proviſions. Their apparel ſeemed but ill ſuited to the climate, being only the ſkin of ſome beaſt thrown artleſſly over their ſhoulders, and pieces of the ſame fitted to their feet by leathern thongs. They were painted in ſeveral parts of the body, and their faces, in particular, were ſtreaked with various colours, as fancy, or rather perhaps faſhion, ſeemed to direct. They did not appear over deſirous of any thing they ſaw but beads; and the moſt valuable article they poſſeſſed were their arrows. As a farther proof that they muſt have had ſome communication with Europeans, the writer of the voyage takes notice that they had dogs that barked, and adds, that American dogs do not bark.

On the 22d of January they weighed anchor, and continued their courſe through the ſtrait. Many birds hovered about the ſhip, and Mr. Banks killed more than 60 in one day. He alſo caught two foreſt flies, different from any ever ſeen in Europe. On this coaſt the variation of the compaſs was from 23° to 25° E. which we mention, as, in the late voyage of Capt. Phipps to the North, the variation was from 23° to 25° to the Weſt. The declination of the dipping needle, 68° 15′ below the horizon.

On the 26th of January they took their departure from Cape Horn, which

which Capt. Cook, by accurate obſervation, places in lat. 55° 53′ S. and long. 68° 13′ W. The fartheſt ſouthern latitude he made, was 60° 10′, and the longitude was then 74° 30′ W. the variation 27° 9′ E.

In the run from Cape Horn, to the new-diſcovered iſlands in the S. S. nothing very material happened, except the loſs of a young marine, who, having taken a ſeal-ſkin tobacco-pouch in jeſt, was accuſed by his comrades of ſtealing it in earneſt, and was ſo much affected by the accuſation, that he threw himſelf over-board to avoid their reproaches; he was regretted by his officer as an ingenuous youth, who, knowing himſelf innocent, could not ſurvive the injury done to his good name.

On Tueſday, the 4th of April, they diſcribed an iſland, which, from a large lake in the middle of it, they called Lagoon iſland. They could not approach it, though they ſaw it was inhabited. The inhabitants were tall, and armed with pikes of twice their own height. It was covered with trees of a beautiful verdure, "and to them, "who had ſeen nothing but water and "ſky for a long time, it appeared like "an earthly paradiſe." It is ſituated in 18° 47″ S. and in long. 139° 28′ W.

They paſſed other iſlands, but one in particular attracted their notice by its ſingular appearance. It was in ſhape like a bow, the arch and cord of which were land, and the intermediate ſpace water. At the points or extremities of the bow were clumps of cocoa-trees, which, whether placed there by chance or deſign, had a fine effect.

They ſounded within a league of the ſhore, but no anchorage; and, the breakers forming a natural defence, they found it impoſſible to land.

On the 12th of April, after paſſing a variety of little iſlands, which lie ſcattered like warts between the tropics, they arrived at Otaheite, the place of their deſtination, and were met by the natives with branches of plaintain in their hands, in ſign of peace.

On the 13th, Owhaw, the old man who was ſo friendly to Capt. Wallis, came on board, and was known to Mr. Gore, and ſeveral of the people who had been in the iſland in the former expedition. He was kindly received, and made welcome. (See p. 440)

It was now neceſſary that ſome rules ſhould be eſtabliſhed, by which trade with the natives might be carried on upon a juſt and equitable footing. Accordingly, a few articles were publicly drawn up, agreeable to the ſpirit of the navy, with the penalties annexed for the breach of them, by which all irregularity was avoided, and proviſions generally procured in plenty.

On the Captain's going on ſhore with the gentlemen who accompanied him, they were met by a numerous crowd of natives, every one of whom carried in his hand the green branch of a tree, "the ſame ſymbol of peace "that is known to have been in uſe "among the mighty nations in the "northern hemiſphere."

Theſe, as the ſtrangers approached, appeared ſtruck with awe; but it was obſerved, that none of the people of condition were among them. The gentlemen, however, ſhewed them great civility, gave them beads and other trifles, and took a range about the country with them, in which thoſe who had been there before could not help obſerving the alterations; of the Queen's houſe, in particular, there did not remain the leaſt trace.

On the 14th, the Captain was viſited very early by two perſons, who by their dreſs and manner appeared to be of ſuperior rank. They were received and treated with the utmoſt reſpect, had preſents made them, and in return they invited the gentlemen on ſhore, who readily accompanied them. On their landing, they were carried to the pavilion of the prince regent, whoſe name they afterwards learnt to be *Tootahah*, and there preſented with ſome poultry, ſome cloth highly perfumed, and ſome bread-fruit; in return for which Mr. Banks gave Tootahah a laced neckcloth, and a linnen handkerchief, with which he ſeemed highly gratified. Other preſents were made to his officers, to whom they were no leſs acceptable. On this occaſion the ladies were not forgotten, who, to ſhew their ſenſe of the obligation, offered favours which modeſty forbad them at that time to accept.

In returning to their ſhip, they were met by another chief, whoſe name was *Tubourai Tamaide*, who politely invited them to dine with him, which they accepted. He gave them fiſh, bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, and plantains dreſſed after their manner; of which they eat heartily. Raw fiſh was offered them, but that part of the banquet was refuſed. The good-humour, however,

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ever, that ſucceeded this friendly entertainment, was, in the very height of enjoyment, interrupted by Dr. Solander's having miſſed his opera-glaſs, and Mr. Monkhouſe's his ſnuff-box. Mr. Banks, on their complaint, ſuddenly ſtarted up, and, ſtriking the but of his gun againſt the ground with a determined firmneſs, gave the chief to underſtand what had happened, and that he expected inſtant reſtitution. The whole company was ſtruck with confuſion, and the natives fled with the utmoſt precipitation, the chief, three women, and two or three attendants excepted. The chief took Mr. Banks by the hand, and led him to a large quantity of cloth, intimating that all of it was at his ſervice to recompence the loſs: but that was refuſed, and the identical things ſtolen inſiſted upon. The chief upon that went out, and in a ſhort time returned with joy in his countenance, having recovered the ſnuff-box, and, as he thought, the opera-glaſs; but, upon opening the caſe, the glaſs was wanting. This created a new enquiry; but was afterwards recovered, and returned with much ſatisfaction on the part of the chief. It ſhould ſeem, by the manner in which this ſtory is told, that the gentlemen had been ſporting with the ladies, and that there are nimble-fingered ladies in all parts of the world.

This affair ended, another of a more ſerious nature diſconcerted their proceedings the next day. It being neceſſary to prepare for making the obſervation, which, as has been obſerved, was the chief object of the voyage, the gentlemen landed in order to pitch upon a convenient ſpot to build a fort, or obſervatory, for that purpoſe; and, having made choice of the ground under cover of the guns from the ſhip, the lines were traced out, and the natives were given to underſtand, that within theſe lines the gentlemen intended to erect a building wherein to ſleep for a certain number of nights, after which they ſhould take their leave and depart; but that, in the mean time, the chiefs only of the iſland would be permitted to enter. At firſt, the natives ſeemed to acquieſce, and ſat down peaceably at a diſtance to look at the workmen. Mr. Banks, accompanied by Owhaw and ſome other gentlemen, went out a ſhooting, and, having met with ſome ducks, had the ſame ſucceſs as the ſurgeon in the former voyage (ſee p. 537); but, as they were purſuing their ſport, they were ſuddenly alarmed by the firing of muſkets at the intended fort. The other gentlemen who were on ſhore, had ſtraggled every one as his fancy led him; but, on this alarm, Owhaw made ſigns for them to aſſemble together, and, diſmiſſing all the inhabitants who were attending the ſhooters, he adviſed the renewal of the peace by cutting and carrying freſh boughs. On returning to the lines, it was found, that one of the ſpectators had aſſaulted the centinel on guard, and had ſuddenly ſnatched away his muſket; and that the raſh young man who commanded the party, had ordered the guard to fire among the crowd, and that not intimidating the thief, he had cauſed him to be purſued and ſhot dead upon the ſpot.

They now found themſelves deſerted by every native, except Owhaw, who after ſome time rallied a few ſtragglers, and brought them to the lines, when they were given to underſtand, that the thief had been the aggreſſor, and that, if they offered no wrong to the ſtrangers, the ſtrangers would do no wrong to them.

Next day, however, few of the natives were to be ſeen, and not one came off to the ſhip. Owhaw, who had never till now left them, abſconded; and appearances, from this act of indiſcretion, were very gloomy. Capt. Cook ordered the ſhip to be warped and moored ſo as to command the bay, and particularly the lines of the intended fort.

On the 17th, Mr. Buchan, Mr. Banks's landſkip painter, died. He had always been ſubject to fits, and, from the time he was ſeized on the mountains of Terra del Fuego, had languiſhed with a bilious complaint, which at laſt put an end to his life. He was very much lamented, and his loſs to Mr. Banks was irreparable.

In the afternoon of this day Tubourai Tamaide and Tootahah made their appearance, with tokens of amity: they brought each ſome bread fruit, and a hog ready dreſſed; preſents the more acceptable, as freſh proviſions were as yet but ſcantily brought to market.

On the 18th all hands were employed in erecting the fort, and the natives, inſtead of oppoſing, aſſiſted in furniſhing wood. On the return of the chiefs from the ſhips the evening before, a perfect reconciliation ſeemed to take place, and, as the fort was erecting, proviſions were brought down in ſuch plenty,

plenty, that a great deal was carried back unſold.

On the 19th, Mr. Banks ordered a tent to be erected within the lines, and Tubourai Tamaide and his women paid him a viſit on taking poſſeſſion. They were ſo pleaſed with what they ſaw, that they expreſſed their deſire of becoming his neighbours; and ſoon cauſed a fabric to be erected, in the boſom of an adjoining wood, not unlike that of Oberea, Capt. Wallis's princeſs (ſee p. 539). To this paviſion he conducted Mr. Banks, and cloathed him in the richeſt apparel the country could afford; and, having expreſſed his friendſhip by every mark of civility and kindneſs, he came and dined in his tent, and ſlept upon his bed. His wife Tomio, who, however, was neither young nor handſome, gave him evident tokens of affection, which Mr. Banks either did not, or would not, underſtand.

Mr. Monkhouſe, the ſurgeon, in his evening walks, diſcovered the body of the man who was ſhot near the lines, mounted upon a bier under a ſhed, with ſome warlike inſtruments placed near him, which he attempted to approach, but was prevented by the intolerable ſtench of the corpſe. They afterwards diſcovered that this was the way of depoſiting their dead; and, on further examination, found that palm-nuts, bread-fruit, and other proviſions, were hung about the ſepulchre, probably by way of refreſhment for the ſoul in the new world into which it was ſuppoſed to be gone to reſide; a proof this, that they entertain notions of a future ſtate, and not more groſs than burying money with the body to pay Peter for opening Heaven's gate.

While they continued aſhore, the only annoyance they met with was from the flies; they ſwarmed ſo much, that, when Mr. Parkinſon, Mr. Banks's natural-hiſtory painter, was at work, they not only covered his ſubject, but eat the colour off the paper as faſt as he laid it on.

One occurrence ſurprized them much, which is now no longer a myſtery:—among other European inſtruments brought them to repair, was a French axe; upon diligent enquiry they diſcovered, that, after the departure of the Dolphin, another ſhip had touched upon their coaſt, which Capt. Cook, from the deſcription, took to be a Spaniard, but is now known to be the Boudeuſe, Capt. Bougainville.

On the 24th, Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander traverſed the country for many miles, and in their walk had occaſion to croſs a moſt beautiful river 200 yards wide, on the banks of which were the habitations of a happy people, who every-where expreſſed content by the chearfulneſs of their looks. Among thoſe who treated the ſtrangers hoſpitably was a man of uncommon appearance: his ſkin was of a dead white, his hair and eye-brows were as white as his ſkin, and he ſeemed to be very ſhort ſighted. He aſked the ſtrangers to eat, and they accepted the invitation.

In the evening Tubourai Tamaide and his women were ready to receive them, and wept for joy at their ſafe return. To one of theſe women Dr. Solander lent his knife, who, perhaps, taking a fancy to it, neglected to return it. Next morning Mr. Banks's knife was miſſing, and, ſuſpecting his friend Tubourai Tamaide, he charged him with the theft, who ſteadily denied that he knew any-thing of it. Mr. Banks, in a determined tone, gave him to underſtand, that whoever had it ſhould be made to return it. Frighted at his manner of addreſs, one of the natives brought three knives tied up in a rag, one of which was that of Dr. Solander, and a table-knife belonging to Captain Cook, and the third a knife that had no owner, and was probably a former preſent to one of the women. The chief took theſe knives, delivered the two to the proper owners, and went aſſiduouſly to rummage the tent for that ſaid to be loſt by Mr. Banks. After ſome time, one of Mr. Banks's ſervants, underſtanding what he was about, immediately fetched his maſter's knife, which he had put by the day before, and who till then knew nothing of its being miſſed. Tubourai Tamaide haſtily took the knife out of his hands, flew to Mr. Banks, and, with a countenance ſtrongly expreſſive of pleaſure and reſentment, preſented him the knife. Mr. Banks, ſoon underſtanding in what manner it was recovered, thought fit to ſoften his tone, gave the ſavage ſome good words, whoſe reſentment preſently ſubſided, and a perfect reconciliation enſued.

On the 26th ſix ſwivel guns were mounted on the fort, to the great terror of the inhabitants; and Owhaw preſaged, that in four days more they would fire great guns.

On the 27th, Tubourai Tamaide and his women dined at the fort; and in the evening, ſoon after their return home,

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home, he came haſtily back, and, taking Mr. Banks by the arm, with looks of eager impatience, led him to a place where was the ſhip's butcher, whom in a violent rage he accuſed of having threatened to cut his wife's throat with a reaping-hook. The fellow, it ſeems, had ſeen a ſtone hatchet at Tubourai Tamaide's, which he thought a curioſity, and offered the lady a nail by way of purchaſe-money, which ſhe refuſing, he threw down the nail, and took up the hatchet, and threatened to cut the lady's throat, if ſhe made any reſiſtance. To prove the charge, the hatchet and the nail were produced, and the reap-hook the fellow had ſtill in his hand. Some puniſhment it was neceſſary to inflict; and the Captain, that it might be exemplary, took occaſion when the chiefs were on board to have it put in execution. The fellow was accordingly ſtripped to the waiſt, and tied to the ſhrouds, which the Indians beheld with ſilent admiration; but, when they ſaw the firſt ſtroke given, they interpoſed with great agitation, intreating the remiſſion of any farther puniſhment: but that not availing, they burſt into tears, and turned their eyes from an object which they could not behold without commiſeration.

On the 28th, the report of the fort being compleated having alarmed the country, the natives far and near came flocking to gratify their curioſity. Among the reſt came Oberea, the celebrated queen in Captain Wallis's memoirs. This lady was inſtantly known to Mr. Molineux, maſter of the Dolphin in the former voyage, who pointed her out to Mr. Banks as of the firſt diſtinction. As her perſon has already been deſcribed (p. 539), the repetition were needleſs. Mr. Banks received her ſuitable to her ſuppoſed rank, invited her on board, and attended her in perſon. Among the preſents that were offered her, ſhe gave the preference to a child's doll (there was a time when pantines were the taſte of the beau monde in England). With this ſhe paraded aſhore, and with this ſhe provoked the jealouſy of Tootahah, who ſeemed very much diſpleaſed at the attention paid to the lady, and made it eaſy to be underſtood that he was of a rank above her. Nothing would do but he muſt have a doll, and a doll more gayly dreſſed than the lady's was given him, with which he ſeemed very much pleaſed.

On the 29th Mr. Banks went to pay the lady a morning viſit, and found her aſleep under the awning of her canoe, in the arms of a handſome young fellow about five-and-twenty. Mr. Banks retreated with ſome confuſion, but was ſoon given to underſtand, that ſuch amours gave no ſcandal there, and that ſhe made no ſecret of taking Obadee to ſleep with her, when ſhe wanted other company in the night. She roſe, however, in haſte, and expreſſed her regard to Mr. Banks, by cloathing him with the richeſt cloth of the country, and accompanying him to the tents.

In the evening of the ſame day, Mr. Banks paid a viſit to his friend Tubourai Tamaide, and, to his ſurprize, found the whole family in tears; and, not being able to learn the cauſe, his ſtay was but ſhort.

Many ſuſpicions aroſe on his return: it was recollected that Owhaw had foretold that great guns would be fired on the fourth, and that this was the evening of the third day. Appearances were weighed, and, as conjectures are often remote from the truth, an inſurrection was ſuſpected as the foundation of the prophecy. Things were, therefore, put in a proper poſture of defence, the guard was doubled at the fort, and the garriſon ordered to ſleep upon their arms. But all appearing quiet, and the natives repairing as uſual to the tents in the morning, Mr. Banks, as ſoon as it was light, was met by Tomio, one of Tubourai Tamaide's women, with a woeful countenance, who, as ſoon as ſhe ſaw him, gave him to underſtand that her lord was at the point of death. Mr. Banks haſtened to his relief, and, having enquired the cauſe of his illneſs, was told that he was poiſoned by ſome of the ſtrangers, who had given him an herb to eat that had thrown him into the greateſt agony, and it was feared he had not another hour to live. They produced ſome of the poiſon, which happened to be a little ſtring of tobacco, of which he had chewed a part and ſwallowed the ſpittle. Mr. Banks, being now maſter of the diſeaſe, was at no loſs to preſcribe a remedy; and, adviſing him to drink plentifully of the milk of the cocoa-nut, in a few hours his ſickneſs forſook him, and an immoderate appetite ſucceeded in its ſtead. He came and dined at the tents, and, in proportion as he had faſted, he eat voraciouſly. A chief, however, who went on board the ſhip the ſame day, having never dined with any European before, and being accuſtomed to be fed by his women, had like to have gone without his dinner, becauſe none of them

were

were there to feed him: he was preſſed to eat by every mark of invitation, but obſtinately refuſed, till the Captain, recollecting the reaſon, made his ſervant play the nurſe, and put the meat in his mouth.

On the 2d of May, an accident happened that threw the whole iſland into confuſion. The obſervatory being ready, it was thought high time to furniſh it; and the inſtruments for that purpoſe being ſent aſhore the day before, when they came to examine them, the quadrant was miſſing, without which the main object of the voyage could not be performed. In proportion, therefore, to the loſs was the importance of recovering it. As it was packed in a box, it was equally doubtful whether it was ſtolen by the natives or their own people, who might take it for a caſe of nails, of which they were very deſirous. Every part of the ſhip was therefore rummaged, a large reward offered, and ſtrict orders given that no boat or canoe ſhould be ſuffered to depart till it was found. Mr. Banks and Mr. Green, the aſtronomer, agreed to ſearch the woods, where, if ſtolen by the natives, it was thought it would be left, when it was found to be a thing of no uſe. In this, however, they were deceived. They were met by Tubourai Tamaide, who, making the ſign of a triangle on his hand, delivered them from their ſuſpence, and aſſiſted in purſuing the flying thief, of whom they got intelligence at every houſe at which they called. His place of reſidence was at ſeven miles diſtance, in a populous part of the iſland, where it was thought hardly ſafe to follow him unarmed, and without more aſſiſtance. A guard was therefore ſent for, and the Captain ſet out himſelf at the head of it, leaving orders to detain the canoes, but to leave the natives to their full liberty. When Mr. Banks and his companions arrived at the reſidence of the thief, the populace thronged about them, and crowded ſo cloſe, that he was forced to fire one of his pocket piſtols in the air, to keep them to order; this had the deſired effect. Tubourai Tamaide explained the loſs, and the quadrant was brought, with only the ſtand wanting; and he was told that even that ſhould be reſtored, in their way to the ſhip. Rejoiced at their ſucceſs, they were returning, when they met the Captain with his party advancing with all ſpeed, and already in poſſeſſion of the ſtand that was wanting to compleat the apparatus. Their joy on their return was, however, allayed, when they found Tootahah in cuſtody, as priſoner in the fort, and a crowd of the natives aſſembled, all in lamentation for the fate of their chief. The poor regent, for that was his office, having been guilty of no offence, thought he was to have been put to death for the crime of his ſubject.

A panic having ſeized the natives on the firſt ſetting out of the Captain with his guard, every one fled with the utmoſt precipitation; and, among the reſt, Tootahah and two of his attendants were making off in their canoe, when the officer on board, in purſuance of his orders, ſtopt the canoe, and ſent Tootahah to the fort, where he ſtill remained in cuſtody till the Captain's return. Being inſtantly releaſed, the rejoicing that ſucceeded among the natives on ſeeing him at large, is not to be expreſſed; and he was himſelf ſo tranſported with joy, that, in the firſt expanſion of his heart, he ſent, as Indians are ſaid to offer incenſe to the devil, two fat hogs for ſparing his life.

Next day, however, when proviſions were expected at market, none were brought. In the afternoon, Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander walked up the country, to talk with the people; they found them civil, but they complained grievouſly of the ill treatment of their chief, who they ſaid had been beaten and pulled by the hair. The complaint might be true, though without deſign. On the approach of the ſhip's boat, Tootahah and his companions had thrown themſelves into the ſea, and it is more than probable that the boatſwain, who was ſent to ſtop them, might lay hold of the chief's hair to drag him to the ſhip, and that in ſtruggling to get looſe ſome brutality might be uſed in order to ſubdue him.

[*To be continued.*]

Sequel to Mr. Sharp's DEFENCE *of Rolling Carriages.* [See p. 562.]

AFTER what I have ſaid in your laſt Magazine, it will not be thought ſtrange that I ſhould recommend two feet, as the utmoſt height that ſhould be uſed, to a heavy carriage; for I am perſuaded, that every advantage, upon the whole, that wheels of any ſize are capable of, may be obtained by wheels of two feet high: and I am the more confirmed in this opinion by

by the remarks of a very learned and ingenious antiquarian, the Honourable Thomas Pownal, Eſq; in deſcribing the chariots of the ancients, in a letter to Richard Berenger, Eſq; (ſee Berenger's Horſemanſhip, page 273.) where he ſays, "the ancient military chariot "had but two wheels, the height or "diameter of theſe, in no inſtance "that I have met with, exceed the "height of a man's knee." This is, at leaſt, a preſumptive proof that the ancients were of this opinion.

Notwithſtanding all I have ſaid, I cannot forbear mentioning, on this occaſion, the great expence and injudicious manner of road-mending that will be prevented by the uſe of rollers. The laying on ſuch quantities of looſe materials, eſpecially in rainy ſeaſons, is a real nuiſance to travellers: every time a road is new covered, it is an impediment to horſes and carriages of every kind, but to rollers in particular it is doubly ſo; they ought to be allowed a premium for paſſing every ſuch road, as the improvement of the ſurface is equal to the labours of the cattle: it is, therefore, much to be lamented, that the paſſing toll-free continues but for one year, as the act now ſtands:—but ſurely the legiſlature will, by what has already been done, be convinced of the good effect of rollers, and grant them a further term the next ſeſſions, which may induce the public to adopt them in preference to deſtructive narrow wheels, which never can pay an equivalent for the injury they do to a good road every time they paſs over it, the repairs neceſſary on their account being perpetual; whereas, with rollers, a ſlight repair, once perhaps in twenty years, would be very ſufficient.

The advantage of ſmooth roads would be as valuable to travellers on horſeback as to thoſe in carriages; lame and ſtumbling horſes would then ſeldom be met with, which is now, as theſe defects are notoriouſly occaſioned, for the moſt part, by the badneſs of the roads, eſpecially turnpikes, and thoſe that are mended with gravel; for, even in their dry and beſt ſtate, they are ſprinkled with ſmall projecting pebbles, and ſharp-corner'd flints, which, lying on a hard ſurface, cannot eaſily yield when horſes tread on them: ſo that the partial preſſure of ſuch pointed ſubſtances, againſt the ſoles of the horſes feet, muſt neceſſarily founder them, if they are not already tender; and the very pain of a ſmart ſtroke againſt a ſharp pebble is ſufficient to throw down horſes that are not otherwiſe addicted to tumble.

But, further, I am of opinion, that, were the roads thus improved, as they might be, by rollers, even oxen would be capable of being uſed, with prodigious advantage, in all ſtage-waggons throughout the kingdom: for I have found, by experience, that they are able to do a great deal of work, when properly fitted in harneſs. Many of the journies mentioned in my laſt have been made by oxen; but the firſt thing that fails them is their feet. I have ſeen them travel for many miles, with great chearfulneſs (though heavy loaden), on a well-beaten road; when, afterwards, upon coming to a freſh-covered road, they have abſolutely refuſed to ſet foot upon it. In all other reſpects they are as tractable as horſes; I uſe them, either ſingle or a-breaſt, in ſhafts, with ſaddles upon their backs, collars to their necks, and halters, with reins, to their heads, and in every reſpect as horſes, except ſhoeing; and even this latter I did for ſome time, but have now left it off intirely, finding it more advantageous to let them reſt, till their feet recover, becauſe one tender-footed ox will diſconcert the whole team. When theſe things are conſidered, I hope it will not be thought preſumption in me, to perſiſt in the theory I have adopted in this treatiſe, with reſpect to wheel-carriages, and to recommend the ſame, while I think it of very great conſequence, to the whole kingdom.

But, as the beſt-formed plan of carriages would be of little uſe, except the public could be eaſily ſupplied with them, I am prepared in this alſo; for I have great variety of carriages and rollers, upon this conſtruction, ready for inſpection, which are either fit for roads, parks, fields, or gardens; and, ſhould they ever become general, as I truſt they will, I ſhall ſpare no expence nor trouble, that the public may be fully ſupplied with them. I ſhall now conclude with ſaying, that they are both cheaper and lighter, as well as more durable, than nine-inch broad wheels, and are alſo ſure to produce a *ſmooth road.* I am, Sir,

Your moſt humble ſervant,

JAMES SHARP.

No. 15. *Leadenhall-ſtreet.*

*** *Our* Kentiſh *Correſpondent, if not convinced by Mr.* Sharp's *arguments, may now propoſe his objections.*

Mr. URBAN,

EVERY attentive obſerver of the Engliſh, muſt have noticed a remarkable difference in their diſpoſition, as individuals, and as a community. As individuals, their anxiety for every thing *new*; and, as a community, their attachment to every thing *old*; are equally conſpicuous. In caſes where theory has not been ſucceeded by practice, our diſlike to alteration may proceed from a difficulty of conceiving a preciſe idea of what is to be introduced in the place of what is to be relinquiſhed; but, where the nature and propriety of an improvement is obtruded on our ſenſes by example, our heſitation in adopting it can only be attributed to an obſtinacy, perhaps, not improperly termed irrational. Of the exiſtence, however, of an obſtinacy of this kind, the tardineſs with which the metropolis of our country has ariſen to its preſent pitch of convenience and beauty, is a ſufficient demonſtration.

That there were aqueducts at Rome, muſt have been known to every traveller whoſe journey had extended to Italy, and to every ſcholar whoſe learning amounted to a knowledge of the Latin hiſtorians; yet the conveyance of an aqueduct to London was regarded, by our forefathers, as an undertaking without precedent; and the New River, when completed, was viewed with aſtoniſhment, as one of the wonders of the world. But, notwithſtanding the very important advantages produced to the public by the introduction of this celebrated ſtream of comparatively uncontaminated water, the introduction of another has not yet been attempted, though motives to attempt it are not wanting, and though the accompliſhment of the work, probably, would not be difficult. The water of the Thames, polluted with the filthy effuſions of the cloacæ, and other impurities, ſurely muſt be injurious to the conſtitutions of the people; and, it is ſaid, that the proprietors of the New River, with the true ſpirit of monopoly, are advancing their prices, on the preſumption that their cuſtomers cannot be accommodated from any other quarter: yet it has been aſſerted, and perhaps on good authority, that the Colne might be brought to Marybone, and the Lea* to Moorfields; places apparently not leſs convenient than Iſlington for the erection of reſervoirs, and the diſtribution of pipes to the different parts of the town.

That the cities of Rome and Paris were provided with a ſufficient number of bridges for the accommodation of their inhabitants, ſurely, could not till lately have remained a ſecret; yet London Bridge, that other Engliſh wonder of the world, ſo aſtoniſhingly ſupporting a double row of houſes on its ſurface, was, a few years paſt, the only connection between the two diviſions of a city more extenſive than either the Italian or Gallic capital. At length, however, it was deemed more rational to open other avenues for paſſage, than to make a circuit of four miles to places not four furlongs diſtant; and the bridges of Weſtminſter and Blackfriars now add two monuments of public ſpirit and good taſte to the few which before did honour to the nation. The famous Engliſh rialto, which, from veneration for the wonder-working abilities of our anceſtors, had ſo long been ſuffered to impede the tranſaction of buſineſs, and produce confuſion and miſchief among the crouds which were continually attempting in vain to paſs it, has alſo received as much improvement as it was capable of receiving, without being rebuilt from its foundation; but its not being ſo rebuilt was, certainly, one of the moſt flagrant errors ever committed. Had not the preſent method of paving the ſtreets been exemplified in Paris, it probably would never have been diſcovered in London; and pleaſing as this improvment muſt be to every lover of beauty and regularity, and to every lover of his ſpecies, who is apprized of the intimate connection between cleanlineſs and health, it is very ſlowly extending from the centre to the extremities of the city; in many places it is not begun, and in others it is not finiſhed; and the murmurs and objections of intereſted, or accidentally injured individuals, are making frequent efforts to retard its progreſs. In ſome places where it is completed, thro' the negligence of the ſcavengers, heaps of mud, and obſtructed kennels, are ſuffered to offend the ſight and ſmell of paſſengers, and produce diſeaſes among the neighbouring reſidents.

The preſent London, though infinitely ſuperior to the London of our anceſtors, is by no means arrived at a per-

* The water of the New River, which is generally ſuppoſed to be ſupplied by two ſprings in Hertfordſhire, is much more than half of it ſupplied by the Lea above-mentioned.

perfection becoming the metropolis of a mighty empire. It is a trite obſervation, that our public buildings are not inferior to the buildings of moſt other European cities, but are placed in very ill-choſen ſituations. Our cathedral, which is in reality a noble ſtructure, has been cenſured, perhaps, merely becauſe it could not be ſeen; and our monumental column, probably in compliance with the caprice of the vulgar, was fixed on the ſpot where the conflagration it was deſigned to commemorate commenced; a ſpot where the good ſenſe of the architect could not elſe have permitted him to fix it. Our ſtreets, at their coincidence with each other, are moſt abſurdly contracted to a third or fourth of their dimenſions in parts where no ſuch coincidence rendered width ſo abſolutely indiſpenſible. Nor is this the only abſurdity which avarice of ground has occaſioned: acute angles, interrupting the ſight, and impeding the paſſage of carriages, occur conſtantly in places where, on account of the perpetual concourſe of people, the occurrence of every obſtacle, of every kind, ſhould have been ſtudiouſly precluded.

Were the air of this populous capital polluted with no other exhalation but the breath of its own numerous inhabitants, there would not be any room to boaſt of its ſalubrity; much leſs, when uncovered ſewers, and filthy dunghills, are the common nuiſances of its more immediate environs, and offenſive occupations the common nuiſances of its ſuburbs and centre. The trades of the ſoap-boiler and tallow-chandler are ſufficiently diſagreeable, but the trades of the fell-monger and carcaſe-butcher are intolerable; and the putrid effluvia ariſing from the offices and ſlaughter-houſes of the two latter muſt be pernicious beyond expreſſion*. But there are other evils attendant on the practice of ſlaughtering cattle in the city: the fleſh of animals killed in a fever cannot be wholeſome; but madneſs is a fever; and theſe unhappy animals are terrified and tortured into madneſs, by the noiſe and hurry of the ſcene through which they are precipitated, and the barbarity of their inhuman drivers. It is much eaſier to cenſure errors in public œconomy, than to diſcover unexceptionable methods for their rectification. It is an ancient obſervation, that there is no convenience without its oppoſite inconvenience, nor one advantage to be gained but by the loſs of another; and poſſibly this might be the caſe with the affair in queſtion: the ſelection of proper ſituations for the erection of public ſlaughter-houſes, at a proper diſtance from town, could not be any matter of difficulty; but the expence of carriage would, undoubtedly, be made a pretence for rendering dearer thoſe proviſions which are much too dear already †.

The poſition of our markets, and the conduct of the venders of proviſions, are other ſources of inſalubrity. Our markets are ſituated in hollow quadrangles, where a ſtagnant atmoſphere produces putrefaction much ſooner than it would otherwiſe be produced; and, through the avarice of the venders, proviſions are not ſold to the poor at prices whereat they can afford to purchaſe, till they are ſo putrid that they ſhould not be permitted to be eaten ‡.

The inſtitution of our public hoſpitals is an inſtitution undoubtedly founded on the principle of benevolence to the poor; but, by the ignorance or inattention of the founders, the ſucceſs of their ſchemes has not proved equal to expectation. By the ſituation, conſtruction, and œconomy of theſe infirmaries, an inherent contagion is produced, the fatal conſe-

* Our anceſtors had ſo ſtrong a ſenſe of the injurious conſequences reſulting from the exerciſe of offenſive trades, that the laws, which they bequeathed us, regard them as nuiſances, and give to every neighbourhood, where they have not been before exerciſed, a right of indictment, and to every ſingle neighbour, a right of action, againſt the perſon beginning to exerciſe them,

† Perhaps this objection, on examination, would be found of leſs conſequence than it appears to be. Meat is now brought in carts, from the ſlaughter-houſes, to the markets, and the ſhops of the retail butchers; and it would, perhaps, make no great difference in the affair, if it was brought a few miles further. The very frequent accidents which happen in the ſtreets, from the fury of over-driven or tormented oxen, is another important reaſon for an alteration of the preſent method.

‡ It has been aſſerted, that, with a yet more atrocious degree of wickedneſs than the above mentioned, good proviſions, fiſh in particular, are frequently deſtroyed by the proprietors, in order to keep the price up to the uſual ſtandard.

quences

quences of which are too frequently experienced by unhappy patients received into them for cure of accidental injuries; and, as ſuch are frequently viſited by their relations and acquaintance, diſeaſe is diſſeminated to places where it probably would not otherwiſe have exiſted: and thus the dominion of miſery is extended by the very means deſigned for its contraction within narrower limits.

As theſe obſervations may poſſibly engage attention, from the importance of the ſubject, I ſhall take the liberty of purſuing them in a ſubſequent letter, and in the mean time ſubſcribe myſelf,

Yours, &c.

J. S.

Mr. URBAN,

THE following paragraph relates to a paſſage in your Magazine for November, p. 547.—SCRUTATOR's reaſon for making Dr. *Zachary Grey* to be the author of the Review of *Neal*'s Hiſtory, was, as he has frankly acknowledged to his friends, this chiefly; that, in the title page of the ſaid piece, he read diſtinctly " By *Zachary Grey*, LL.D." He has heard of other perſons, it ſeems, beſides this Dr. *Grey*, who have been concerned in two or more different works of literature; ſo that it is at leaſt poſſible, he is willing to ſuppoſe, that the ſame perſon might be the author of the Review of *Neal*'s Hiſtory, notwithſtanding he were alſo the editor of *Hudibras* with notes.

O. O.

Mr. URBAN,

IN your Magazine for October, page 500, I find Mr. W. L. is ſomewhat doubtful whether the obſervations relating to the lunar method can be made on board a ſhip with the ſame accuracy as they can be taken on ſhore:—and that diſtances of the ſun and moon are more likely to give the longitude truer than diſtances of the moon and ſtars. In anſwer to which, I know, from experience in myſelf and others, that obſervations of diſtances of the ſun and moon, or the moon and ſtars (if a ſtar of the firſt magnitude, and the moon bright enough to uſe a thin dark glaſs), can be taken as well on board a ſhip as on ſhore, provided it does not blow ſo hard as to make a great ſea. I have ſent you one night's obſervations, made on the platform at the top of the Royal Academy, of the diſtance of the ſtar Aldebaran: the ſtar was obſerved Eaſt from the moon's Weſt limb; in which obſervations I darkened the moon with a red, not a green glaſs.

When I ſent you the obſervations in Auguſt, I wiſh I had mentioned that you might have printed any part of them, as I find the whole was too much for one Magazine, and their being printed in different months would have been no diſadvantage to them.

As Mr. W. L. ſeems deſirous that ſuch obſervations ſhould become public, it appears to me that there is no method better than your uſeful Magazine for that purpoſe; I therefore deſire, whenever you have a ſpare page, you will begin printing them in the ſame form you received them, and continue them as opportunity may offer, as they may be of ſome ſervice to ſeveral of your ſea-faring readers.

I am, Sir, your moſt humble ſervant,

JOHN BRADLEY.

Royal-Academy, Portſmouth,
Dec. 17, 1773.

Apparent Time of Obſervation.				Obſerved Diſtance, * Eaſt from Moon's W Limb.			Star's Altitude.		Altitude Moon's Center.		Longitude Weſt.				
											In Time.		In Degrees.		
	h.	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	°	′	′	″	°	′	″
1769, Dec. 8.--	6	32	18	52	21	00	23	41	46	14	4	35	1	1	45
		40	14		18	00	24	54	46	42	4	05	1	0	15
		53	35		12	50	27	27	47	30	4	12	1	3	00
	7	02	42		8	20	28	42	47	50	5	5	1	16	15
		11	20		4	00	29	40	48	20	5	27	1	21	4
		19	41		1	00	31	12	48	48	4	58	1	14	30
		27	18	51	57	30	32	28	48	48	5	47	1	26	45
		33	36		55	30	33	17	48	48	4	41	1	10	15
		40	06		53	00	34	11	48	50	4	76	1	4	0
		49	52		48	30	35	33	48	49	4	34	1	8	30
		58	10		44	00	36	53	48	48	4	32	1	8	0
	8	06	04		42	00	38	06	48	44	4	39	1	9	45

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

AS I have always conſidered your Magazine as the beſt repoſitory of valuable articles of every kind, I muſt now deſire you to add to it the two following epitaphs; which, though modern, have an air of originality ſeldom to be met with. They ſtrike me as truly elegant ſpecimens of what the maſters of proſe and poetry may reſpectively produce in this difficult claſs of compoſition. A ſpeedy publication of them will much oblige,

Dec. 14, 1773. Your conſtant reader,

HUMANUS.

In the Church-yard of Bromley, *in* Kent.

Written by the late JOHN HAWKESWORTH, LL. D.

Near this Place lies the Body of
ELIZABETH MONK,
who departed this Life on the 17th Day of Auguſt, 1753,
aged 101.
She was the Widow of John Monk, late of this Pariſh, Blackſmith,
her ſecond Huſband,
to whom ſhe had been a Wife near fifty Years:
By him ſhe had no Children;
and of the Iſſue of her firſt Marriage none lived to the ſecond.—
But Virtue
would not ſuffer her to be childleſs:
An Infant, to whom, and to whoſe Father and Uncles, ſhe had been Nurſe,
(ſuch is the Uncertainty of temporal Proſperity!)
became dependent upon Strangers for the Neceſſaries of Life;
to him ſhe afforded the Protection of a Mother.
This parental Charity was returned with filial Affection;
and ſhe was ſupported in the Feebleneſs of Age
by him whom ſhe had cheriſhed in the Helpleſneſs of Infancy.
LET IT BE REMEMBERED,
That there is no Station in which Induſtry will not obtain Power to be
Liberal,
nor any Character on which Liberality will not confer
Honour.
She had been long prepared,
by a ſimple and unaffected Piety,
for that awful Moment which, however delayed, is univerſally ſure.
How few are allowed an equal Time of Probation!
How many by their Lives appear to preſume upon more!
To preſerve the Memory of this Perſon,
but yet more to perpetuate the Leſſon of her Life,
this Stone was erected by voluntary Contribution.

In the Cathedral at Briſtol.

In Memory of Mrs. MASON, *who died at the* Hotwells, *in* 1767.

TAKE, holy Earth, all that my Soul holds dear,
Take that beſt Gift which Heav'n ſo lately gave:
To Briſtol's Fount I bore, with trembling Care,
Her faded Form: She bow'd to taſte the Wave,
And died. Does Youth, does Beauty, read the Line?
Does ſympathetic Fear their Breaſts alarm?
Speak, dead Maria! breathe a Strain divine;
Ev'n from the Grave Thou ſhalt have Pow'r to charm:
Bid them be chaſte, be innocent, like Thee;
Bid them in Duty's Sphere as meekly move;
And, if ſo fair, from Vanity as free,
As firm in Friendſhip, and as fond in Love;
Tell them, tho' 'tis an awful Thing to die,
('Twas ev'n to Thee,) yet, the dread Path once trod,
Heav'n lifts its everlaſting Portals high,
And bids "the pure in Heart behold their God."

W. MASON.

THE following authentic letters need no explanation: they were thought of too much importance to be omitted in our collection, as upon ſome future occaſion they may be referred to by way of precedent.

My LORD, *London, Oct.* 16, 1773.

IT is publickly reported, that a project has been communicated to the King's Miniſters, for propoſing, in the Parliament of Ireland, "a tax "of regulation which is particularly "and excluſively to affect the pro- "perty of thoſe of his Majeſty's ſub- "jects who poſſeſs lands in that king- "dom, but whoſe ordinary reſidence is "in this." It is in the ſame manner publickly underſtood, that this extraordinary deſign has been encouraged by an aſſurance from adminiſtration, "that, if the heads of a bill, propoſing ſuch a tax, ſhould be tranſmitted from Ireland, they would be returned with the ſanction of his Majeſty's Privy-Council here, under the great ſeal of England."

My Lord, we find ourſelves comprehended under the deſcription of thoſe who are to be the objects of this unprecedented impoſition. We poſſeſs conſiderable landed property in both kingdoms; our ordinary reſidence is in England; we have not hitherto conſidered ſuch reſidence as an act of delinquency to be puniſhed, or as a political evil to be corrected, by the penal operation of a partial tax.

We have had, many of us, our birth, and our earlieſt habits in this kingdom; ſome of us have an indiſpenſible public duty, and all of us (where ſuch duty does not require ſuch reſtriction) have the right of free ſubjects, of chuſing our habitation in whatever part of his Majeſty's dominions we ſhall eſteem moſt convenient.

We cannot hear, without aſtoniſhment, of a ſcheme by which we are to be ſtigmatized by what is, in effect, a fine for our abode in this country, the principal member of the Britiſh empire, and the reſidence of our common ſovereign.

We have ever ſhewn the utmoſt readineſs in contributing, with the reſt of our fellow ſubjects, in any legal and equal method, to the exigencies of the public ſervice, and to the ſupport of his Majeſty's government.

We have ever borne a cordial, though not an excluſive regard to the true intereſt of Ireland, and to all its rights and liberties; to none of which we think our reſidence in Great-Britain to be in the leaſt prejudicial, but rather the means, in very many caſes, of affording them a timely and effectual ſupport.

We cannot avoid conſidering this ſcheme as in the higheſt degree injurious to the welfare of that kingdom, as well as of this. Its manifeſt tendency is to leſſen the value of all landed property there; to put reſtrictions upon it unknown in any part of the Britiſh dominions, and, as far as we can find, without parallel, in any civilized country. It leads directly to a ſeparation of theſe kingdoms in intereſt and affection, contrary to the ſtanding policy of our anceſtors, which has been, at every period, and particularly at the glorious Revolution, inſeparably to connect them by every tie both of affection and intereſt.

We apply to your Lordſhip in particular: this is intended as a mode of public ſupply, and, as we conceive the Treaſury of Ireland, as well as that of England, is in a great meaſure within your Lordſhip's particular department, we flatter ourſelves that we ſhall not be refuſed authentic information concerning a matter in which we are ſo nearly concerned, that, if the ſcheme which we ſtate to your Lordſhip doth exiſt, we may be enabled to purſue every legal method of oppoſition to a project in every light ſo unjuſt and impolitic.

We have the honour to be your Lordſhip's moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervants. (Signed)

DEVONSHIRE, MILTON,
ROCKINGHAM, UPPER OSSORY.
BESBOROUGH,

To LORD NORTH.

My LORD, *Downing-ſtreet, Oct.* 21.

YOUR Grace, and the Lords Rockingham, Beſborough, Milton, and Upper Oſſory, having, in your letter of the 16th, deſired authentic information concerning a project of propoſing to the parliament of Ireland a tax upon the landed property of ſuch perſons whoſe ordinary reſidence is out of that kingdom, I will endeavour to ſtate, in a few words, what has paſſed upon the ſubject.

In the courſe of the ſummer, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland ſent over ſeveral propoſitions for reſtoring the credit, providing for the debts, and putting upon a proper footing the finances of that kingdom; at the ſame time he informed his Majeſty's ſervants here, that he had reaſon to believe, that, among other modes of ſupply, there would probably be a tax of the nature mentioned in your Grace's letter.

The

The anſwer which was returned to his Excellency, by thoſe of his Majeſty's ſervants to whom this communication was made, was to the following effect: "That, if the Iriſh parliament ſhould ſend over to England ſuch a plan as ſhould appear to be well calculated to give effectual relief to Ireland, in its preſent diſtreſs, their opinion would be, that it ought to be carried into execution, although the tax upon abſentees ſhould be a part of it."

I beg leave to trouble your Grace to communicate this information to the other Lords, and have the honour to be, with great reſpect, my Lord, your Grace's moſt faithful, humble ſervant,

(Signed) NORTH.

To the DUKE *of* DEVONSHIRE.

Mr. URBAN,

THE undoubted original of the following letter fell into my hands ere the ink was dry. If it ſhould ſtrike you as it did me, the trouble of tranſcribing it will be more than repaid.

Yours, &c. T. C.

"WAS ever ſituation ſo circumſtanced as mine? unfortunate in the midſt of happineſs, ruined by ſucceſs, and driven to deſpair by the attainment of my wiſhes.

"Why, ye Powers, did you not give to the lovely Sophia leſs love, or more reſolution to reſiſt; or to me a ſmaller ſhare of art and endearments to perſuade? Had I never poſſeſſed her, I had ſtill been happy: but ſhe, by liſtening to my prayers, has undone my quiet; for I am doomed, in ſpite of reaſon, of honour, and of gratitude, to entertain ſuſpicions of that virtue which melted before the flame of my love; yet ſtill, in ſpite of thoſe ſuſpicions, to continue to love and adore.

"In vain I repreſent to myſelf, that the conqueſt was the conſequence of my aſſiduity; that her paſſion for me was the unhappy cauſe of an unbounded confidence in me; and that art in me finiſhed what nature had begun in her.

"For, alas! reflection ſtill draws me back to imagine, that looks as paſſionate, vows as ardent, a manner as engaging, and a form as pleaſing, as ſeduced her at firſt, may again find acceſs to her heart; and the ſame cauſe may, nay muſt, have the ſame effect; what pleaſed in me may pleaſe in another; for ſelf-love fails me, when I ſtrive to flatter myſelf as being poſſeſſed of attractions which only can allure.

"To what, then, can I have recourſe for peace? Shall I be moved by her tears, and yield to her intreaties, (the only means of preſerving her!) by adding the ties of honour to thoſe of love, and creating in her a duty to ſecure her affection?

"Shall I excite the devotion of the wife, to preſerve and endear the tenderneſs of the miſtreſs? Ah! no; in proportion as I ſhall have more at ſtake, my apprehenſions muſt increaſe; every circumſtance that can augment our connections, muſt add force to my fears; nor can I hope they will be extinguiſhed in matrimonial endearments; for all the attention of her life, the moſt artleſs love, the moſt ſtudied affection, can never ſatisfy where the conviction of reaſon has failed.

"How can I expect to find a cure for my ſuſpicions in her behaviour, who doubt even in ſpite of myſelf! She cannot undo what is done! ſhe cannot recal the luckleſs moment, when, in ſpite of the reſtraints of her ſex, her virtue fell a victim! nor therefore can ſhe ſave me from the torturing thought, that, weakened as the fortreſs is by the demolition of the ſtrong outworks of prejudice, it is rendered the readier to ſurrender by being familiariſed to the idea of a ſurrendry: for oppoſition will be ever more or leſs faint, in proportion as the worſt of the event can be expected with more or leſs concern; and female virtue is half ſubdued at leaſt, when it has once brought itſelf to think that it may fall.

"But ſince happineſs is not to be found with her, ſhall I endeavour to ſeek it without her? and, baniſhing myſelf from her ſight, ſhall I take the firſt ſtep to wean from her my heart? Honour calls me back, and forbids me to forſake her who forſook all for me! gratitude interpoſes, and prevents me from cauſing her ſufferings, who threw aſide all that was dear to her to remove mine! and love, yet ſtronger than the calls of honour and the ties of gratitude, ſtill nurſes that paſſion which poſſeſſion has but heightened, and inceſſantly prompts my deſire for an object, where concentered meets every charm, which, ſeparately diſtributed, could create and diſtinguiſh beauty; where every grace attends on every charm; where art rivals nature, and the ornaments of the mind vie with the perfections of the perſon; where ſenſe, which might command attention in the parties of the philoſophers, is ſoftened and adorned

ed by taſte, which might add refinement to the poliſhed aſſemblies of the courtier.

"Can it be wondered that I have ſo ſtrong an attachment to ſo valuable a poſſeſſion? Can it be wondered that I dread to loſe it? Attracted by unbounded love, repelled by inextinguiſhable ſuſpicion, when I think of leaving her, I ſee nothing before me but deſpair; and when for quiet I indulge the oppoſite thought, and incline to ſatisfy her prayers and my wiſhes, then Jealouſy with all her gloomy train ſtartles my imagination, and drives me back to my former deſtruction.

"Since doomed to miſery myſelf, may I have the conſolation of being a warning to others! Let the gay, the giddy, the gallant know, that anguiſh is not the portion of the ſeduced, the deſerted, the miſerable fair alone! If a miſtaken notion of gallantry built on vanity, from the attractions of their perſons, and on glory from an idea of conqueſt, be the idle motive of ſo much miſchief; let them know, that, ſooner or later, remorſe will make ſufficient atonement for the deſtruction of the peace of a mind, whoſe only crime was fondneſs for them, and for the ruin of a reputation, which never, alas! can be repaired.

"But if Love mixes his gentle force, let them prepare for a dilemma like mine, and with a life of care dearly repay a moment of pleaſure. Let them prepare for an anguiſh of mind, which will increaſe in proportion to delicacy of ſentiment and refinement of honour."

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 10, 1773.

THE dying expreſſions of the late Lord Lyttelton merit preſervation in your repoſitory. A ſkilful phyſician of Kidderminſter, who attended his Lp. in his laſt ſickneſs, writes as follows:

"*Auguſt* 28, 1773.

"ON Sunday evening, the ſymptoms of his Lordſhip's diſorder, which for a week paſt had alarmed us, put on a fatal appearance, and his Lordſhip believed himſelf to be a dying man. From this time he ſuffered by reſtleſſneſs rather than pain; and though his nerves were apparently much fluttered, his mental faculties never ſeemed ſtronger when he was thoroughly awake.

"His Lordſhip's bilious and hepatic complaints ſeemed alone not equal to the expected mournful event: his long want of ſleep, whether the conſequence of irritation in the bowels, or, which is more probable, of cauſes of a different kind, accounts for his loſs of ſtrength, and for his death, very ſufficiently.

Tho' his Lordſhip wiſhed his approaching diſſolution not to be lingering, he waited for it with reſignation. He ſaid, It is a folly, a keeping me in miſery, now to attempt to prolong life; yet he was eaſily perſuaded, for the ſatisfaction of others, to do or take any thing thought proper for him. On Saturday he had been remarkably better, and we were not without ſome hopes of his recovery.

"On Sunday, about 11 in the forenoon, his Lordſhip ſent for me, and ſaid he felt a great hurry, and wiſhed to have a little converſation with me in order to divert it. He then proceeded to open the fountains of that heart from whence goodneſs had ſo long flowed, as from a copious ſpring. Doctor, ſaid he, you ſhall be my confeſſor. When I firſt ſet out in the world, I had friends who endeavoured to ſhake my belief in the Chriſtian religion. I ſaw difficulties which ſtaggered me; but I kept my mind open to conviction. The evidences and doctrines of Chriſtianity, ſtudied with attention, made me a moſt firm and perſuaded believer of the Chriſtian religion. I have made it the rule of my life, and it is the ground of my future hopes. I have erred and ſinned; but have repented, and never indulged any vicious habit. In politics and public life, I have made public good the rule of my conduct. I never gave counſels which I did not at that time think the beſt. I have ſeen that I was ſometimes in the wrong; but I did not err deſignedly. I have endeavoured in private life to do all the good in my power, and never for a moment could indulge malicious or unjuſt deſigns againſt any perſon whatſoever.

"At another time, he ſaid, I muſt leave my ſoul in the ſame ſtate it was in before this illneſs: I find this a very inconvenient time for ſolicitude about any thing.

"On the evening, when the ſymptoms of death came on, he ſaid, I ſhall die; but it will not be your fault.—When Lord and Lady V—— came to ſee his Lordſhip, he gave them his ſolemn benediction, and ſaid; Be good, be virtuous, my Lord; you muſt come to this. Thus he continued giving his dying benedictions to all around him. On Monday morning a lucid interval gave ſome ſmall hopes; but theſe vaniſhed in the evening; and he continued dying, but with very little uneaſineſs, till Tueſday morning, Aug. 31, when, between ſeven and eight o'clock, he expired almoſt without a groan."

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47. *A* BRIEF EPITOME *of the* PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS, *Vol.* LXII. *for the Year* 1772.—*(Concluded from p.* 564.*)*

ART. XXX. *Geometrical Solutions of three celebrated aſtronomical Problems, by the late Dr. Henry Pemberton, F. R. S.*

Theſe problems are, I. to find, in the ecliptic, the point of longeſt aſcenſion; II. to find when the arc of the ecliptic differs moſt from its oblique aſcenſion; III. the tropic found by Dr. Halley's method, without any conſideration of the parabola. The ſolution of theſe problems will admit of no abridgment; we, therefore, refer our aſtronomical readers to the original.

ART. XXXI. *On the Digeſtion of the Stomach after Death, by John Hunter, F. R. S. and Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hoſpital.*

Though this article to ſome readers may ſeem of very little uſe, yet to anatomiſts, and thoſe who have occaſion to examine bodies after they are dead, it will be found of the greateſt importance.

Mr. Hunter obſerves, that the number of powers that act differently on living and dead animal ſubſtances is not known; but inſtances two, which can only affect this ſubſtance when deprived of the living principle; namely, *putrefaction* and *digeſtion*. Putrefaction, he ſays, is an effect which ariſes ſpontaneouſly; digeſtion is an effect of another principle acting upon it, and is the ſubject which Mr. Hunter particularly conſiders.

Animals, or parts of animals, poſſeſſed of the living principle, when taken into the ſtomach, Mr. Hunter ſays, are not in the leaſt affected by the powers of that viſcus, ſo long as the living principle remains; hence it is, that animals of various kinds live and breed in the ſtomach, but the moment they are deprived of life, they become ſubject to the digeſtive powers of the ſtomach. To illuſtrate this poſition ſtill further, he urges, for example, that, if it were poſſible for a man's hand to be introduced into the ſtomach of a living animal, and kept there a ſufficient time, it would be found that the diſſolvent powers of the ſtomach would have no effect upon it; but, ſeparated from the body, the action upon it in the ſame ſtomach would be immediate. Were it otherwiſe, the ſtomach itſelf muſt have been made of indigeſtable materials, which it is plain it is not; for, though the ſtomach, at one inſtant, while the living principle remains, is capable of reſiſting the digeſtive powers inherent in itſelf, yet the next moment, when deprived of the living principle, is itſelf capable of being digeſted by the very remains of that power which it poſſeſſed of digeſting other things. Hence it is, that a diſſolution of the ſtomach is often found at its great extremity, even in ſubjects that have died in full health; by which, no doubt, many have been led to conſider this appearance as the effect of ſome diſeaſe, which, in fact, was no other, than the natural conſequence of a ſtrong digeſtive power ſtill ſubſiſting within itſelf, which in proportion to its ſtrength, ſeems to be more diſcernible in its effects.

Mr. Hunter adduces two notable inſtances, the one a man who had his ſkull fractured, and was killed outright, at one blow of a poker. Juſt before this accident he had been in perfect health, and had taken a hearty ſupper of cold meat, cheeſe, bread, and ale. Upon opening the abdomen, he found that the ſtomach, though it ſtill contained a good deal, was diſſolved at its great extremity, and that a conſiderable part of its contents lay looſe in the general cavity of the belly.

The other, in a man who died a few hours after receiving a blow on his head, which fractured his ſkull likewiſe. Mr. Hunter examined many others, who died of accidents, but did not find in all the like appearances, only in one other, a ſoldier, who had been hanged.

In proſecuting this diſcovery, he examined the ſtomachs of a vaſt variety of fiſh, in ſome of which he found other fiſh much larger than the digeſtive part of the ſtomach would contain; where that was the caſe, what was lodged in the digeſting part of the ſtomach, he found more or leſs diſſolved, while that in the œſophagus remained perfectly ſound: and obſerving farther, that the half-diſſolved parts of the ſtomach were ſimilar to the half-digeſted food, he was lead to fancy, that it muſt proceed from the proceſs of digeſtion going on after death, and that the ſtomach, being dead, was no longer capable of reſiſting the powers of that menſtruum which itſelf had formed for the digeſtion of its contents.

From the reſult of all Mr. Hunter's experiments, with a view to the diſcovery

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very of the principles of digeſtion, he concludes, that it is not mechanical power, nor contractions of the ſtomach, nor heat, but ſomething ſecreted in the coats of the ſtomach, which is thrown into its cavity, that animaliſes the food, or aſſimilates it to the nature of the blood; and that, altho' this menſtruum is capable of acting independently of the ſtomach, yet it is obliged to that viſcus for its continuance.

ART. XXXII. *Experiments and obſervations on the Waters of Buxton and Matlock, in Derbyſhire, by Thomas Percival, of Mancheſter, M.D. and F.R.S.*

Dr. Percival found, that the water of St. Ann's-well, by analyſis, contained calcareous earth, foſſil alkali, and ſea ſalts; and that a gallon of the water, evaporated, yielded only 23 or 24 grains of ſediment. He found, likewiſe, upon trial, that the heat of the bath is about 82 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer; and that its ſpecific gravity was precisely the ſame as that of rain-water, when their temperatures were equal. The water of this well is tranſparent, ſparkling, and highly grateful to the palate; abounds with a mineral ſpirit, or mephitic air, in which its ſtimulus or heating quality reſides: and, by expoſing the water to the air, this quality is ſoon diſſipated.

Dr. Percival thinks it highly probable, that a chalybeate impregnation might with great facility be communicated to the Buxton water when freſh drawn from the ſpring; and that this impregnation would impart a quality which in many caſes would add greatly to its medicinal efficacy.

The Matlock water, Dr. Percival ſays, appears to reſemble the Briſtol water both in its chemical and medicinal qualities; and he laments, that ſo little attention is paid to Matlock water even by phyſicians who reſide in the neighbourhood of it, more eſpecially as it weighs lighter than Briſtol water by near a grain in a pint.

The following table exhibits a comparative view of the different temperatures of Bath, Buxton, Briſtol, and Matlock waters, meaſured by Fahrenheit's thermometer:

Bath.—	King's bath pump	112°
	Hot bath pump	114½
	Croſs bath pump	110
Briſtol. —	Hot well pump	76
Buxton. —	Bath ——	82
	St. Ann's well	81 ×
Matlock.—	Baths ——	68
	Spring — ——	66

ART. XXXIII. *Some account of a Body lately found in uncommon preſervation under the ruins of the abbey at St. Edmund's Bury, Suffolk; with ſome reflections upon the ſubject. By Charles Collignon, M. D. F. R. S. and Profeſſor of Anatomy at Cambridge.*

Of this article we have already given an account in Vol. XLII. p. 92.

ART. XXXIV. *A letter from Richard Pulteney, M D. F. R. S. to William Watſon, M.D. F.R.S. concerning the medicinal effects of a poiſonous plant exhibited inſtead of the water parſnep.*

This is a very intereſting article, and deſerves to be read and compared with thoſe caſes that have already appeared in this Magazine, in which the powerful effects of the plant in queſtion appear with equal advantage *.

Mr. H——n, an attorney, now upwards of 40, at the age of 15 began to be affected with what is uſually called a ſcorbutic diſorder; which ſhewed itſelf more particularly on the outſides of his arms, about the elbows, and on the outſides of his legs, as well as in blotches upon other parts of his body. It had the appearance of a dry branny ſcab or ſcurf, which every night fell off, more or leſs, in ſcales, as is uſual in leprous caſes.

For ſeveral years paſt he had been trying Maredant's Drops, and an electuary of flos ſulphuris and cremor tartari, without finding any relief.

In the winter 1770, this diſorder increaſed upon him very rapidly; the integuments of the legs thickened very much, and the limbs ſwelled to ſuch a degree as to render him unable to walk. The quantity of branny ſcurf and ſcales thrown off at this time was very great; he ſays "handfuls might have been taken out of his bed every morning."

In this unhappy ſituation, even loathſome to himſelf, it was recommended to him to take the juice of the water parſnep, in the quantity of one common table-ſpoonful, every morning, faſting, mixed with two ſpoonfuls of white mountain wine.

The firſt ſpoonful he took, after two hours time, affected his head in a very extraordinary manner; a violent ſickneſs ſoon ſucceeded, and violent vomiting; and, after he was put to bed, there came on cold ſweats, and a very ſtrong and long-continued rigor, ſo

* See Vols. xxx. xxxi. and xxxii. in which laſt Vol. a very accurate delineation of the plant is exhibited.

that

that the people about him thought him dying for ſome time: but, in a few hours, all theſe ſymptoms wore off.

Such, however, had been the inveteracy of his diſorder, and ſo ſtrong his deſire to find relief, that he determined not to deſiſt; and, after having omitted his medicine for one day, he repeated it in nearly the ſame doſe, and with ſimilar effects as to ſickneſs and vomiting, though the uncommon ſenſation in his head, and the ſucceeding rigor, were by no means ſo violent. He had reſolution enough to continue this doſe every other morning, for more than a fortnight, and then reduced it to three tea-ſpoonfuls, which was juſt the half of the firſt doſe.

Before he had taken this juice one month, he was ſenſible of a very great change for the better: encouraged, therefore, by theſe appearances, he perſevered in its uſe until the middle of April, by which time his ſkin, though not quite cleared, yet had ceaſed to throw off any more ſcurf, and was become ſoft, clean, and well conditioned.

From firſt to laſt this juice never purged him; though, he ſays, even in its reduced doſe, it never failed to occaſion a dizzineſs of the head, a naufea, and ſickneſs, which were not infrequently ſucceeded by a vomiting, that always inſtantly relieved his head.

From the middle of April to the middle of June, he drank every morning the infuſion of the leaves of the ſame plant, which, he ſays, is like common bohea-tea. The infuſion ſeldom occaſioned naufea, or ſickneſs, but always brought on a ſmall degree of vertigo, and in a ſlight manner produced the effects of intoxication from liquor.

In June he went to Harrowgate, but was convinced that thoſe waters were of no real ſervice to him. On his coming home, he returned to the uſe of the infuſion, and continued it till his ſtock of the herb was exhauſted. His ſkin is now ſo very little affected, that he has but here and there, upon his arms and legs, a very ſmall appearance of his diſorder.

This caſe, the nature and inveteracy of his diſorder, being well known among his neighbours, was much talked of, and raiſed the curioſity of many people. When Mr. Pulteney firſt heard it, he did not doubt but that the juice of ſome other plant had been adminiſtered inſtead of that of the water parſnep; and found, upon farther enquiry, that it was the œnanthe crocata, or hemlock dropwort, that he had uſed, and that the juice of the root only, and not of the leaves and ſtalks, had been adminiſtered.

Dr. Pulteney obſerves, that the expreſſion from the root is not to be depended upon after the plant is advanced towards its flowering ſtate, as the root then becomes light, dry, and ſpungy.

Mr. H——n is deſirous that it ſhould be known, that he "tried very fruitleſly, among other methods, the drinking of tar-water and ſea-water, of each of which, he ſays, he did not drink leſs than an hogſhead."

ART. XXXV. *Experiments on two Dipping-needles, which Dipping-needles were made agreeable to a plan of the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, F. R. S. Rector of Thornhill, in Yorkſhire, and executed for the Board of Longitude by Mr. Edward Nairne, of Cornhill, London.*

The magnetic needles are 12 inches long, and, by a curious contrivance of the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, of a croſs fixed on the axes of the needles, they may be adjuſted both ways, to a great nicety, after they are made magnetical, by reverſing the poles, and changing the ſides of the needle.—This laſt article, which concludes the volume, is illuſtrated with a cut.

48. JULIET GRENVILLE; *or, The Hiſtory of the Human Heart. By Mr.* Brooke, *Author of* The Fool of Quality. *3 vols. 12mo. Price 9s. bound.* Robinſon.

IN this novel-writing age, when ſo many pernicious as well as trifling productions engage the attention of unwary minds, it is happy that ſome great genius will now and then interpoſe, and, animated by the love of virtue, condeſcend to adopt the ſame vehicle, for the communication of the moſt important knowledge, and the moſt refined entertainment. Among the few writers of this elevated claſs, Mr. Brooke has a principal claim to the applauſe and encouragement of the public, which, as they are ſeldom withheld where they are juſtly due, he has already experienced in the general reſpect paid to that fund of uſeful inſtruction, The Fool of Quality: and Juliet Grenville, though of a different caſt, will be found not to differ from her elder brother in general excellence, and, it may therefore be preſumed, in the general courteſy and honour of her reception.

The Earl of Cranfield and Mr. Grenville had been bred at the ſame ſchool

ſchool and college. Their hearts, from their childhood, like the hearts of Jonathan and David, were knit together; their purſes, their thoughts, lay open to each other; and each of them appeared more intereſted, and more alive, in his friend, than in himſelf. Their ladies, alſo, were as early linked together in the bands of pleaſed and pleaſing affection. They contrived to live as near as poſſible, and the houſe of either was more the property of the other than of its owner.

The Counteſs and Mrs. Grenville, almoſt in the ſame hour, were delivered of two ſons, who were given to be nurſed, in one houſe, by two ſiſters. In a few years after, they were alſo delivered of two daughters, who were alſo nurſed by the ſame women. On the day of their double nuptials, the Earl and Mr. Grenville had engaged to perpetuate their friendſhip, and the union of their families, by the intermarriage of their future ſons and daughters; and, as Juliet and Lord Beauchamp proved the only ſurviving children in the two families, it was with preſent delight, and flattering expectation, that the parents mutually contemplated the daily growing graces of the one, and the growing ſenſibility and tender attachment of the other.

Sir John Elliot, the common friend of both families, had provided a ſet of accompliſhed inſtructors for the education of his own children in his own houſe. Into this little academy Juliet and Lord Beauchamp were admitted with ſuch cordial fondneſs, as ſcarce ever to be ſuffered to remain a day with their reſpective parents: and here, in a courſe of ſix years, was laid the foundation of a mutual and inſuppreſſible affection.

At this period a trifling miſtake between the two friends happened at Epſom races, and, happening in public, it kindled ſuch a fire of reſentment in both their boſoms, eſpecially Lord Cranfield's, as deſtroyed all their former intercourſe; and the following day, the Earl, being told by Sir John Elliot of Lord Beauchamp's great paſſion for Juliet, determined to ſend him immediately out of the kingdom. He was accordingly ſent for home, and, with a governor and proper ſervants, compelled to depart for the continent of Europe; but, after their landing at Dunkirk, neither he nor any of his attendants were heard of during a laps of more than ſeven years.

Towards the cloſe of this period, The Hiſtory of the Human Heart opens in the manner of an epic poem. Though the breach between the two friends had continued all this time, yet their ladies cheriſhed in ſecret their mutual affection: and Juliet, in the abſence of the Earl of Cranfield, who was engaged in the improvement of one of his country ſeats, is permitted to pay a viſit to her lovely and very loving patroneſs the Counteſs, by whom ſhe is detained ſeveral days, and to whom, "quite from her infant years," ſhe relates the affecting incidents of her paſt life.

The ſudden ſeparation between her and Lord Beauchamp had ſo deep an effect on her tender mind, as nearly to endanger her life; and her father, to whom ſhe was moſt dear, reſolved, as a grateful memorial for her recovery, to appropriate 2000l. a year for ſupplying fifty reduced families with an annuity of 40l. each, which additional to their own induſtry might enable them to paſs their future days in comfort. In proſecution of this benevolent deſign, he took his Juliet with him, at different times, to different villages within ten miles of London, and rented ſeveral neat and commodious houſes for the reception of his future coloniſts, as they ſhould offer; and, in leſs than three years, their propoſed number of worthy dependants was compleated. This opens a large field for the rich invention of the author, who faithfully exerciſes it in the cauſe of benevolence and piety, and to awaken the moſt delicate and tender feelings of the human heart.

It would too much anticipate the pleaſure of the reader, to enter farther into the principal ſtory than theſe leading circumſtances; or to ſay any thing of the developement and concluſion, more than that, after much unexpected embarraſſment and diſtreſs, the ſympathizing mind will be abundantly recompenſed in the characters and fortunes of the principal perſons.

But, that we may not incur the imputation of dealing only in panegyric, we are ready to admit, that there are ſome inequalities in this work, which might have been eaſily avoided; and, to uſe the words of a judicious admirer of the truly great author, "it is a "pity there ſhould be one ſpot to ob"ſcure the glory of ſo bright a ſun!" The language is ſometimes debaſed by puerilities; and ſome tranſient ſcenes

of

of diſtreſs and happineſs, not important enough to bear a minute deſcription, are rather too minutely detailed. This is the more to be regretted in a writer, whoſe delicate conceptions of nature, and ſtrength and beauty of colouring, have generally diſtinguiſhed him as a maſter both of the pathetic and the ſublime. It is, however, an eſſential rule in true criticiſm, not to be offended at little blemiſhes; and we can ſtill venture to aſſure the readers of Juliet Grenville, that they will find the powers of language, invention, imagery, and refined and benevolent ſentiment, united for their inſtruction and entertainment.

The ſtories in this work being generally too long for inſertion, we can give a ſpecimen only of the ſentiment and diction, and, from many paſſages equally excellent, we have ſelected the following:

Mrs. Grenville, addreſſing herſelf to a young gentleman of a very ſingular character, ſays, "I remember, Sir, when Mr. Grenville queſtioned you, ſomething abruptly, reſpecting your abilities, you mentioned philoſophy. Pray, what is philoſophy? I am told, that the term ſignifies "the love of "wiſdom"; but I have not rightly learned what the thing, itſelf, is.

"Philoſophy, madam, is no other than COMMON SENSE, improved by experience and obſervation; and reduced into maxims, by reflection and inference, for our better conduct in life.

"Will you be pleaſed, Sir, to give us an inſtance?—All people, madam, are in the nature of merchants, going about, ſeeking and ſearching, bartering and trafficking, for "the pearl "of mighty price", denominated HAPPINESS. Now, he, who beſt underſtands the value of what he gives and what he gains, and who, conſequently, makes the beſt bargain, is queſtionleſs the greateſt philoſopher.

"The general misfortune, however, is, that people think themſelves ſufficient to this moſt important of all profeſſions, without ſerving an apprenticeſhip, or deriving any advantage from the experience or example, the folly or prudence, the ſucceſs or damage, of others.

"Hence it comes to paſs, that, by falſe eſtimates of things, by numberleſs impoſitions, by miſtaking glitter for gold, and ſhow for ſignification, moſt people are bankrupt and beggared before they are aware; and, Ixion like, find a cloud within their careſſes, in the place of the divinity they propoſed to embrace.

"Such perſons, you muſt allow, could not have been philoſophers. The ſole province of philoſophy is, to teach us the right and relative eſtimate of things; to teach us, not to barter commodities that are durable for ſuch as are corruptible, neither a permanent futurity for preſent gratification; to teach us, not to barter commodities that are internal, and make a part of ourſelves, for any thing external to us, or independent of us.

"Now, madam, life and health, though tranſitory and precarious, ought not to be bartered for all the treaſures and pleaſures that this world can confer; becauſe life and health conſtitute a part of ourſelves, and the world's whole wealth cannot reach the one or purchaſe the other. And yet, we ſee millions of ſacrificers to intemperance and ſenſuality, who daily fall the miſerable victims of a falſe purſuit after happineſs.

"Again, madam, the philoſophers of antiquity affirm, with great appearance of truth, and ſtrength of argument, that we have a principle of exiſtence within us, infinitely more intimate, more valuable and durable, than this expanſe of heaven and earth, this incloſure of fleſh and blood, or any ſpecies of life and health that can be ſubject to mortality: that this principle of exiſtence is of divine original, incorruptible, unperiſhable; a fount that muſt flow for ever, a flame that cannot be extinguiſhed: that the virtues are its treaſures, its enjoyment, its beauty, and illumination: that theſe conſtitute the man; all that can properly or inherently be denominated himſelf, and all that deſerves his cultivation, his regard, or attention: and, that the man of virtue is allied and equal to the Godhead, and ſhould ſtand ſecure and unaſſailable amidſt the wreck of the univerſe.

"Thus far ſtretches the doctrine of pagan philoſophy; and, conformably thereto, its votaries rejected the world, with all its enjoyments, and even boaſted a ſuperiority over poverty, calamity, pain, ſickneſs, and death.

"But if, to this, we ſhould add ſomething of that REDEEMING WORD, which brought life and immortality to the fulneſs of their light, and the weight of their glory; all, that is temporal

temporal or tranſitory, fades and vaniſhes away, in the compariſon and barter with any article that is eternal: the goods of this world are no longer to be reliſhed; the evils of this world are no longer to be feared: the preſent is ſunk and loſt in the greatneſs of the future; and poſſeſſion is caſt behind us, in reaching after the immenſity of that for which we hope. Nothing becomes conſiderable, nothing of eſtimation, ſave ſo far as it conduces to the purchaſe or acquiſition of ſome article or degree of goodneſs; ſome of thoſe benevolences, thoſe charities, thoſe affections, thoſe elegancies of elevated humanity, which the great Apoſtle to the Gentiles prefers even to the Graces of Faith and of Hope; and which, he ſays, "cannot fail," but muſt endure for ever, when Faith is ſwallowed up of Viſion, and Hope of Enjoyment.

"Whoſoever, therefore, through any worldly, lucrative, or ſelfiſh conſideration, ſhall commit or omit any thing, ſo as to cool the fervour, or check the expanſion of any of the charities, thoſe movements of Divinity, within his own boſom; he ſhall be found an unhappy merchant, who bartered millions for a mite, and, to his own infinite loſs, abridged the value, and dimmed the poliſh, of thoſe living pearls that were to have conſtituted his crown throughout eternity."

49. *The* DUELLIST, *a comedy, by* William Kenrick, *L. L. D. Price* 1*s.* 6*d.* Evans.

IN the preface to the firſt edition of this play, the author ingenuouſly owns, that "all who read Mr. Fielding's Amelia, may ſee from what ſource he has drawn ſome of his principal characters and incidents;" and he as juſtly obſerves, that, "as the reſt of the piece is original, the candid muſt admit, that he has uſed no greater freedom with that author than dramatic writers have ever been allowed to do with noveliſts, from the dramas of Shakeſpeare to the comedies of Mr. Colman."

The characters in this comedy are, General Gantlet, the Duelliſt; Captain Boothby, a dependent for preferment in the army on the promiſes of Lord Lovemore; Sir Solomon Bauble, a virtuoſo, the father of Mrs. Boothby, whom he had diſcarded for marrying the captain, and the uncle and guardian of Emilia; Counſellor Witmore, a young barriſter of the Temple, in love with Emilia; Lord Lovemore, a modern man of quality; Governor Mammon, an Aſiatic plunderer of immenſe fortune, under contract to marry Emilia; Serjeant Nonplus, his council; Mac-torum, his major-domo. Lady Lovemore, ſiſter of General Gantlet, and wife of Lord Lovemore; Mrs. Boothby, wife of the captain, an innocent and virtuous woman; Lady Bauble, wife of Sir Solomon, a pedant; Emilia, a young lady ſent from India to England for education, in love with Witmore; Mrs. Goodwill, a decent intelligent woman, who lets lodgings; Mrs. Bruſh, ſervant to Lady Bauble; and Echo, ſervant to Lady Lovemore.

The two principal articles of buſineſs are, the intended marriage of Witmore and Emilia, and the detection and defeat of Lord Lovemore's baſe deſigns on Mrs. Boothby. In the circumſtances of the former, Governor Mammon is conſiderably intereſted; but General Gantlet, though the character that gives name to the piece, is not inſtrumental to either, and is exhibited only where the author, without impropriety, could introduce him. Both characters, however, are well ſuſtained; and the contemptible oſtentation of the one, and the deteſtable iraſcibility of the other, with the pride, inſolence, and falſe notions of honour common to both, are ſtrongly marked. The other characters alſo are properly diſtinguiſhed and ſupported, particularly Sir Solomon Bauble's and Lady Bauble's, in which there are ſeveral ſtrokes of genuine humour. The language is eaſy and natural, and the whole is far from being deſtitute of ſentiment.

Of the captious humour of the Duelliſt, take the following ſpecimen:

"Scene I. *Enter Gen.* Gantlet *to* Boothby *and* Witmore.

Gan. Well, Barriſter, how is it?—What, George Boothby! By the lord, my boy, I am heartily glad to ſee thee.

Booth. I thank you, General. I hope I have the pleaſure of ſeeing you well to-day?

Gan. Never better, my dear boy.—I have juſt had the ſuperlative ſatisfaction of chaſtiſing a ſcoundrel.

Wit. What tilting again, General?

Gan. A cool thruſt only—But 'twas in him—I paid the raſcal home. Here—here—Boothby—here I had him—through—fairly through—

Wit. Not his body, I hope.

Gan.

Gan. His midriff! that's all!

Booth. You alarm me, General—who—where?

Gan. Nay, don't concern thyſelf, my dear boy—The rogue was in luck—a ſimple perforation, the ſurgeon called it; he tells me there is no danger.

Booth. I am glad to hear that.

Wit. And pray, General, what was the cauſe of quarrel? How did your antagoniſt offend you?

Gan. Me! Barrifter! He did not offend me.—Give me thy hand, Boothby, I have done thee an injury; which nothing but the height of friendſhip in me can excuſe, and the moſt exalted ſublimity of it in thee forgive.

Booth. What is all this? How can you have ſo highly injured me, General? Be how it will, I promiſe you I forgive you with all my heart.

Gan. I knew thou waſt a good-natured lad and would overlook it; or, by the lord, thou ſhouldeſt have taken him out thyſelf.

Booth. How, General! Have you been taking up a quarrel of mine?—It was obliging in you;—but I could wiſh—

Gan. Oh! Sir! it's enough, I underſtand you,—you are perfectly in the right, I ſhould have been more punctilious.—It was impertinent in me, to be ſure.—A friend may be ſometimes too officious.—However, Sir, if you are diſſatisfied, I am at your ſervice.—Call me out.—You can fight—I draw my ſword for no man who dares not draw his own, &c."

Injured as the author appears to have been by the interruption of his play, he may juſtly adopt what Dryden ſaid of his own Wild Gallant in ſimilar circumſtances, that "the town had received, with applauſe, as bad and as incorrect plays from other men:" and, as his view in writing plays is not ſo much dramatic reputation as theatrical emolument, while he writes no worſe than others, though it ſhould not be allowed he writes better, to that emolument he has an equal right.

If the author has ever been governed by the ſpirit of his hero, and is conſcious of having provoked perſonal enmity as a literary duelliſt, he can eaſily account for any private parties that may have been formed againſt him on the preſent occaſion; but, in the view of the public, his want of ſucceſs appears to have ariſen ſolely from an unfortunate repreſentation of his play at the time of Mr. Macklin's ſtrange expulſion from the ſtage, and from his expoſing in it the two moſt ridiculous and moſt pernicious characters of the preſent age.

50. ACHILLES IN PETTICOATS, *an Opera, written by Mr.* Gay; *with Alterations. The muſic entirely new by Dr.* Arne. *Price* 1*s.* Strahan.

IN an adverteſiſement prefixed to this reviſal of Mr. Gay's opera, we are told that there are no very eſſential changes from the original piece, the chief alterations conſiſting of abridgment and tranſpoſition. Whatever new airs are inſerted, we agree with the reviver, that it is needleſs to point them out; for, as they were written merely "to ſhew the powers of the vocal performers," it is a poor employment for criticiſm to aſcertain their comparative or intrinſic merit. Few pieces, indeed, written to ſhew the powers of vocal performers, are entitled to literary praiſe: and it might have been wiſer to have let the well-known ſtory, on which this opera is founded, remain in its primitive ſtate, than have turned it into ridicule by ſuch a burleſque, which abounds with illiberal reflections on the female character, and, excepting Deidamia's, whom, in ſpite of Judicrouſneſs, it is impoſſible not to pity, has not one character or incident to excite a deſirable emotion. The air ſhe ſings, on the event of Ulyſſes's ſagacious diſcovery, has ſome degree of ſentiment and paſſion:

"How ſhort was my calm! in a moment 'tis paſt,— [caſt.
Freſh ſorrows ariſe, and my day is o'er-
But ſince 'tis decreed—let me ſtifle this tear— [care!
Be bold, yet be cautious—my life is thy
On thine it depends—'tis for thee that I fear!"

Ajax is juſt introduced, with ſuch marks of pride, ignorance and ſpleen, as are ſufficient to diſtinguiſh him as the prototype of General Gantlet and all modern duelliſts. And there is one ſtroke of uſeful ſatire, which, for the frequency of the occaſion, cannot be too frequently repeated. Diphilus, the paraſite and favourite of Lycomedes, ſays to his maſter, "Pardon me, Sir; your ſituation is ſuch, that you can never ſee what mankind really are; and, was it not for the eyes and tongues of your *faithful ſervants*, how little would your ſubjects be known to you!" Achilles, who ſoon penetrates into this character, takes the firſt opportunity

Portunity of expoſing it to Lycomedes:

" That Diphilus, Sir, is your enemy;
Your very worſt enemy --your flatterer!
How unhappy are the great,
Thus begirt with ſervile ſlaves!
Such with praiſe your reaſon cheat,
Flatt'rers are the meaneſt knaves.
They in friendſhip's guiſe accoſt you,
Falſe in all they ſay or do:
When theſe wretches have ingroſs'd you,
Who's the ſlave, ſir, they or you?"

Of the new muſic it is not our province to form any judgment; but, as the compoſition of ſo great a maſter, we have no doubt of its favourable reception by the public.

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To the ingenious Author of CRITICAL REMARKS *on* VOLTAIRE, *publiſhed in ſeveral preceding* Gentleman's Magazines.

I.

FIRM in the truth, and juſt to God,
Your pen purſues its noble plan:
Nobly you wield the critick's rod,
"And juſtify the ways of God to man."

II.

Your powerful page, with pleaſing force,
Conveys conviction to the mind;
While ſceptic doubtings die of courſe,
And fly like empty chaff before the wind.

III.

With Strength and Judgment on her ſide,
Lo Faith exults and ſmiles anew:
She ſmiles at vain *Voltarian* pride,
And keeps her future promis'd heav'n in view.

IV.

See PRIESTLEY, too, Religion's foes
With manly force and ſkill engage:
Strong, clear, conciſe his reaſoning flows,
While Truth and Candor form th' inſtructive page.

V.

Spirit Divine! we thank thy pow'r,
That ſtill ſupports thy glorious cauſe;
That gave the world, in happy hour,
Theſe able champions of thy ſacred laws.

VI.

Let wanton wits their efforts try,
The ſacred page ſhall ſtand the teſt;
Shall live, while dark objectors die,
And ev'n th' admir'd *Voltaire* becomes a jeſt.

VII.

But ſave, kind heav'n! that erring worm,
Whoſe ſoul is whelm'd in ſceptic night:
Let heav'n-born Truth his pow'rs reform,
And ev'n *Voltaire* ſhall deviate to the right.

Marſhfield, Dec. 12, 1773. W. O.

POETICAL CHRONOLOGY *of the* KINGS *of* ENGLAND. *By* T. M. *Eſq*; (*Continued from* p. 571.

IN fourteen hundred eighty-five, the crown,
He won on Boſworth's bloody plain, behold
On the ſev'nth Henry's head.--Demure, ſevere,
* "Proud, dark, ſuſpicious, brooding o'er his gold."
Fierce with his pow'r, and † frolick of his prime,
Dreadful and gay, in fifteen hundred nine,
The youthful lion, the eighth Harry comes,
And boaſts his high deſcent from either ‡ line.
That Gothic Church, by Superſtition rear'd,
In whoſe dark cells, in hideous durance bound,
Lay groaning Reaſon, dauntleſs he aſſail'd,
And tore the maſſy fabrick to the ground.
Rome heard the fall aſtounded.--Britons now
Deride her thunders.--May the latest age,
Hear Britons glory in the great event,
And hail ‖ "the brutal tyrant's uſeful rage!"
Array'd in ev'ry blushing charm of youth,
Who comes in fifteen hundred forty ſev'n?
'Tis the ſixth Edward, virtuous, learned, mild,
Ah! only ſhewn, § then ſnatch'd away to heav'n.
** "Th' inaudible and noiſeleſs foot of Time"
O'er fifteen hundred centuries had ran,
And Summers fifty-three.--Fell Mary then,
A Fury ſure! her direful reign began.
The Fury calls,--and from the central gloom
Of hell the demon Perſecution hies;
Quick o'er the realm his iron whips reſound,
His fetters rattle, and his flames ariſe.
O God! o'er all the wide-extended earth
Make, make ſuch bigot rage for ever ceaſe!
Let Truth exulting call the Chriſtian world,
The gentle houſhold of the "Prince of peace."
Who comes in fifteen hundred fifty eight,
Begirt with ſages, and with heroes round?
'Tis great Eliza.--Raptur'd Fame her praiſe
Shall to the ears of dying Time reſound.
From the dread luſtre of her piercing eye
See fraudful Pop'ry ſhrinks diſmay'd away!
While Arts and Learning, and celeſtial Truth,
Burſt on the nation, in a flood of day.
On proud Iberia's fleets her vengeful arm
Thunder, and terror, and deſtruction hurl'd:††
And dauntleſs Drake, immortal hero! bore
Her awful name around the trembling world.
Not ſuch her heir.--In ſixteen hundred three,
Comes Scottiſh James, extinct the Tudor line;
Hark! how vile Flatt'ry ſooths his pedant ears
With "ſapient king!" and "king by Right divine!"
In action feeble, in the wordy war
Content is he his proweſs to diſplay:
"Content to teach the ſubject-herd how great,
How ſacred he! how deſpicable they!"‡‡
Was ev'ry other act forgot that gives
To deteſtation and contempt thy name,
Yet know, that Raleigh's murder, wretched king!
Alone would ‖‖ "damn thee to eternal fame."

(To be continued.)

Shropſhire, Dec. 6, 1773.

DOUBT.

WHEN ev'ry bird and ev'ry flow'r
Confeſs the ſun's reſiſtleſs power,
How ſweet yon leafy grove to tread,
That rears above my cot its head!

---

* Thomſon's Liberty, B. 4.
† —ripe, and frolick of his full-grown age. Milton's Comus.
‡ The lines of York and Lancaſter.
‖ Thomſon's Summer.
§ Oſtendunt terris hunc tantum fata. VIRG.
** Shakeſpeare.
†† The deſtruction of the Spaniſh Armada.
‡‡ Thomſon's Liberty, B. 4.
‖‖ Pope.

Or,

Or, by the margin of the ſtream,
That Delia hears my vows, to dream!

And, ſure, if gentle Delia knew
How conſtant is my heart, how true,
My paſſion wou'd her pity move,
And ſhe wou'd hear my tales of love;
For never yet by youth to maid,
Were vows of love ſincerer paid.

But Delia ſees with cold diſdain
The cottage and the rural ſwain;
Form'd as ſhe is with ev ry grace
That e'er adorn'd the mind or face,
She's form'd in higher ſpheres to move,
Nor e'er can bear my humble love.

And yet there are who not diſdain
With me to tread this graſſy plain,
For whom the woodbine and the roſe
Do not in vain their ſweets diſcloſe;
Who, when my leafy grove they ſee
And hear of Delia, pity me!

Y.

EPITAPH

For WILLIAM FLUELLING, *the learned Collier of* Mangotsfield, *in* Glouceſterſhire, *who died Dec.* 2, 1773, *aged* 86.

BEneath this humble turf there lies
An honeſt miner*, learn'd and wiſe.
To lateſt life from early youth,
His ſearch was philoſophic truth.
His mind, by love of wiſdom fir'd,
To knowledge, more than wealth, aſpir'd;
And oft from nightly reſt he ſtole †
To ſeek the charmer of his ſoul.
In nature's book, by nature taught,
He learn'd to think as NEWTON thought‡;
And with an aſtronomic eye,
Meaſur'd the rolling orbs on high‖.
He knew the honſes, motions, reign,
Of all the planetary train;
And, with preciſion juſt and clear,
Mark'd out the orders of the year §.
To him were nature's treaſures known,
And ſcience made them all his own.
What tho' nor wealth, nor honour'd birth,
Diſtinguiſh'd him from men of earth;
What tho' nor ſtate, nor letter'd name,
Enroll'd him in the liſt of fame;
His ſoul aſpir'd to nobler things,
And left the world to lords and kings;
Content to enjoy the better part,
A knowing head, and honeſt heart.
Accept, bleſt ſhade! the tribute due
To worth ſo ſimply great as thine;
And let the learn'd with candour view
What friendſhip offers at thy ſhrine.

Marſhfield, Dec. 13, 1773. W. O.

* He worked in the coal-mines of Kingſwood, all his days, for the ſupport of himſelf and family.

† In his younger days he has been known to ſpend near whole nights in ſtar-gazing, and the ſtudy of the heavens.

‡ He read Newton, Halley, Kiel, and other learned authors; and told me he laid out 30l. in the purchaſe of books of ſcience; and which money he ſaved, for that purpoſe, out of his daily labour in his youth.

‖ He ground glaſſes to the greateſt perfection, and to any focus required. He made refracting, reflecting, and double-tubed teleſcopes, and alſo microſcopes of every kind.

§ He was author of an almanack.

EPITAPH

On JOHN HAWKESWORTH, L. L. D.

HAWKESWORTH, adieu! thou moſt ingenuous mind,
Firm friend to truth, in wiſdom's ſchool refin'd!
Great was thy praiſe in learning to excel,
But greater far the praiſe of living well:
Great was thy pow'r the vitious to controul,
But boundleſs thy benevolence of ſoul:
Belov'd by all—to virtue's precepts true,
Thou lively, cheerful, ſocial friend, adieu!

F. F.

On ſeeing Mr. Gainſborough's PICTURES *at* Bath.

WHile connoiſſeurs, with artificial eyes,
Mechanically pore, and fix the prize;
While, dead to each fine feeling of the heart,
And every principle of taſte and art,
They center merit in an ancient name,
And parcel out by *cantar es* their fame;
Be mine the pleaſure, tho' in humble lays,
True, *modern* merit to admire and praiſe.
Yes, *Gainſborough!* yes; thy magic pieces charm,
And want but age dull connoiſſeurs to warm.
Thy vivid colours, elegant deſign,
Rich ſtrokes of fancy, chaſte and flowing line,
All nature's beauties in thy tints that glow,
At once thy taſte and maſter-judgment ſhow;
Even beauty's ſelf comes from thy hand improv'd,
And doubly we are charm'd with what we lov'd.
The living landſcape on thy canvas wears
New grace, and gay enchantment all appears.
Oh! to thy charming cottage* let me rove,
That ſcene of beauty, and domeſtic love;
There could I gaze for ever, and admire
Thy genius, judgment, elegance, and fire:
And, were that cottage mine, no lordly peer
For mercenary gold ſhould enter there;
In high content the matchleſs prize I'd hold,
And rate thy genius far above all gold!

D. W.

* Alluding to a moſt elegant painting of Mr. Gainſborough's, which has been purchaſed by a noble Lord.

[A *Cantab.* preſents his compliments to Mr. Urban, and ſhould be glad if any of his claſſical correſpondents would explain the following Epigram of Petronius:

EPIGRAM.

E. D ſi ſcribas, temonemque inſuper addas,
Qui vult D. medium ſcindere, pictus erit.

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Aleppo (Heliopolis), Aug. 31.

THE 19th of January laſt the plague firſt manifeſted itſelf in the ſuburbs of Bagdat, (near the ruins of the ancient Babylon), and ſoon after in the city itſelf. It made ſuch havock in the months of February, March, and April, that of four hundred thouſand inhabitants, only a quarter part were left alive. The inhabitants of the neighbouring towns of Hela, Iman-Aly, Iman-Huſſein, and Iman-Mouſſa, have been entirely ſwept away. Several travellers, who paſſed by thoſe places in April, found all the houſes deſerted, and nothing but dead carcaſes left. Some pilgrims from Iman-Aly, and ſome Jewiſh families who eſcaped from Bagdat, carried the contagion to Baſſora, at which place, towards the end of March, the Chriſtians and Franks ſhut themſelves up to prevent infection, which the Turks neglecting, eight thouſand of them periſhed in one quarter alone of the city, from the 15th to the 25th of April. Of five hundred domeſticks of the Muſſelim (the governor), one ſlave only eſcaped with life. This city conſiſted of an hundred thouſand inhabitants, of whom eighty thouſand have periſhed, five thouſand fled to the Perſian gulf, about the ſame number eſcaped the infection, and ten thouſand have arrived here. The number of Chriſtians who periſhed amounted to three hundred and ſeventy-four, ſeventy-four of which were of the Roman communion, more than four thouſand Jews, three Idolaters, and all the reſt were Turks. The heat of the month of May ſtopt the infection at Bagdat, and the 10th of June Baſſora was delivered from it. The Biſhop of Babylon (whoſe ſervants all periſhing, was driven forth to ſeek proviſions), the conſul of France, two eccleſiaſtics, and one Carmelite, died in the firſt-mentioned place; and in Bagdat the Sieur Perault, agent to the India company, and two Carmelite miſſionaries. A Catholic Armenian prieſt, who practiſed phyſic, eſcaped the infection, though he attended on the ſick the whole time. The ſeveral tribes of Arabians who encamp on the borders of the river Chatel Arabe, as far as the ſea, and to the port of the Gulf, have likewiſe ſuffered prodigiouſly. Kerim-Khan, Regent of Perſia, having placed a cordon of troops on the frontiers of that kingdom, preſerved that country from the infection.

Oct. 26.

We have accounts from Palermo of freſh troubles (ſee p. 522.). Some of the principal burghers, which claſs is diſtinguiſhed there by the name of *Maeſtranza*, or Artificers, who were concerned in the late revolution, fearing a juſt puniſhment, ſigned a memorial to be preſented to his Sicilian Majeſty, imploring his Majeſty's pardon, and requeſting the return of the Duke Fogliani; others of the ſame claſs, who had been applied to, refuſed to ſign this memorial, without previouſly conſulting the lower claſs of people, who, immediately upon being informed thereof, went to the palace of the Archbiſhop, whom they obliged to appear in his balcony, and tear the memorial in their preſence, declaring at the ſame time, that, if they ſhould hear any more of a deſire to recal the Viceroy, they would even attack, and drive him from Meſſina.

The *Maeſtranza*, who continue in poſſeſſion of the city of Palermo, thinking it neceſſary to make an example of ſome of the lower claſs, who had taken advantage of the troubles to commit the moſt daring robberies, ſeized upon ſeveral of them, ſome of whom were tried and condemned to die. One of the latter offered to make a great diſcovery, if they would ſpare his life; which being granted, he declared himſelf engaged in a conſpiracy, with many others, to murder the nobility, and ſeize upon the city; and that their rendezvous was in a cavern near the town; which place being accordingly ſurrounded, above three hundred of this armed rabble have been taken, the attackers having found means to drive them out of their ſtrong hold by ſmoak. The priſons at Palermo are now full, and three of the chief conſpirators have been executed.

Nov. 16.

The members of the regency of Holſtein, the officers of the council-board, and of the other colleges, being aſſembled at Keil, capital of the ſaid dutchy, his Excellency Monſieur de Saldern opened the buſineſs in a ſpeech, ſhewing his authority from the Empreſs of Ruſſia and the Grand Duke, to deliver up the dutchy of Holſtein to his Daniſh Majeſty's principal commiſſary, Count Reventlau; adding, that it was his Imperial Highneſs's will and intention, that, with the ſaid dutchy, all the rights, privileges, and territorial ſovereignty thereunto belonging, ſhould alſo be transferred to the King of Denmark, according to treaty. Monſieur de Saldern then proceeded to make the ceſſion, which was performed by delivering to Count Reventlau the keys of the city of Keil, together with a piece of earth, it being the uſual ceremony on ſuch occaſions. After which Count Reventlau adminiſtered the oaths of allegiance and homage to the military, prelates, &c. and aſſured them of his Daniſh Majeſty's protection, and of the uninterrupted enjoyment of their rights and privileges.

Nov. 24.

After a long debate in a committee of the whole houſe of the Iriſh Houſe of Commons,

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Commons, whether it ſhould agree to the reſolution, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the ſum of 1s. in the pound be paid for the nett produce of all lands, tenements, and hereditaments of all perſons who ſhall not reſide ſix months in the year in this kingdom, between the 25th of December, 1773, and the 25th of December, 1775, on the queſtion being put for 1s. the numbers ſtood,

For the tax, 107 } Majority 12,
Againſt it, 119 }

The queſtion was afterwards put for 2s. in the pound, when the numbers were,

Noes, 120 } Majority 14.
Ayes, 106 }

Nov. 27.

The pariſh officers of Hammerſmith, having a warrant to ſeize at a gentleman's houſe, for non-payment of the rates, were reſiſted in the execution of their duty by a maid-ſervant, who, being brought before the bench of juſtices, was by them committed to Newgate. The gentleman being informed of what had happened, armed himſelf with a brace of piſtols, and went to the office where the juſtices were then ſitting, and aſked which of them dared to commit his ſervant to priſon? Mr. Miller ſmilingly replied *I dared*. On which the gentleman fired one of his piſtols, and ſhot Mr. Miller in the ſide, but it is thought not mortally. He was inſtantly ſecured, and committed to Newgate.

His Britannic Majeſty's conſul at Elſineur having repreſented the danger to which the navigation of the Baltic was expoſed by the cuſtom practiſed annually of taking up the buoys of the grounds off Copenhagen, on the 1ſt of November, and not laying them down again till after Eaſter, an order has been iſſued for replacing them, which was accordingly done on the 13th of November; and for the future they are to remain there until the rigour of the ſeaſon puts a ſtop to the navigation.

About ten minutes after twelve, in the dead of night, Mr. Powell ſet off from Hicks's-hall, in St. John's ſtreet, Clerkenwell, to walk to York and back again in ſix days. York is diſtant from London 201 miles, 70 of which make a degree of latitude.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint Lewis De Viſme, A. M. at preſent his Majeſty's miniſter plenipotentiary to the Elector of Bavaria, and miniſter to the diet of Ratiſbon, to be his Majeſty's envoy extraordinary at the court of Sweden, in the room of Sir John Goodricke, Bart. who has obtained his Majeſty's permiſſion to reſign.

Nov. 30.

Being St. Andrew's day, the Royal Society held their aniverſary meeting, at their houſe in Crane-court, Fleet-ſtreet, when the Preſident, Sir John Pringle, Bart. in the name of the Society, preſented the gold medal, called Sir Godfrey Copley's, to the Rev. Joſeph Prieſtley, LL. D. for his excellent paper on the different kinds of air (ſee p. 447). The Preſident delivered an elegant oration on the nature and utility of Dr. Prieſtley's reſearches in general; and particularly on the diſcoveries contained in the above-mentioned paper. The Society alſo elected by ballot their council and officers for the enſuing year:

Of the laſt council.	*Not in the laſt council.*
Sir John Pringle, Bt.	Geo. Baker, M. D.
H. Dain. Barrington	Joſeph Banks, Eſq;
Sir James Burrow	Owen Sal. Brereton
Hon. H. Cavendiſh	R. Brocklesby, MD.
S. Horſley, LL. B.	Mr. Sam. Clarke
Matth. Maty, M. D.	Sir H. Houghton, Bt.
N. Maſkelyne, A. R.	Mr. Mauduit, Eſq;
W. Watſon, M. D.	Hon. Conſt. Phipps
Sam. Wegg, Eſq;	D. C. Solander, MD.
F. Wollaſton, LL. B.	John Walſh, Eſq;
Ch. Morton, M. D.	

And the officers are,

Sir John Pringle, Bt. Preſident
Samuel Wegg, Eſq; Treaſurer
Matthew Maty, M. D. } Secretaries.
Sam. Horſley, LL. B. }

Was opened the fine monument of General Wolfe, in Weſtminſter-abbey. The inſcription is as follows:

"To the Memory of JAMES WOLFE, Major-General and Commander in Chief of the Britiſh Land Forces on an Expedition againſt Quebeck, who, after ſurmounting, by Ability and Valour, all Obſtacles of Art and Nature, was ſlain, in the Moment of Victory, on the 13th of September, 1759, the King and the Parliament of Great Britain dedicate this Monument."

THURSDAY, DEC. 2.

This afternoon, in a full convocation, William Scott, LL. B. Fellow of Univerſity College, was elected Profeſſor of Ancient Hiſtory in this univerſity. The votes for the ſeveral candidates were, for Mr. Scott 140, Mr. Bandinel 115, Mr. Napleton 99. Voters preſent 354.

Saturday 4.

The poll for a repreſentative in parliament for the city of London, in room of Sir Robert Ladbroke, deceaſed, finally cloſed, when the numbers were,

For Mr. Bull, 2695 } Majority 214.
Mr. Roberts, 2481 }

A ſcrutiny has ſince been demanded by Mr. Roberts, but relinquiſhed.

This evening, at half paſt ſix o'clock, arrived at Hicks's-hall, Mr. Powell, who ſet out from the ſame place on Monday, the 29th of November, at nineteen minutes paſt twelve o'clock, and arrived at Stamford that night: He reached Doncaſter the next night; and, at half paſt two o'clock, arrived at York, where he delivered

vered a letter to Mr. Clark, watchmaker. He ſtaid at York one hour and a half, and returned to Ferrybridge that night. The next night he ſlept at Grantham; he came to Baldock on Friday evening; and at the above time, to the aſtoniſhment of every body, returned to London. It is imagined there were three thouſand people on foot, horſeback, and in different carriages, attended him from Highgate, accompanied with French horns, and near an hundred links.

Monday 6.

The foul air in an old waſte of a colliery near the river Wear, in Yorkſhire, took fire, and breaking down the barrier or partition between the waſte and the working pit, made the moſt terrible exploſions ever beheld. The pit is ſaid to be eighty fathoms deep; and every thing in the way of the blaſt was thrown out at the mouth to the eſtimated height of 200 yards in the air. Moſt of the pit-men, having juſt in time diſcovered the danger, were drawn up, and eſcaped unhurt; but ſome boys, and one man, who were left behind, loſt their lives. Four horſes were blown to pieces, and thrown to an aſtoniſhing height in the air. The exploſions continued all that day; but the pit-men are ſince gone to work again, the danger being thought quite over.

Wedneſday 8.

At a general court of the proprietors of Eaſt India ſtock, for the purpoſe of electing a director, in the room of the late Dr. Hawkeſworth, Mr. Cumming was unanimouſly choſen.

Was performed, at the Dormitory, Weſtminſter, by the King's ſcholars of that ſchool, the Adelphi of Terence: the characters throughout were well ſupported, and the prologue and epilogue were written with humour, and ſpoken with propriety.

Friday 10.

At a general meeting of the Academicians, held at Somerſet-houſe, the following gentlemen were elected for the year enſuing:

Sir Joſhua Reynolds, Preſident.

Council.	*Viſitors.*
Franciſco Bartolozzi,	James Barry,
Edward Burch,	Franciſco Bartolozzi,
Agoſtino Carlini,	Agoſtino Carlini,
Maſon Chamberlin,	J. B. Cipriani,
G. M. Moſer,	Nathaniel Hone,
Joſeph Nollekens,	Joſeph Nollekens,
Thomas Sendby,	Edward Penny,
Domin. Serres, Eſqrs.	Peter Toms,
	Joſeph Wilton, Eſqrs.

A ſilver medal for the beſt drawing of an academy figure was adjudged to Mr. Benjamin Bowring. A like medal for the beſt model to Mr. Samuel Alken, and a third to Mr. William Blackburn, for the beſt drawing of architecture, done from accurate meaſurements, being a ſection of St. Stephen's, Walbrook.

Saturday 11.

A duel was fought in Hyde-park, between Mr. Whateley, banker in Lombard-ſtreet, brother to Mr. Whateley, late ſecretary to the treaſury, and John Temple, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor of New Hampſhire, when the former was dangerouſly wounded. The cauſe of quarrel was the diſcovery of the confidential letters written by Meſſrs. Hutchinſon, Oliver, Paxton, &c. which were lately laid before the aſſembly at Boſton, and have ſince been publiſhed in moſt of the London papers.

Since this duel was fought, the following information has been made public:

"Finding that two gentlemen have been unfortunately engaged in a duel, about a tranſaction and its circumſtances, of which both of them are totally ignorant and innocent, I think it incumbent on me to declare (for the prevention of farther miſchief, as far as ſuch a declaration may contribute to prevent it), that I alone am the perſon who obtained and tranſmitted to Boſton the letters in queſtion —Mr. W. could not communicate them, becauſe they were never in his poſſeſſion; and, for the ſame reaſon, they could not be taken from him by Mr. T. —They were not of the nature of *private letters between friends*; they were written by public officers to perſons in public ſtations, on public affairs, and intended to procure public meaſures; they were therefore handed to other public perſons, who might be influenced by them to produce thoſe meaſures: their tendency was to incenſe the mother country againſt her colonies, and, by the ſteps recommended, to widen the breach, which they effected. The chief caution expreſſed with regard to privacy was, to keep their contents from the colony agents, who, the writers apprehended, might return them, or copies of them, to America. That apprehenſion was, it ſeems, well founded; for the firſt agent who laid his hands on them, thought it his duty to tranſmit them to his conſtituents.

B. FRANKLIN, *Agent for the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Maſſachuſets Bay.*

Craven-ſtreet, Dec. 25, 1773.

Sunday 12.

In the dead of night, the houſe of Mr. Cooper, attorney in St. Albans, was robbed of money to the amount of 700l. A few nights before, the church of Woodford, in Eſſex, was broke open, and the veſtry-cheſt taken away, with all the communion-plate, &c.

Monday 13.

An expreſs arrived at the Ruſſian conſul's, with advice, as it was given out, that the Czarina's troops had made themſelves maſters of Siliſtria, on the Turkiſh ſide of the

the Danube, had made part of the garriſon priſoners, and had found an immenſe treaſure in that city. If this account ſhould be confirmed, Conſtantinople itſelf will have reaſon to tremble, and the rather, as a Ruſſian ſquadron has lately paſſed the Engliſh channel, under the command of Admiral Gregg, to reinforce the fleet in the Archipelago, intended no doubt to attack that capital by ſea, while the grand Ruſſian army ſhall beſiege it by land. Siliſtria, however, is 200 miles from Conſtantinople, is the capital of a diſtrict, and a lodgment for the troops of that power in whoſe poſſeſſion it is, which muſt give them great advantage over the enemy. It has hitherto been the protection of Conſtantinople; but ſhould it now be in the hands of the Ruſſians, it will aſſuredly prove the means of its overthrow.

Tueſday 14.

The ſeſſions, which began at the Old Baily on Wedneſday laſt, ended, when the following convicts received ſentence of death: Robert Johnſon, for uttering a falſe and counterfeit draught for 22l. 10s. Knowing it to be forged; Benjamin Martin and John Ridley, for ſtealing a cow; James M'Daniel, for a ſtreet-robbery; John Taylor, a carpenter, for robbing a houſe in which he had been employed to make ſome repairs; John Cliff, for houſe-breaking; and Robert Leigh, for uttering a forged inland bill of exchange, purporting to be drawn by one James Elliott, on Meſſrs. Fludyer, Marſh, and Hudſon, for 847l. 10s. payable to Sir James Ibbetſon, Bart. with a counterfeit acceptance upon the ſame, with intent to defraud Meſſrs. Gines and Atkinſon. This man had actually obtained the value in bank-bills; but not thinking them ſafe, he went to the Bank to change them into caſh, but ſo drunk, that he could not tell the money, and was with much difficulty perſuaded to leave it till another day, when he again returned, and was paid. But the fraud being preſently after diſcovered, he was traced to his lodgings, and moſt of the money recovered. He had before this affair happened, preſerved a very fair character.

At this ſeſſions 27 felons were ſentenced for tranſportation, ſeven burnt in the hand, ten privately, and one publicly whipped, and 43 were diſcharged on proclamation.

Wedneſday 15.

The grace for the reconſideration of the queſtion of annual examinations in the univerſity of Cambridge was voted in the negative by the houſe. Non-placet 67, Placet 53.

At a general court of proprietors of Eaſt India ſtock, a ſet of inſtructions, for the better regulation of their affairs in India, framed by ſeven proprietors, of whom his Grace the Duke of Richmond was at the head, were preſented and read. They conſiſted of 70 articles, 30 of which are directed to the eſtabliſhment of a board of trade, and the remainder to that of an exchequer. It is thought by thoſe who are beſt acquainted with Eaſt India affairs, that the introduction of government officers, military and civil, among thoſe of the Company, in that diſtant part of the world, will occaſion ſo many ſuperſeſſions, and ſo much animoſity among our own people, as muſt, in the end, terminate in the loſs of the territorial acquiſitions of the company, and, by conſequence, prove injurious to its commercial intereſts. Thoſe, therefore, who are provident, are now ſelling out, foreſeeing, that a company in the hands of ſervants, whoſe paſſions will naturally lead them to countermine each other, can never flouriſh.

This day the election came on at Malden, in Eſſex, for a member to ſerve in parliament for that borough, in the room of the late Mr. Huſke. The candidates were

Col. Rainsford, 272 } Majority 151.
Mr. Wallinger, 121 }

Capt. Luttrell, on this occaſion, made a truly patriotic ſpeech, which met with great applauſe, tho' attended with no other effect.

Friday 17.

The buttery of Benet-college, Cambridge, was robbed to the amount of 50l. in caſh, but the robber left untouched a ſmall bank bill, and a large quantity of halfpence. The door being found unlocked in the morning, it is ſuppoſed a falſe key or picklock was made uſe of; and a carpenter has ſince been taken up on ſuſpicion, and, by ſeveral ſtrong circumſtances, appears to be the robber.

An inquiſition was taken at Malvern, in Worceſterſhire, on the body of Edward Yeates, a pariſhioner of White Lady Aſton, who was found dead in a ditch. It appeared on the inqueſt, that this man had reſided at Malvern ſome time, under certificate, and, though in a ſtarving condition, would not aſk relief, leſt he ſhould be removed to his own pariſh. In his diſtreſs he frequented a turnep-field, and there ſubſiſted till he was taken notice of by the owner of the turneps, who threatened to take him before a juſtice; upon which he diſappeared, and was a ſhort time after found dead, as above mentioned.

Monday 20.

This day a commiſſion paſſed the Great Seal, authoriſing Simon Earl Harcourt to give the royal aſſent to a bill for laying a ſtamp duty on vellum, parchment, paper, &c. in Ireland; and to a bill for raiſing 265,000l. by life-annuities, with benefit of ſurvivorſhip, in that kingdom.

Waterſon

Wednesday 22.

One William Higgs was charged before Sir John Fielding with the murder of Richard Lambert, a farmer's boy, at Chigwell, in Essex. The fellow had decoyed the farmer out of bed on pretence of visiting his brother, who, he said, was at the point of death, and when the farmer was about sixty yards from his house, he received a violent blow, which Higgs said was given him by a fellow who jumped from behind the hedge, on which they both turned back. Higgs, after drinking some ale, said, that, if he had a good weapon, he would proceed and drive the villain away. The farmer gave him an old axe, and bid his boy go with him, which he did, and was murdered by Higgs, who had fractured his skull with the axe. Upon his examination, his answer was, "God was not with him."

At a quarterly general court of the proprietors of East-India stock, at their house in Leadenhall-street, for the purpose of declaring a dividend from Midsummer last to Christmas next, they were told, that the Directors had fixed the half-yearly dividend at 3 per cent. agreeable to act of parliament, which was unanimously agreed to.

Friday 24.

This day Hugh Elliot, Esq; had the honour to kiss the King's hand, on being appointed his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Elector of Bavaria, and Minister to the Dyet of Ratisbon, in the room of Lewis de Visme, A.M. appointed Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Sweden.

Saturday 25,

Being Christmas-day, was observed at Court as a high festival. The Rev. Dr. Kaye, sub-almoner, preached before his Majesty, who received the sacrament at the hands of the bishop of London, assisted by the sub-dean, and afterwards made the usual offering.

Friday 31.

The Irish absentee bill, which was to have been brought on after the holidays in a new shape, which the Prime Serjeant and Mr. Flood had pledged themselves to go through with, is given up for this session, at the particular request of the Viceroy, who has written word, that any further attempt would answer no other purpose than that of throwing an odium on his government.

A new duty of ten per cent. has lately been imposed, by order of his Prussian Majesty, upon all sugars sent from Hamburgh into Saxony, Silesia, Bohemia, and Hungary, which is the more grievous to that city, as a great part of its poor were employed in the manufacture of that commodity, and a large commerce was carried on by way of the Elbe, by means thereof. The duty is collected at Magdeburg.

Towards the end of September, a most astonishing flood happened upon the lake of Lugano. This lake is situate between that of Cosmo, and the lake Majeur, in the territories of the Duke of Milan, in Italy, surrounded by mountains on every side, most of them cultivated, and there are thirty towns and villages upon its banks. The sky was serene, but all on a sudden it became darkened, and, after a little lightning and thunder, there fell such a torrent of rain as swept away all before it, trees, houses, bridges, mills, vineyards, &c. In short, the damage done by it is beyond belief.

Advice is received by some eminent merchants in the South of this kingdom, that a large pyratical vessel, of near 400 tons, manned with ruffians of several nations, was seen, about three weeks ago, in lat. 49, about 150 leagues from the Scilly Islands. She chaced a brig, from Lisbon to Dublin, —— Stroakes, master, who, taking her for a Moorish corsair, crowded sail, and bore away for Corunna, in Spain, where the Captain and crew have protested, on oath, before the magistrates of that city; in consequence of which, a Spanish man of war, of 40 guns, was ordered to cruize 400 leagues to the North-West, to intercept those destroyers of commerce, and enemies to mankind.

Two great inundations have done incredible damage in the territories of the Republic of Venice; one at St. Bruzon, where the waters spread as far as Piove into the public square, and overflowed about 30,000 fields; the other at Botenico, where the waters entered the Place Mestre in such a manner, that there was no getting at any of the shops. There is no estimating the damage done to goods and merchandize in a place which is so great a thoroughfare.

At the Cava, about twenty two miles from Naples, a violent land-flood carried away a village, and buried about two hundred people in its ruins.

The losses sustained by blowing up the magazine of powder at Abbeville have been estimated at 472,917 livres.

By an exact account of the state of population in the several countries under the dominion of the King of Prussia, not including his late acquisitions in Poland, it appears, that, during the last year, the births amounted to 149,703, deaths to 185,661, and marriages to 34,468.

By the same computation it further appears, that the territories comprized within this description contain three thousand German square leagues; and that in the kingdom of Denmark, with Norway, and the duchies of Schlesswick and Danish Holstein, which are twice the extent of the former, the number of christenings in the same year were no more than 56,732, burials 62,600, and weddings 8,732.

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8,752. On the whole, it is therefore evident that the King of Pruſſia's dominions are about ſix times more populous than thoſe of his Daniſh Majeſty.

Tranſlation of a letter ſaid to have been written by his Pruſſian Majeſty to his Agent at Rome: "Abbe Colombini, You have my authority to declare to every body, and to inform the Pope, or his Prime Miniſter, that my determination with reſpect to the Jeſuits is, to protect them in my dominions, in the ſame manner as they have been hitherto. By the treaty of Breſlau I guaranteed the Religion, *in ſtatu quo*, and I never met with better Prieſts than the Jeſuits. You may add, that, as I am of the claſs of Heretics, his Holineſs cannot grant me a Diſpenſation for breaking my word, nor for deviating from the duty of an honeſt man, or a King. Yours, &c.

(Signed) FREDERICK."

The planet Venus is now very brilliant, and will continue to increaſe in luſtre till the 12th of February, when the central diſtance of Jupiter and Venus will be ſomewhat leſs than ſix degrees. Venus continues to approach the earth at the daily rate of 400,000 miles, and, ſeen through a good teleſcope, exhibits a moſt beautiful appearance.

His R. H. the Duke of Glouceſter's journey to Paris is the more myſterious, as his Highneſs remains incognito, and has not yet made his appearance at that Court. He is, however, attended to all public diverſions by the French guards, and great attention is obſerved in ſhewing him all poſſible reſpect.

In a letter from Dover mention is made of a late trial between the celebrated veſſel conſtructed by Lord Ferrers, (ſee p. 404.) and two ſmall ſhallops belonging to the Lieutenants Friend and Columbine, when, on a ſtretch from that port to the oppoſite coaſt and back again, his Lordſhip's veſſel was weathered full two leagues in coming in with Dover Cliffs. A veſſel, launched lately for the Captain of the Speedwell, has ſince beat the ſhallops, and is thought to be the faſteſt ſailing veſſel on the coaſts of this kingdom.

An affair of national concern is now in conteſt between the Courts of London and Turin, of which the following is the ground: A Mr. Macnamara, an Engliſh ſhip-builder, employed by the King of Sardinia to build ſome veſſels at the port of Villa Franca, ſettled at Nice, for the convenience of educating his children, two of whom, being girls, he ſent to a convent there, on the expreſs condition that no attempts ſhould be made to ſubvert their religion. After ſome time, Mr. Macnamara had reaſon to ſuſpect that the terms were not ſtrictly obſerved, and therefore determined to remove his daughters to another ſeminary, when, to his great ſurprize, he was refuſed the privilege of taking them away. On this refuſal he cauſed a memorial to be preſented to the Court of London, and another to that of Turin, complaining both of the Superior of the convent, and the Biſhop of Nice, who, having adminiſtered to the youngeſt girl the ſacrament of communion and confirmation, juſtified the detention of her, though the eldeſt was ſuffered to depart. The matter now became ſerious; and Sir William Lynch received orders from his Court to demand the child in the name of the King his maſter, as his ſubject. The Biſhop was cited to Turin, and examined before the Sardinian miniſtry, who, after hearing what he had to ſay, ſubmitted his juſtification to the deciſion of the Doctors of Divinity and caſuiſts of the Univerſity. Theſe ſupreme oracles have accordingly delivered their opinion, and have not only approved the conduct of the Biſhop, but pronounced every perſon, King, miniſters, and ſubjects, who ſhall favour the reſtitution of the proſelyte, puniſhable by the greater excommunication.

By a letter from St. Ive's, in Cornwall, the diſtreſs of the poor of that town and neighbourhood appears to be aggravated by the failure of the pilchard and herring fiſhery upon that coaſt. Inſtead of curing from 8 to 9000 hogſheads of pilchards a year, and 2 or 3000 barrels of herrings, there have been cured this year only ſix hogſheads of the former, and the ſame number of barrels of the latter; a very uncommon and diſtreſsful circumſtance.

Extract of a letter from Dantzick, dated Dec. 10.

"M. Reichard, the Pruſſian agent in this city, has juſt laid before the magiſtracy a copy of the act of ceſſion granted by the Diet of Warſaw to his Pruſſian Majeſty; and likewiſe the inſtrument ſo much expected, by which the King relinquiſhes all his claims of juriſdiction over Dantzick, but reſerves to himſelf the title of Protector of the City; in conſequence of this condeſcenſion, the magiſtrates are to furniſh his Majeſty with a large ſum of money. The duty which was laid on by the King at Fahr Waſſer, and taken off lately, is again laid on by the magiſtracy."

AMERICAN NEWS.

At a meeting of the merchants of New-York, it was unanimouſly agreed to return public thanks to the Captains of the trading veſſels belonging to that port who refuſed to take on board from the Eaſt-India Company a quantity of tea on which a drawback had been allowed in England, and a duty payable on importation

importation in America ſubſtituted by the Britiſh parliament in its ſtead. [On the declenſion of every great empire, the reſpective Governors have been made the inſtruments, under Providence, to accompliſh the deſtruction.

Lady Julia Penn has preſented to the Aſſembly of Penſylvania a very elegant buſt of the Hon. Thomas Penn, Eſq; her huſband, and a principal proprietor of that province.

Births.

Nov. 29 THE Lady of the Hon Thomas Townſhend, jun. of a daughter

30 The Lady of the Hon Mr Hobart, of a ſon and heir

Dec. 8 The Lady of Mr Juſtice Aſhurſt, of a daughter

13 The Lady of the Hon Col Fitzroy, of a ſon

17 The wife of one Moſely, a weaver, in Spitalfields, of a boy and three girls

21 The Lady of Nathaniel Bayley, Eſq; member for Abingdon, of a ſon and heir

Marriages.

THE Rev Mr Kighley, of Louth, in Lincolnſhire, to Miſs Allenoy, of Fotherby, in Cambridgeſhire

John Fane, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of Henry Fane, Eſq; of Wormſley, to Lady Elizabeth Parker, eldeſt daughter of the Earl of Macclesfield

The Rev Mr Chriſtopher Wyvil, Rector of Black Notely, in Eſſex, to Miſs Wyvil, ſiſter to Sir Marmaduke Wyvil, Bart

Parker Steele, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of Sir Rich. Steele, Bart. of Ireland, to Miſs Verity of Briſtol

In Dublin, the Rt Hon Lord Sidney, to the Hon Miſs St Lawrence, daughter to the Earl of Howth

The Hon Lieut Hewitt, ſon of the Rt Hon Lord Chancellor of Ireland, to Miſs Strettle, daughter of Thomas Strettle, of Corke, Eſq;

Nov. 28 John Bacon, Eſq; of the Firſt Fruits Office, to Miſs Linnel, of Berkeley ſquare, with 20,000l fortune

29 The Marquis of Caermarthen, to Lady Amelia D'Arcy, daughter of the Earl of Holderneſſe

Dec. 2 Lord Viſcount Cranburn, ſon of the Earl of Saliſbury, to Lady Mary Hill, daughter of the Earl of Hillſborough

8 John Hopkins, Eſq; of Hackney, to Miſs Amelia Smith, of Spital-ſquare, with 10,000l fortune

9 John Harvey, Eſq; Supercargo in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Farnold, of Golden ſquare

The Rev Mr Martin, Profeſſor of Botany in the Univerſity of Cambridge, and Fellow of Sidney college, to Miſs Elliſton, ſiſter to the Rev Dr Elliſton, Maſter of that Society

John Eſtridge, Eſq; to Miſs Whatley, daughter of Alderman Whatley, of Briſtol

10 Wm Ward, Eſq; to Miſs Nelſon, daughter of the late Alderman Nelſon

Major Dennis O'Brien, of the Duke of Gloceſter's houſhold, to Miſs Jane Jones

11 Wm Paynter, Eſq; of the Navy Office, to Miſs Northcote, only daughter of the late Sir Harry Northcote, Bart. of Pines, Devonſhire

Fountain North, Eſq; of Rougham, in Norfolk, (nearly related to Lord North) to Miſs Arabella Strutt, of Hampſtead, with 30,000l

Hugh Vernon, Eſq; of Great Thurloe, in Suffolk, to Jane, third daughter of Sir John Cullum, Bart. of Bury St Edmund's

Sir Wm Carter, Knt. Mayor of Portſmouth, to Miſs Jellicoe, of the ſame place

14 Ld Ligonier, to Lady Mary Henley, ſiſter to the preſent Earl of Northington

The Rev Mr Sandford, jun. of Georgeham, Devonſhire, to Miſs Amy Pointz, youngeſt daughter of the late Newdigate Pointz, Eſq; of Hexton Herts

Peter Boulby, Eſq; a Proctor of the Spiritual Court, Newcaſtle, to Miſs Fawcet, ſiſter to Chriſtopher Fawcet, Eſq; Recorder, and Dr Fawcet, Vicar of that town

The Rev Mr Goodinge, Head-maſter of the College-ſchool at Worceſter, to Miſs Maria Hale, daughter of Robert Hale, Eſq; of Marybone

21 The Rev Dr Wilſon, King's Profeſſor of Divinity in the Univerſity of Cambridge, to Miſs Wilſon, ſiſter to Daniel Wilſon, Eſq; of Durham-Tower, in Weſtmoreland

22 George Birch, Eſq; of the Six Clerks Office, to Miſs Montague, daughter of Edward Montague, Eſq; one of the Maſters in Chancery

23 The Rev Mr Toll, of Preſton Deanry, Northamptonſhire, to Mrs Wood, of Conduit-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare

Deaths.

AT Cuxham, in Oxfordſhire, the Rev Sir John D'Oyley, Bart. the laſt male of the Oxford branch of that family, whoſe anceſtor came over with the Conqueror, and built the caſtle of Oxford.—Alſo died, at Glouceſter, his ſiſter Mrs Jones, wife of William Jones, Eſq; of Naſs

At Poſtwick, in Norfolk, Mr Moſs, brother to the Biſhop of St David's

At St Auguſtine's, Wilhelmina, wife of Frederick George Mulcaſter, Member of his Majeſty's Council in Eaſt Florida

Two ſons of the Right Hon Thomas Townſhend, Eſq; within a week of each other

At Verſailles, ſuddenly, in the preſence of the King of France, as his Majeſty was at cards, the Marquis de Chavelin

At

At Paris, M. de la Beaumelle, celebrated for his writings, and literary quarrels with Voltaire

At his ſeat in Hertfordſhire, of the gout, James Grimſton, Viſcount Grimſton, Baron of Dunboyne, and Bart. His Lordſhip was born Oct. 9, 1711, ſucceeded his father, William, the late and firſt Viſcount, Oct. 25, 1756, and married Mary, daughter of William Bucknall, of Oxhey, in the county of Hertford, Eſq; (which Lady was born April 28, 1717) by whom he has iſſue, 1. The Hon. James Bucknall, born May 9, 1747; 2. Jane, born Sept. 18, 1748; 3. William, born June 23, 1750; 4. Harbottle, born April 14, 1752; 5. Mary, born May 28, 1753; 6 Suſanna-Aſkell, born Sept. 28, 1754; 7. Francis-Cook, born March 27, 1757; and 8. Joanna, born Sept. 10, 1759.

In the ſouth of France, the Lady of John Sabine, Eſq; late Colonel of the firſt regiment of guards.

Mrs Proctor, wife of Rt Proctor, Eſq; of Holyport, Berks

Lieut Gen Browne, Colonel of the 48th regiment of foot, now in America

The Rev Mr Hurdd, Vicar of Longford, and Rector of Thorpe, both in Derbyſhire.

In Cheapſide, Mr Matthew Goodwin, late of St Kitts. This gentleman's death was occaſioned by his having been ſome time before toſſed by an ox

Mr Hopley, hop merchant, at Newnham, in Glouceſterſhire, aged 114 years

Dr Adam Auſtin, Phyſician at Edinburgh

At Prelbury, in Cheſhire, Mr. Ralph, aged 103

At Rome, Cardinal Peter Jerome Guglielmi. He was raiſed to the purple by Clement XIII

At Griſons, in Switzerland, Sir James Stuliday, aged 102

The Rev Samuel Trueman, MA Rector of Newton Purcel, in Oxfordſhire

At Oldborn, Friesland, Fockje Joannes, aged 113 years and 20 days, who has been a widow ſince the year 1710

William Farrow, Eſq; of Monk Ely, Suffolk

At Kenſington, —— Pointz, Eſq;

Nov. 28 At Preſton, in his 85th year, Joſeph Yates, Eſq; father of the late Sir Joſeph Yates, Knt. one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas

In Lamb's Conduit ſtreet, Thomas Pyke, Eſq; many years Conſul at Tripoli, in Syria. He has left to moſt of the hoſpitals and public charities in and about London, 100l. each; alſo 100l. to the Proteſtant ſchools in Ireland

29 At Wimbledon, John Winterbottom, Eſq; formerly a Director of the South ſea Company.

30 In Gray's inn, William Lucas, Eſq; Counſellor at law

Suddenly, as ſhe was receiving company, the Lady of —— Leheup, Eſq;

Dec. 1 At Maidenhead, Miſs Katherine Davers, eldeſt daughter of the late Admiral Davers

Lady Catherine Hay, ſiſter to the Marquis of Tweedale

2 The Lady of Solomon Starkey, Eſq; in Red lion ſquare

William Earle, Eſq; near Great Miſſelden, in Bucks

Godfrey Heathcote, Eſq; of Chetterfield, Derbyſhire

3 At Dinton, near Saliſbury, the Rev Dr Haſledon, Rector of that place

5 In Dyer's buildings, Holborn, Mr Poole, an eminent attorney at law

Suddenly, as ſhe was entering the drawing-room at Dr Baker's, in Jermyn ſtreet, on a viſit in the evening, Miſs Charlotte Buckworth, daughter of Sir Everard Buckworth, Bart

6 John Long, Eſq; at Canterbury

8 Capt Robert Forſen, of Greenwich hoſpital

At Chigwell, in Eſſex, the Lady of —— Colbourn, Eſq;

12 John Long, Eſq; Hamburgh merchant, in Biſhopſgate ſtreet

In Queen-Anne ſtreet, Cavendiſh ſquare, Capt Lambert of the royal navy. He was Lieutenant of the Centurion, when ſhe ſailed round the world with the late Lord Anſon

Peregrine Follard, Eſq; of Richmond green

13 Dr Brooke Hector, an eminent Phyſician in Litchfield

14 Samuel Thompſon, Eſq; on Mile-end green

15 Henry Elwes, jun. Eſq; from North America, nephew to Sir William Elwes, Bart

17 In Privy gardens, Whitehall, Andrew Stone, Eſq; Treaſurer to the Queen, and tutor to his Majeſty, when Prince of Wales

18 In Hart ſtreet, Bloomſbury, Mrs Mary Mitchel, grand daughter of Biſhop Burnet

At Putney, the Rev Thomas Fludyer, Rector of that pariſh

20 Suddenly, in the public rooms at Bath, the only ſon of George Wroughton, Eſq; of Wilcot, Wilts

At Blackford, in Devonſhire, of the palſy, Sir John Rogers, Bart. Recorder and ſenior Alderman of the corporation of Plymouth. He is ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his brother Frederic, Commiſſioner of the navy at Plymouth

21 The Rev Dr Nichols, preacher at the Charter-houſe chapel, and a Prebendary of Ely

25 Miſs

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23 Miſs Darker, daughter of John Darker, Eſq; treaſurer of St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital

29 At Ratcliffe-croſs, — Thewer, Eſq; in the commiſſion of the peace for Middleſex

At Deptford, Anthony Carlſone, Eſq; formerly a Weſt India merchant

At Hammerſmith, Dr William Eagland, Rector of Hartwell, in Kent

DISPENSATIONS.

THE Rev Humphry Hyde, M A. chaplain to the D of Ancaſter, to hold the V of Bourn, together with the R of Dowſby, both in Lincolnſhire

The Rev Richard Hole, A M. chaplain to Walter Lord Aſton, Baron Forfar, to hold the R of North Tawton, together with that of Chulmleigh, both in the dioceſe of Exeter

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

THE Rev John Peers, A M. of Merton College, Oxford, to the R of Ickleford cum Pitton, in Herts.

The Rev Richard Bowles, to St Nicholas's R in Abington

The Rev Mr Toddington, one of the ſenior Fellows of St John's College, Cambridge, to Medbourne R in Leiceſterſhire, worth 400l per annum

The Rev Dr Ford, to Melton-Mowbray L in Leiceſterſhire

The Rev Dr Ball, to be one of the Canons of Windſor

The Rev Dr Wollaſton, Chaplain to the King, to a prebend in Peterborough Cathedral, in the room of the late Dr Burroughs

The Rev Charles Jenner, M A. to the Archdeaconry of Huntingdon, in the room of the Rev Mr Cholwell, deceaſed

The Rev James Spry, L L D. to the R of Brixton Deverel, in Wiltſhire

The Rev Millington Maſſey, B D. to the V. of Warminſter, in Wiltſhire

The Rev Thomas Williams, M A. Fellow of Baliol college, Oxford, to Beere Regis L. in Dorſetſhire

The Rev Mr Hopper, Prebendary of Ely, to Granſden R. in Cambridgeſhire

The Rev Wm Buller, M A. to a prebend in the collegiate church of St. George, in Windſor Caſtle

The Rev Griffith Roberts, L L B. to Aber V in Carnarvonſhire

The Rev Henry Carrington, A M. to St Steven V in Norwich

The Rev John Francis, A M. to Sporle V with Palgrave R annexed

The Rev Mr Gibſon, to Hethfield L in Suſſex

PROMOTIONS MILITARY.

COL George Warde, Lieut Col of the 4th regiment of dragoons, to be Col of the 14th regiment of dragoons (in Ireland), in the room of Lieut Gen Daniel Webbe, deceaſed

Gen Keppel, to be Commander in Chief of the King's forces in Ireland.

Major Gen Wm Alex. Sorell, to be Colonel of the 48th regiment of foot

PROMOTIONS CIVIL.

MR Davis, Attorney at law, of Gray's inn, to be Deputy Clerk of the Hanaper, in room of Mr Meſſeter, deceaſed.

Oliver Farrer, Eſq; of the Middle Temple, to be Secretary to Gen Clavering, Commander in Chief of the forces in India

B—NK—PTS.

RObert Morton, of Garlick-hill, grocer
John Cartwright, of Great St Thomas Apoſtles, wine merchant
Wm Craven, of St James's, Clerken. vint
Sam Henſhaw, of Gravel-lane, Southwark, ſoap boiler
Chriſtoph Eaton, of Gr Yarmouth, mercht
Ben Oldfield, of Bramley, Yorkſh maltſter
Wm Pullen, and John Mobbs, of Thoverton, Devonſh clothiers and partners
J Roſon, of St Martin's le grand, bookſeller
Wm Denman, of Manſel ſtr Goodman's fields, gunſtock-maker
Beniamin Cooper, of Walſall, and Joſeph Hodgſkin, of Aldridge, Stafford. merchts and partners
Robt Campbel, of London, merchant
Thos Dade, of Great Yarmouth, mercht
John Money, of Swaffham, Norfolk, money-ſcrivener
Sam Death, of Lavenham, Suffolk, yarn-maker
Wade Holton, of St Andrew's, Holborn, grocer
James Tarverner Reed, of King's Lynn, Norfolk, merchant
Samuel Pegler, of Malmſbury, Wilts yarn-maker
Lewis Cuthbert, of Well's-ſtreet, Marybone, merchant
Wm Caſter, of Chriſt church, money-ſcriv.
Wm Johnſton, of Clerkenwell, wine mercht
Jonah Browne, of Over Haddon, Derbyſh. potter
David Evans of London, merchant
Francis Bowland, of Wood-ſtreet, weaver
Wm Brown, jun. of Jewin-ſtreet, lapidary
John Baker, of Arundel-ſtreet, lighterman
Charles Jaffrey, of Hanover-ſtr. upholſterer
John Wilſon, of Highgate, baker
Jn Skiers, and Eman. Skiers, Manchester, butchers
Bryan Reed, of Wiggenhall, St. Germain's, in Norfolk, grocer
Barwick Clapham, of Knaresbro', innhold.
Edw. Buckmaſter, of Leighton Bazzard, meal-man
Wm Shimel, of Tiverton, Devon. rope-maker
Sam Dixon, of South-Town, Norf. victual.

Bankruptcy ſuperſeded.

John Fowler, of Ipſwich, merchant

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PRICES of STOCKS.

		BANK Stock.	4 per Cts.	3½ per Ct. An. 1758.	3 per Cent. Confols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3per Cent. An. 1726.	Long Annuit.	South Sea Stock.	Old S. Sea Annuit.	New S.S. Annuit.	S.S. Ann. 1751.	E. India Stock.	3per Cent. E. I. Ann.	In. Bonds prem.	Nav. Bill discount
Nov.	29	No Price.	90⅞	89	87⅛	86	Not done	25⅞	Not done	84⅛	84⅜	84½	139½a139	79⅜	24s.	1⅛
	30	140⅛	90⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	84a⅜	Ditto	Not done	139a½	Not done	21s.	1⅜a½
Dec.	1	140⅛	Ditto	Ditto	87⅛.⅜	Ditto	85⅛	Ditto	Ditto	84⅛	84⅞	Ditto	139½	79⅜	22s.	Ditto
	2	140⅛	90⅛	Ditto	87⅜	86⅛	Not done	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	85	84½	140a⅜	Not done	Ditto	Ditto
	3	140⅛	90⅜	89a⅛	87⅜	86⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	84⅛	Ditto	Not done	141⅛	79⅜	Ditto	Ditto
	4	Ditto	91	89⅛	Ditto	86⅛	84⅛	25⅞a26	Ditto	84⅛	85⅛	Ditto	140⅜	Not done	Ditto	Ditto
	5	Sunday.														
	6	140⅛	Ditto	89	8-⅛	Ditto	Not done	25⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	140⅜	79⅜	Ditto	1⅛
	7	140⅛	91⅛	89⅛	87⅛.8⅛.7⅛	86⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	84⅛	85⅛	84⅛	Ditto	79⅞	Ditto	Ditto
	8	140⅛	91⅛a⅛	89⅛	Shut.	Ditto	84⅞	Ditto	Ditto	84⅛	No Price.	No Price.	Ditto	79⅜	21s.	Ditto
	9	140⅛	91⅛	Ditto	Ditto	86⅛	Shut.	Ditto	Ditto	No Price.	85⅛	85	140	No Price.	Ditto	Ditto
	10	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	84⅛	No Price.	No Price.	Shut.	79⅞	22s.	Ditto
	11	No Price.	Ditto	No Price.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	26	Ditto	Ditto	85½	Ditto	Ditto	No Price.	Ditto	Ditto
	12	Sunday.														
	13	No Price.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	25⅞	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	80⅛	Ditto	Ditto
	14	140⅛	91⅛	89⅛	Ditto	86⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	85	Ditto	No Price.	23s.	Ditto
	15	140⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	26	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Shut.	Ditto	80⅛	22s.	1⅛
	16	140a⅛	91⅛	Shut.	Ditto	86⅞	Ditto	Ditto	No Price.	85	85⅛	Ditto	Ditto	No Price.	21s.	Ditto
	17	Ditto	91⅛	Ditto	Ditto	86⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	85⅛	No Price.	Ditto	Ditto	80⅛	22s.	Ditto
	18	Ditto	91⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	85⅛	Ditto	Ditto	No Price.	Ditto	Ditto
	19	Sunday.														
	20	No Price.	91⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Shut.	Ditto	85⅛	85⅞	Ditto	Ditto	80⅛	Ditto	1⅛
	21	140⅛	91⅛	Ditto	Ditto	86⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86	Ditto	Ditto	No Price.	21s.	Ditto
	22	140⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	86a⅛	Ditto	Ditto	80⅛	Ditto	Ditto
	23	140⅛	91⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Shut.	Ditto	86	Ditto	Ditto	No Price.	Ditto	Ditto
	24	Ditto	91⅛	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Shut.	Ditto	Ditto	80⅛	22s.	1⅛
	25	No Busi-														
	26	ness done														
	27	at the														
	28	Stock														
		Exchange														

WILLIAM STAGG, Stock-Broker, at No. 10, Caſtle-Alley, Royal Exchange;
Where the Value on Lives and Survivorſhips, Reverſions, and Contingencies, is calculated with Accuracy and Diſpatch.

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

For the YEAR 1773.

CONTAINING,

(Beſides copious and accurate INDEXES, a GENERAL TITLE, and PREFACE)

Debates in parliament continued 629
— Concluſion of Ld. Clive's ſpeech in juſtification of his conduct 629-632
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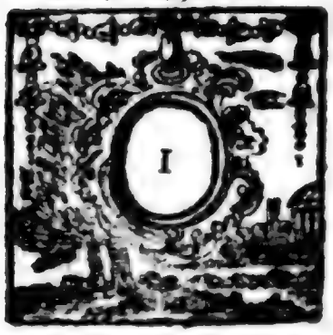
Illuſtrated with an accurate Exhibition of the late Diſcoveries in the South Seas, being the Second Part of a general Chart of the Circumnavigation of the Globe, the Third or remaining Part of which will be compleated in January; alſo a curious Repreſentation of the Forms of all the ancient Crowns worn by the Kings of England ever ſince the Foundation of Monarchy.

Concluſion of Lord Clive's *anſwer to the charges brought againſt him in the Report of the Select Committee, and in General* Burgoyne's *motions.*

See p. 249, 251.



Muſt beg leave to obſerve to the Houſe, that preſents were *allowed* and *received* from the earlieſt time of the Direction. They have continued to be received uninterruptedly for the ſpace of 150 years; and men, Sir, who have ſat in the Direction themſelves, have at ſeveral times received preſents. This the Direction muſt know; but I am firmly of opinion, that, in honourable caſes, preſents are not improper to be received; but when for diſhonourable purpoſes, then, Sir, I hold them to be highly improper. In the early part of my life, my labours were without emolument or laurels, and I hope the Houſe cannot think but that I ought to be rewarded for my ſervices to my country in the latter part of it. When I was employed by the Company, their affairs abroad were in a condition much to be lamented. Misfortunes attended them in every part of their ſettlements, and the nabobs looked with a jealous eye upon the ſmall privileges and poſ-

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ſeſſions they then enjoyed; and, though ſmall, in danger every day of being wreſted from them. Fear and weakneſs of power ſought for protection from the dangers that ſurrounded them. In this critical ſituation, I was called forth, and it pleaſed God to make *me* the inſtrument of their delivery. In the various battles and attacks in which I was employed, I had the good fortune to ſucceed; nor were ſuch ſchemes or undertakings entered upon without the previous provocation of the country powers. The treachery of Surajah Dowlah was for-ever in our eye, and his perfidy was never at reſt; nor did we attack Chandernagore till the treaty on his behalf was firſt violated. After theſe conqueſts, Sir, and acquiſitions gained for the Company, I returned home. They approved in the higheſt degree of what I had done; and, as a token of their approbation, they preſented me with a rich ſword ſet with diamonds. This, certainly, Sir, was no mark of their opinion that I had either violated treaties, or diſobeyed their orders. Nor did their commendation and good opinion of my ſervices terminate here. As ſoon as troubles broke out in that country, and when the news of the terrible diſaſter of the taking of Calcutta from us arrived to the ear of the Company, they immediately ſent to me, and requeſted that I would go once more to India, to protect and ſecure their poſſeſſions;—that my preſence alone would effect it; and they ſhould reſt ſecured, through the good opinion they had of me, that ſucceſs would accompany me, and that I ſhould be the means of putting their affairs again in a proſperous ſituation. I did not heſitate a moment to accept the offer. I went abroad, reſolving not to benefit myſelf one ſingle ſhilling at my return; and I ſtrictly and religiouſly adhered to it. When I arrived there, I ſubdued Angria, a very powerful prince. I retook Calcutta with an inconſiderable army.—Surajah Dowlah had at all times betrayed a diſpoſition to break the treaty; and, when an army was ſent under the command of Monſ. Duprée, which might have proved fatal to us, I do not heſitate to ſay, that we bribed the general of that army, who immediately wrote to the nabob to let him know the Engliſh were invincible; and, upon a ſecond requeſt from the nabob to Monſ. Duprée, that he would march with his army, and deſtroy the Engliſh, his anſwer was couched in the ſame terms. He ſaid, that he always found the Engliſh invincible, and it would have been the height of imprudence to hazard an attack. By ſuch means, and by this ſtratagem, we ſucceeded. We ſoon diſcovered, that the nabob Surajah Dowlah was ſo turbulent and reſtleſs, that he only waited for the departure of the fleet to exterminate the Engliſh. But, as treacherous men are too apt to have men of the ſame caſt and diſpoſition about them, the nabob was not wanting of ſuch companions. Omichund, his confidential ſervant, as *he* thought, told his maſter of an agreement made between the Engliſh and Monſ. Duprée, to attack him, and received for that advice a ſum not leſs than four lacs of rupees. Finding this to be the man in whom the nabob entirely truſted, it ſoon became our object to conſider him as a moſt material engine in the intended revolution. We therefore made ſuch an agreement as was neceſſary for the purpoſe, and entered into a treaty with him to ſatisfy his demands. When all things were prepared, and the evening of the event was appointed, Omichund informed Mr. Watts, who was at the court of the nabob, that he inſiſted upon thirty lacs of rupees, and five per cent. upon all the treaſure that ſhould be found; that, unleſs that was immediately complied with, he would diſcloſe the whole to the nabob; and that Mr. Watts, and the two other Engliſh gentlemen then at the court, ſhould be cut off before the morning. Mr. Watts, immediately on this information, diſpatched an expreſs to me at the council. I did not heſitate to find out a ſtratagem to ſave the lives of theſe people, and ſecure ſucceſs to the intended event. For this purpoſe we ſigned another treaty. The one was called the *Red*, the other the *White* treaty. This treaty was ſigned by every one, except Admiral Watſon; and I ſhould have conſidered myſelf ſufficiently authorized to put his name to it, by the converſation I had with him. As to the perſon who ſigned Admiral Watſon's name to the treaty, whether he did it in his preſence or not, I cannot ſay; but this I know, that he thought he had ſufficient authority for ſo doing. This treaty was immediately ſent to Omichund, who did not ſuſpect the ſtratagem. The event took place, and ſucceſs attended it; and the Houſe, I am fully perſuaded, will agree

gree with me, that, when the very existence of the company was at ſtake, and the lives of theſe people ſo precarioufly ſituated, and ſo certain of being deſtroyed, that it was a matter of *true policy* and of *juſtice* to deceive ſo great a villain. I have in my hand, Sir, a letter ſigned by Admiral Watſon, Meſſrs. Manningham, Watts, &c. which, I apprehend, will carry Admiral Watſon's thorough approbation of the proceedings of the revolution, and the means by which it was obtained. [*His Lordſhip then read the letter, which conveyed Admiral Watſon's full approbation.*] Now, Sir, great as my fortune is (and which bears no proportion to what I might have made), yet, to ſhew that I did not harraſs, or lay under contribution, thoſe whom I had conquered, for my own emolument, I can tell this Houſe, that neither I, nor any one in my army, received a ſixpence from the inhabitants of Muxadabad. My jaghire was not received till 1759, though it has been reported I received it at the revolution in 1757. I muſt beg leave to mention another circumſtance to this Houſe; that, upon theſe troubles, the Dutch were encouraged by the nabob to enter the country, with ſeven ſhips, and a vaſt army. I did not heſitate a moment to give them battle, and, in twenty-four hours, I deſtroyed every ſhip they had, and their whole army was either killed, wounded, or taken priſoners. At this time the Dutch had moſt of my money, and in this inſtance, I think, I ſhewed a zeal for the honour and intereſt of the Company ſuperior to every other object, even of my own concern. I muſt now beg leave to read in the Houſe two letters from the Court of Directors to myſelf, containing their approbation of the revolution in Bengal.—Theſe letters, Sir, came not through the common channel of addreſs to the governor and council, but were directed to MYSELF. [*His Lordſhip then read the letters, which contained indeed the moſt full and ſatisfactory approbation of what is termed in one of the letters* THE LATE GLORIOUS AND PROFITABLE REVOLUTION.]—Theſe, Sir, are ſurely ſufficient certificates of my behaviour, and of the proceedings of that revolution; and, whatever the Houſe may think of them, will remain an everlaſting approbation of my conduct from thoſe perſons who alone employed me, and whoſe ſervant I was. A late miniſter (Lord Chatham), whoſe abilities have been an honour to his country, and whom this Houſe will ever revere, will, I am ſure, come to your bar, and not only tell you how highly he thought of my ſervices at the time, but alſo what his opinion is now.

Upon my arrival, Sir, in England a ſecond time, a committee of the Directors waited upon me, to deſire to know when I would receive the congratulations of the Direction. I accordingly waited upon them at their court in Leadenhall-ſtreet, and the chairman, at a very full court, addreſſed me in the words contained in this letter [*which his Lordſhip read*]. Theſe, Sir, were circumſtances, certainly, that gave me a full ſatisfaction, and a ground to think that my conduct, in every inſtance, was approved of.—After ſuch certificates as theſe, Sir, am I to be brought here like a criminal, and the very beſt parts of my conduct conſtrued into crimes againſt the ſtate? Is this the reward that is now held out to perſons who have performed ſuch important ſervices to their country? If it is, Sir, the future conſequences that will attend the execution of any important truſt, committed to the perſons who have the care of it, will be fatal indeed; and I am ſure the noble Lord upon the treaſury bench, whoſe great humanity and abilities I revere, would never have conſented to the reſolutions that paſſed the other night, if he had thought on the dreadful conſequences that would attend them. Sir, I cannot ſay that I either ſit or reſt eaſy, when I find by that extenſive reſolution (ſee p. 249), that all I have in the world is confiſcated, and that no one will take my ſecurity for a ſhilling. Theſe, Sir, are dreadful apprehenſions to remain under, and I cannot look upon myſelf but as a bankrupt. I have not any thing left which I can call my own, except my paternal fortune, of 500l. per annum, and which has been in the family for ages paſt. But upon this I am content to live, and perhaps I ſhall find more real content of mind and happineſs, than in the trembling affluence of an unſettled fortune. But, Sir, I muſt make one more obſervation, that, if the definition of the Hon. Gentleman [General Burgoyne], and of this Houſe, is, that the *State*, as expreſſed in theſe reſolutions, is, *quo ad hoc*, the Company, then, Sir, every farthing that I enjoy is granted to me. But to be called,

called, after ſixteen years have elapſed, to account for my conduct in this manner, and after an uninterrupted enjoyment of my property, to be queſtioned and conſidered as obtaining it unwarrantably, is hard indeed! and a treatment I ſhould not think the Britiſh ſenate capable of. But, if it ſhould be the caſe, I have a conſcious innocence within me, that tells me my conduct is irreproachable. *Frangas, non flectes.* They may take from me what I have; they may, as they think, make me poor, *but I will be happy!* I mean not this as my defence. My defence will be made at the bar; and, before I ſit down, I have one requeſt to make to the Houſe, *that, when they come to decide upon my honour, they will not forget their own.*

[*The Debates of the Seſſion of* 1773 *to be concluded in January.*]

Subſtance of the Act *for raiſing a Sum not exceeding* 265,000l. *by Life Annuities, with Benefit of Survivorſhip, in* Ireland.

ANY perſon or perſons, natural-born ſubjects or foreigners, who ſhall pay into his Majeſty's treaſury the ſum of one or more hundreds of pounds, is to receive an annuity of ſix pounds by the hundred for every hundred pounds ſubſcribed during the life or lives of the perſons nominated by the ſubſcriber, with additional intereſt from time to time, by benefit of ſurvivorſhip, until the annuity payable to each ſubſcriber ſhall amount to a ſum equal to, but never to exceed, the principal ſum originally advanced.

The ſums ſubſcribed are to be paid into the treaſury at three different periods, twenty per cent. on or before the firſt of February next; forty per cent. on or before the firſt of May next; and forty per cent. to compleat the payment of every hundred pounds ſo ſubſcribed, on or before the 24th of June next. The annuities are to commence from the 25th day of December, 1773; ſo that every ſubſcriber will be enabled to receive half a year's annuity at the time he makes his laſt payment to compleat his ſubſcription.

As a further advantage to the ſubſcribers, they are not obliged to name their lives or nominees until the 24th of June next, the time that they make the laſt payment of their ſubſcriptions, by which proviſion every ſubſcriber has added to the value of his life or lives, the further advantage of ſix months time to conſider upon what life or lives he ſhall chuſe to put his ſubſcription, or to ſell the ſame in the mean time, as he ſhall like beſt.

Subſcribers may name diſtinct lives for each hundred, or one life for ſeveral hundred pounds.

When the ſubſcriptions are compleated, and the lives named, the ſeveral nominees and lives will be divided into three claſſes; one of perſons under twenty; a ſecond of perſons of twenty and upwards, but under forty; a third of perſons of forty and upwards; and the ſubſcribers will be claſſed accordingly, and have the benefit of ſurvivorſhip in their reſpective claſſes, with lives of the ſame value; ſo that lives of forty and upwards, &c. may not run againſt younger lives.

To avoid fractional diviſions, and the expence and difficulty of keeping long and intricate accounts, no diſtribution will be made of the ſums accruing by ſurvivorſhip in the ſeveral claſſes, till they ſhall be ſufficient to pay an additional intereſt of one-half per cent.

Books are opened in the Deputy Vice-Treaſurer's office, in which will be entered the names of the ſubſcribers, the ſums by them advanced, and the reſpective times of payment, and alſo the names, ages, and additions of the ſeveral nominees; and debentures will be iſſued to perſons who ſhall compleat their ſubſcriptions, in which will be expreſſed the Chriſtian and ſurnames, additions, places of abode, ages, and other deſcriptions of the nominees, which debentures may be aſſigned or deviſed.

For the benefit of minors, guardians may, with the approbation of the Lord Chancellor, Lord Keeper, or Keepers of the Great Seal, for the time being, ſubſcribe for infants.

The duties granted for the payment of theſe annuities are thrown into the Loan Fund, where the whole is aggregated together in one maſs, and out of which fund the annuitants will be paid, half-yearly, at the ſame time, and in the ſame manner, as the reſt of the public creditors.

The other clauſes of the bill are deſigned principally to guard againſt frauds and concealment of the deaths of the nominees, in order that the ſubſcribers may have the full benefit of the ſurvivorſhip.

ERRATA in the Poetical Chronology.

p. 511. notes, after *amuſements* place a comma.

p. 571. for *Britannia's ſhore* read *gore*.

ibid. for *Alonzon* read *Alanzon*.

ibid. for *ſtartl'd* read *ſtartled*.

Mr. URBAN,

I NOW reſume my obſervations, commenced in your Magazine for December.

Among other circumſtances inconſiſtent with public decency and public health, the perſonal uncleanneſs of the poor is a circumſtance that would reflect the keeneſt reproach on the opulent, could the avarice of the opulent be alone ſuppoſed to occaſion, or even not to prevent it: but, for the moſt part, the hand of charity might be extended fifty times in fifty weeks to clothe the naked, or, the worſe than naked, thoſe whoſe filthy tatters only ſerve to retain the ſtamina of obſcene and infectious diſeaſes; and the decent raiment provided for them, would be bartered at the pawnbroker's for money, and the money expended at the gin-ſhop or the alehouſe. The ſight of the abject miſery of theſe wretched diſgracers of humanity is painful to the eyes of the compaſſionate, and prompts them to wiſh ſome method, more likely to prove effectual for its relief than any hitherto adopted, might engage the attention of our rulers. If the beſtowal of neceſſaries be a taſk fruitleſs as the fabled labour of Siſyphus, the retention of unneceſſaries ſhould take place; and thus the weapon be wreſted from the hand of the ſelf-deſtroyer. The trade of the pawnbroker might, perhaps, be totally annihilated; and the trade of the diſtiller and retailer of ſpirits circumſcribed within very ſcanty limits, as trades whence little benefit is derived to the community, but partial wealth is accumulated by individuals on the ruin of their fellow-creatures. This is a meaſure which ought to be, but which it may, without hazard of a miſtake, be propheſied never will be, purſued; for to diſcountenance the vices of the vulgar, is to ſap the foundation of one of thoſe infamous pillars, on which the unweildy edifice of government has reſted for little leſs than a century.

The practice of making our churches repoſitories of the dead, is a practice that merits the utmoſt ſeverity of cenſure: the evaporation from burial places, where bodies are properly interred, perhaps, is not totally inoffenſive; but the exhalation from vaults, where bodies are placed to rot as it were above ground, muſt be pernicious to a much greater degree than is commonly apprehended. The entrances of theſe ſepulchral caverns were formerly ſecured with ſome conſiderable degree of caution; but the occaſional opening of them having been productive of fatal accidents, a different plan of conſtruction is now adopted, and their walls are broken into numerous windows, through which the dead are indecently expoſed to view, and thoſe deleterious miaſmata, the ſudden eruption whereof ſometimes produced violent effects on individuals, are now ſlowly and inceſſantly exhaling, to the no leſs certain, though leſs perceptible injury of the community.—Nor has this alteration effected its purpoſe, with reſpect to a removal of the local evil. In churches where the dead are depoſited, a diſagreeable damp, and more diſagreeable fœtor, affect the ſenſe of perſons who rarely viſit them; and it is difficult to imagine, that ſeveral hours in a week can be paſſed in ſuch ſituations without injury to the conſtitution; and poſſibly many a diſeaſe, ignorantly attributed to a cold caught at church, has really been produced there, though by a cauſe not at all ſuſpected of producing it.—As to the common argument of the advocates for this practice, that precautions are uſed to prevent the conſequences which have been mentioned, its futility muſt be obvious on a moment's reflection: notwithſtanding all precautions that can be uſed, this ſubtle venom will find interſtices to eſcape through; and wood, and even lead, will in time decay, and by decaying open wider avenues for its paſſage.

As the ſuperſtition which ſuppoſed a particular ſanctity inherent in particular places, and from which probably this practice received its origin, has now loſt much of its prevalence, even among the unthinking and illiterate vulgar; to the gratification of an idle vanity, and the indulgence of a fond affection, its continuance muſt principally be aſcribed. But the vain ſhould conſider, that, to gratify their vanity in a circumſtance which in its own nature is the ſtrongeſt motive to humility, muſt be abſurd: and the fondly affectionate ſhould recollect, that their affection is not really indulged by the methods they purſue to indulge it; but that the very places, which they deem ſanctuaries for the repoſe of the mouldering reliques of their beloved relatives, are not ſacred from violation; for when the gloomy receptacles of corruption are fully replenished, the old

old tenants are with very little ceremony ejected, to make room for new ones; and the bones supposed to be so effectually protected from insult, are piled in one common charnel house, huddled into one common grave, or disposed of in a yet more disrespectful manner, as accident, indolence, or avarice, may direct their distribution. Truths, however, that are disliked, will seldom be believed; and where a point of importance is to be gained, it may be gained with more facility, when common prejudices are acquiesced in, than when they are opposed; and could the force of custom be once surmounted, the gratification of vanity, and the indulgence of affection, might be rendered compatible with the preservation of health, by imitating the example of the ancient and modern Orientals, in the institution of extra-urban cemeteries. In these, the monumental pyramid, or sculptured urn, intermixed with greens of yew or cypress, would appear to advantage; in these, the ashes of the deceased would probably remain some centuries unmolested; and occasional visits to these, would be propitious to the production of that pleasing melancholy, perhaps not unjustly deemed the friend of humanity and religion: whereas, on the present plan, the commonness of the sight destroys every beneficial influence supposed to result from the observation of instances of mortality.—It may be objected, that, were an abolition of burial in churches to take place, these churches would be deprived of their greatest ornaments, in the ingenious productions of imitative art, "the animated bust, or breathing statue." Where ornament and utility cannot subsist together, impartial reason will not hesitate to determine that the former should give place to the latter: but this is not here the case; the bodies of the dead might be deposited in the cemeteries before mentioned, and their actions or their virtues at the same time be commemorated on cenotaphs in our temples. The "Hic situs est" need only be exchanged for the "Memoriæ sacrum;" and the genius of the statuary and the compoſer of inscriptions might be exercised as at present.

If, however, no alternative will serve, if the caprice of fashion must prevail over the dictates of reason, and the dead must be mingled with the living; the most offensive part, at least, of the evil complained of, might be removed by adopting the practice of embalming; a practice, which has been adopted by the opulent of different countries and ages, and to which no rational objection can be made but its expensiveness; and expence in one respect only, surely, need not be regarded by those, who disregard it in every other.

The preservation of health is a consideration of the utmost importance; the life of almost every individual is of some value to society. Disease, like the fabled Briareus, has an hundred hands, each armed with a deadly weapon, different in its method of destruction, and all continually employed to shorten the short period of existence allotted us by the nature of our constitution; and of these, none perhaps is more universally active than infection; it is the pestilence which strikes unseen at noon-day; so that none perceives the wound that it gives, till fatal consequences evince that it has been given. Our duty, therefore, to one another, not more than our own particular interest, should induce us, by every possible means that reason and prudence can suggest, to endeavour to diminish its activity. J. S.

From Mr. Ives's *select Papers relating to English Antiquities.*

Mr. Henshaw * *to Sir* Rob. Paston†.

Part of a Letter. Oct. 15, 1670.

——"THE court returns not till Saturday, so there is little news. The yatchs, and the Earl of Ossory, are gone for the Prince of Orange, and he is expected at Harwich tomorrow. The Countesse of Shrewsbury's belly begins to swell ‡, and she gives us a faire probability of a hopeful issue. Last week, there being a fair near Audley-End ‖, the Queen, the Dutchesse of Richmond**,

* This gentleman was one of the first Fellows of the Royal Society.

† Afterwards Earl of Yarmouth.

‡ This could not be by her husband, he being killed in a duel by the Duke of Buckingham in 1667; and her son (afterwards Duke of Shrewsbury) was then only ten years old. She was daughter of the Earl of Cardigan.

‖ In Essex, the seat of the Earl of Suffolk

** The finest figure in the court of Charles II. and, when Mrs. Stewart, his favourite mistress. The Duke of Richmond married her in 1667.

and

and the Dutcheſſe of Buckingham††, had a frolic to diſguiſe themſelves like country laſſes, in red petticoats, waſtcotes, &c. and to goe ſee the faire. Sir Bernard Gaſcoign‡‡, on a cart jade, rode before the Queen; another ſtranger before the Ducheſſe of Buckingham; and Mr. Roper before Richmond. They had all ſo overdone it in their diſguiſe, and looked ſo much more like antiques than country volk, that, as ſoon as they came to the faire, the people began to go after them; but the Queen going to a booth to buy a pair of yellow ſtockins for her ſweethart, and Sir Bernard aſking for a pair of gloves, ſticht with blew, for his ſweethart, they were ſoon, by their gebriſh‖‖, found to be ſtrangers, which drew a bigger flock about them; one amongſt them had ſeen the Queen at dinner, knew her, and was proud of her knowledge. This ſoon brought all the faire into a crowd to ſtare at the Queen. Being thus diſcovered, they, as ſoon as they could, got to their horſes; but as many of the faire as had horſes, got up, with wives, children, ſweethearts, and neighbours, behind them, to get as much gape as they could, till they brought them to the court gate. Thus, by ill-conduct, was a merry frolick turned into a pennance."

Mr. URBAN,

AMONG the learned in Egyptian antiquity, there are variety of opinions concerning the *darkneſs which overſpread the land of Egypt*. One author has advanced an extraordinary interpretation of this event in his manuſcript found at Grand Cairo 600 years ago.—He ſaith thus:

"The darkneſs *which overſpread the land of Egypt* was not a deprivation of the light of the great luminary bodies, nor was the *light in the dwellings of the Children of Iſrael* a greater emanation of luſtre than what was natural. This is not to be underſtood in a literal, but allegorical ſenſe—that the Iſraelites had wiſdom and underſtanding, while the Egyptians were loſt in ſtupidity and ignorance."

From this manuſcript of profound antiquity I ſhall make a curious extract: it was written, according to the beſt tradition, by an Egyptian prieſt, Secretary when Amenophis reigned in Egypt, who is ſuppoſed to be the very Pharaoh that was afterwards drowned in the Red-Sea.

"In our own times (ſays the philoſophic hiſtorian) there fell a terrible darkneſs upon the land of Egypt. As I was educated in all the myſteries of human knowledge and philoſophy, my ſoul was inſpired, from its love of wiſdom, to enquire into the cauſe of ſo ſurpriſing a phænomenon. I travelled through the diviſions of light and darkneſs, and marked out the land of Goſhen, in which there was perfect light. I made a ſcheme of this unaccountable eclipſe, and of the places which it ſhadow'd, and ſhadow'd not; for ſo admirable was it to behold, that many places were totally dark, when the very next adjoining were totally light. To perform this, was only in the power of philoſophy. I had long before compoſed for my private ſpeculation two mirrors, which ſhould give me light in the deepeſt darkneſs, and repreſent a true ſcene of every thing that paſſed. The ſages, who found out and uſed theſe mirrors, called them the *eyes of wiſdom*.

By the aſſiſtance of theſe eyes I ventured boldly into the royal palace of Amenophis the King, altho' every way to approach it was utter darkneſs. After I had entered into the inner court, I ſaw ſome apartments irradiated with a bright ſplendor, and others hid in myſterious obſcurity. How ſurprized was I, ye gods! to find the apartments of moſt of the chief miniſters enjoying a perfect light, while their unhappy maſter the King was buried in an inconceivable obſcurity. How, O ye powers who rule over Kings, did my heart beat, my knees tremble, my hair ſtand erect, to ſee your vicegerent Amenophis the King ſit quietly conceiled at the corner of a cloſet! What did I! Witneſs, O ye powers. I did the duty of a good and faithful ſubject—I informed his Majeſty, that his miniſters and ſervants kept him in the dark, while they enjoyed all the happineſs of light. But, ah! unhappy, credulous Prince! he anſwered, they have told me all the people

†† Daughter of Lord Fairfax, a moſt virtuous and pious Lady in a vicious age and court, but ſhort and thick, and neglected by her huſband. He was at this time on an embaſſy to France, to negociate the triple alliance.

‡‡ Sent to Vienna by Charles II. in 1671, to negociate a match between the Duke of York and the Archduchеſs of Inſpruck.

‖‖ Sir Bernard Gaſcoign was a Florentine; and the Queen, it is well known, was a Portugueſe.

people have no more light than I; nay, even that I enjoy more than they. Whom ſhould I believe but my ſervants? am not I Lord over them? dare they play the mock with Royalty? begone—ſpeak not againſt my ſervants. To accuſe them is accuſing my judgment, who made choice of them.

"I then repaired to the apartment of the chief * butler, and demanded audience on affairs of the utmoſt importance to the nation. I was admitted into a ſplendid room, where I found the chief butler, accompanied by many chiefs and rulers of the land at a more than royal banquet. All was light, all was joy, all was triumph; they carouſed healths, and ſang ſongs of merriment on the darkneſs which prevailed in ſo many places in the land. After ſome time the chief butler conducted me into another apartment, to enquire the buſineſs I came about.

"Moſt honourable, by the King's favour I come to requeſt a boon, which I think it is my duty to aſk, and your duty to grant; I come as a petitioner for your royal maſter, and as an interceſſor from the people; I come to deſire, in this time of calamity, either to bring the King into this apartment of light, or elſe in compaſſion let ſome glimpſe of light be convey'd to his all-darkſome cloſet."

"A very pretty requeſt truly, cried the chief butler. Ha! ha! ha! you are a wiſe man, verſed in the arcana of nature and philoſophy; but were you in the leaſt acquainted with the myſteries of ſtate, you would not mention ſo ridiculous a thing. You ſeem ſurpriſed; but know, Sir, the moment that I ſhould let the King be in the light, I ſhould be hanged. You ſee we have great care upon us, great fatigue; and you ſee he is at eaſe. In ſhort, he may eat, drink, and confirm our decrees equally in the dark as in the light." The chief butler, having thus anſwered me, retired to his companions. I was aſtoniſhed at the ingratitude and wickedneſs of the man; but, thought I, all whom the King delighteth to honour are not like unto the chief butler. I went to the chief baker; I found him ſurrounded by prieſts and high-prieſts, legiſlators, commanders of armies, and princes of the land: I deſired a private audience; it was granted; I urged my ſuit as before to the chief butler. After ſome pauſe—"You know not, ſaid he, what you aſk. I will be ſhort and free—by ſome light let into the cranny of one of our former prince's ſkulls, an anceſtor of mine was hanged, not an hundred years ago. You are a very honeſt man, but, alas! no politician."

"Good God, cried I, on this repulſe, what myſteries, what incredible ſcenes are in the court of princes! If all the monarchs in the world ſhare this Prince's fate, how unhappy are their conditions! As for this poor prince, how do I compaſſionate him, who hath ſo many ſervants, and ſo little help. I will return to him, and let him have my heavenly mirrors of ſight to aſſiſt him." Accordingly I hattened to the monarch; I repreſented to him the ſtate of things, the light which his miniſters enjoyed, and their reaſons for keeping him in the dark. Laſtly, I offered him my ſpectacles, and told the effect of them. But, oh! ye immortal powers who rule over Kings, whence, oh whence, could come this monarch's infatuation!—"No, ſays he, I want them not; I will not have them; if I am in a little diſtreſs, I muſt have a little patience, and my butler and my baker will help me out. The event ſhewed the truth: they helped poor Amenophis into the Red-Sea."

Thus ends this curious Oriental fragment. "It is a profitable leſſon for the Kings of the earth." It is a juſt picture of all the chief butlers and bakers upon the face of the globe. But, ſurely, we have no ſuch Egyptian darkneſs in our land; we, without doubt, dwell in the land of Goſhen.

CLERICUS.

* Chief butler and baker in Egypt were the chief miniſters of ſtate, as we find by the ſtory of Joſeph.

A ſummary account of the Eaſt India Company, from its firſt eſtabliſhment to the preſent time.

THIS great trading company was firſt eſtabliſhed in the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and its privileges have been enlarged or confirmed by almoſt every monarch ſince. Its ſhares or ſubſcriptions were originally only 50l. ſterling, and its capital only 369,891l. 5s. but the directors having a conſiderable dividend to make in the reign of Charles the ſecond, it was agreed to join the profits to the capital, by which the ſhares were doubled, and conſequently each became of 100l. value, and the capital

739,782l. 10s. to which capital, if 963,639l. (the profits of the Company to the year 1685) be added, the whole ſtock will amount to 1,703,421l.

However, this Company, having ſuſtained ſeveral loſſes by the Dutch and the ſubjects of the Great Mogul, was in a declining way at the Revolution, when the war with France reduced it ſo low, that, it appearing ſcarcely poſſible to be ſupported, a new one was erected. The merchants forming the new East-India Company, received their charter in 1698, having, in conſideration of the grant thereof, lent to the government two millions at eight per cent. per annum; and puſhing their trade with vigour, they ſoon carried on twice the buſineſs that ever was done by the old Company: but after the two Companies had ſubſiſted a few years in a ſeparate ſtate, means were contrived to unite them, which was effected in 1702, when a new charter was granted them, under the title of "The United Company of Merchants trading to the East-Indies."

To the two millions advanced by the new Company, the United Company, in the 6th of Queen Anne, lent the government 1,200,000l. which made the whole loan amount to 3,200,000l. A further ſum was alſo lent by the Company in 1733, on a renewal of their charter, the intereſt of which is reduced to *three per cent.* and hence called, "*The India three per cent. Annuities.*"

As to the management of this United Company, all perſons, without exception, natives and foreigners, men and women, are admitted members of it, and 500l. in the ſtock of the Company, till lately, (being now 1000l.) gave the owner a vote in their General Courts, which are either called at the ſpecial requeſt of nine Proprietors, or at the deſire of the Directors, by a late vote, the latter being obliged to conſult the whole of the Proprietors on every material queſtion which relates to the concern of the Company. The Directors are 24 in number, including the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman, who are *now* elected by *ſixes*, which makes it impoſſible to change the whole of the body in leſs than four years. The Chairman has a ſalary of 200l. a year, and each of the Directors 150l. The meetings of the Directors (or, as they are called, Courts) are to be held at leaſt once a week, but are commonly oftener, as occaſion requires.

Out of the body of the Directors are choſen ſeveral committees, who have the peculiar inſpection of certain branches of the Company's buſineſs; as, the Committee of Correſpondence, the Committee of Buying, the Committee of Treaſury, the Houſe Committee, a Committee of Warehouſes, a Committee of Shipping, a Committee of Accompts, a Committee of Law-Suits, and a Committee to prevent the growth of private trade; all theſe have under them a Secretary, Caſhier, Clerks, Warehouſe-keepers, &c.

As to the ſtock of this Company, it is quite of a different nature from others; for the proprietors of ſhares, inſtead of receiving a regular, fixed annuity, have a dividend of the profits ariſing from the Company's trade; which, as it is more valuable, theſe ſhares generally ſell at a price much above the original value; but, by a late act of parliament, theſe dividends are fixed to ſix per cent. for a number of years, let the profits of the Company be what they will. The ſame act likewiſe empowers adminiſtration to be a certain *ſharer* in the profits, as well as comptroller in the management of their affairs; which, in all probability, will in time (and perhaps not very far removed) be the means of transferring the wealth and power of the greateſt trading Company in the world into the hands of government. *Sic tranſit gloria mundi!*

Mr. URBAN,

SInce my laſt, (p. 555.) in proof that the Zodiac of the Bramins is of no higher antiquity among them than the times of the Romans, I have met with an unexpected confirmation of it in a *Memoir of M. le Gentil, concerning the Aſtronomy of the Bramins, read before the Academy of Sciences at Paris, the 21ſt of April, 1773.* He ſays, "The Bramins agree, that there was a reformation made in the ſtate of aſtronomy among them, during the reign of a King whom they call SALIVAGANAM. This Prince was much devoted to the ſcience of aſtronomy; whence it became ſuch a favourite ſtudy in his reign, that the epoch of Salivaganam is as famous in India among the Bramins, as that of Nabonaſſar was among the Chaldeans: and, according to the account which the modern Bramins give, there were 1691 years ſince the death of Salivaganam

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ganam to the year of Chriſt 1769; ſo that his death falls in the 78th year of Chriſt; ſince which time they have made no greater progreſs in the ſcience, yet they think that the inquiries we make of them concerning this ſubject are the effect of our ignorance in Europe, and that we come to them to be inſtructed. Their method of calculation is without pen or pencil, being performed by coree ſhells placed on a table; which, however, they manage with ſingular addreſs and celerity; nay, they are ſcarce ever miſtaken in their work. Their rules of aſtronomic calculations are in verſe, and got by heart; ſo that they require neither tables nor precepts: they recite theſe verſes as they proceed, and thus calculate eclipſes of the ſun and moon with great expedition and accuracy."

The above proof, that the knowledge of the Zodiac *may have* been one of the improvements made in the reign of Salivaganam, and therefore during the empire of the Romans in Aſia, is merely of an hiſtoric nature, depending upon the traditions of the Bramins; but there remains another of a leſs doubtful nature, as will appear from the ſubſequent farther account of Mr. Gentil.

"What I have been able to learn concerning the aſtronomy of the Bramins, may be reduced to five principal points:—The uſe of the gnomon; the length of the year; the preceſſion of the equinoxes; the diviſion of the heavens into two different Zodiacs, one of 12 ſigns, and another of 27 conſtellations, totally different from the common conſtellations of the other Zodiac; the one of which Zodiacs is fixed, and the other moveable. The uſe of the gnomon is very ancient in the Eaſt; Herodotus mentions, that the Greeks received it from the Chaldeans; *Polum et gnomonem et duodecim diei partes a Babyloniis Græci didicerunt*; Lib. 2. but he does not inform us how they applied it to uſe: and although all the world now knows the nature and uſes of a gnomon, yet there are ſome circumſtances in the manner of its application by the Bramins worthy of our curioſity, as it may give us ſome idea of the manner in which it was employed by the ancient Chaldeans: for although much of the Indian aſtronomy might take its riſe in the reign of Salivaganam, yet this and other articles will ſhew, that the foundations of it are of much higher antiquity, and probably derived from the ancient Bracmanni and Chaldeans."

"The year of the Bramins is ſolar, conſiſting of 365 days, and as many of their hours and minutes as are equal to 6 of our hours, 12 minutes, and 30 ſeconds; which may be called their ſideral year; but becauſe the ſtars advance, according to them, 54″ every year from Weſt to Eaſt, and ſuppoſing (as they do) the daily motion of the ſun to be one degree, therefore 22′ 36″ muſt be deducted, in order to have what may be called their equinoctial year of 365 days, 5 hours, 50′, 54″. Now, this length of their year is only 2′ greater than what modern European aſtronomers have by their obſervations determined; but it is leſs by 4′ ½ than Hipparchus ſuppoſed the ſolar year to be, which was adopted by Ptolemy. It is evident, then, that this knowledge was derived from a different ſource, and probably is a relict of the Chaldean aſtronomy."

"The Bramins divide paſt time into four ages, each of great extent, determined, however, in exact numbers. All travellers have been apt to conſider the duration which they aſſign to each age as nothing more than whimſy and fable; but, when I perceived that the Bramins allowed 54″ per ann. for the preceſſion of the equinoxes, I ſuſpected that the number of years aſſigned to each age were ſome certain number of revolutions of the equinoctial points: accordingly I found, in fact, that each age was an aſtronomic period ſo formed as I had ſuppoſed; for, on ſuppoſition that the preceſſion of the equinoxes is 54″ per ann. the whole revolution of the heavens will be in 24,000 years: now, the number of years aſſigned to each age are all diviſible by 24,000, which the Bramins conſider as their *annus magnus*; and, beſides this, they have another *great year* conſiſting of 3600, and another of 60 years, which laſt is in chief uſe among them in fixing hiſtoric events; but all theſe periods are again formed in the ſame manner; for 54″ per ann. will amount to 54′ in 60 years, and to 54° in 3600. This, then, is the principle from which theſe ſeveral cycles and periods have been derived; therefore the whole, in like manner, had probably its origin from the Chaldeans; who alſo employed theſe very ſame periods of 60 and 3600 years, as we know from ſome fragments of Beroſus, the Babylonian hiſtorian, who lived three centuries before Chriſt. The ſame period of 60, and another of 600, are alſo cited by Joſephus, and highly commended by

Dominic

Dominic Caſſini; and have this particular property, that they divide, without any fraction, the great year of 24,000; therefore the period of 60, and that of 600 years, mentioned by Joſephus, are alſo portions of this *annus magnus* of 24,000; and the modern Bramins (without knowing it perhaps) employ the *annus magnus* of the Chaldeans of 600 years. Hence we may reaſonably preſume, that theſe were not diſcoveries peculiar to the Bramins, but derived from the ſame origin with the Chaldean aſtronomy, and of the higheſt antiquity: we may preſume alſo, that the intire revolution of the heavens, by the preceſſion of the equinoxes, was known to the Chaldeans, and determined by them to be 54″ per ann. for all theſe periods have too regular a connection with each other to be the mere effect of chance. The Bramins, and they alone, may have preſerved theſe remains of the progreſs which the Chaldeans had made in aſtronomy; but, being very cautious of communicating their knowledge to others, it is not wonderful that ſuch precious aſtronomic ſecrets never migrated beyond thoſe of their own claſſes, and were unknown to Hipparchus, Ptolemy, and other Greeks. But whether they are of ſo high antiquity or not, as to be derived from the Chaldeans, yet, it ſeems certain, they are more ancient than the firſt century of Chriſtianity, and reign of Salivaganam, as well from the tradition of the Bramins, as from the nature of the knowledge itſelf; which ſeems to be of a ſuperior kind to the ſtate of learning among them ever ſince. This preceſſion of the equinoxes, 54″ per ann. which is the foundation of all the periods and ages, theſe ſages of India could have ſcarce arrived at from any obſervations of their own; which, in fact, they never make; not now, at leaſt, whatever they may have done formerly: nor could they have derived it, in the age of Salivaganam, from the Greeks; for Hipparchus, 128 years before Chriſt, had proceeded no farther than juſt to ſuſpect ſuch a preceſſion; and it comes nearer to the obſervations of modern aſtronomers, than the ſuppoſition of Ptolemy three centuries after Hipparchus; and therefore, after the time of Salivaganam, Ptolemy ſuppoſed this preceſſion to be one degree in 100 years; whereas the Bramins make it to be one degree in 66 years and 8 months; and the moderns have found it, by their obſervations, to be nearly one degree in 70 years."

"The Bramins, moreover, have knowledge of a Zodiac, which ſeems, alſo, in like manner, peculiar to themſelves, and probably derived from the ſame Chaldean ſource; they call it *Sodi Mandalam*, (*i. e.* circle of ſtars) from *Mandalam*, circle, and *Sodi*, ſtars. They admit, indeed, of two Zodiacs, one fixed, and the other moveable: the longitude of the ſun and moon they always reckon from the firſt point of the moveable Zodiac. They divide theſe Zodiacs into 12 ſigns; but they divide them alſo into 27 parts, which they call conſtellations, or places of the moon in the 12 ſigns. Theſe 27 conſtellations are marked in the heavens by aſſemblages of ſtars peculiar to themſelves, which is one of the moſt curious parts of their aſtronomy. I paſſed ſeveral nights to trace them out, but ill health obliged me to leave the work unfiniſhed. Many of them include more ſtars than our Zodiac, and the figures of them badly traced out. I queſtion whether there be any thing more ancient than this diſtribution into 27 conſtellations, which is alſo, probably, of Chaldaic origin; *and the diviſion of the Zodiac into* 12 *ſigns ſeems to be of later date.*"

It does not clearly appear, whether M. Gentil means, by the laſt words, that the firſt invention of the Zodiac now in uſe was of later date than that of the 27 conſtellations among the Bramins, or whether only that it was of later date in reſpect to its being uſed by and introduced among the Bramins: but, whichever be his meaning, the former ſenſe ſhews, almoſt equally with the latter, that our common Zodiac is not an eſſential and original part of their ſyſtem of aſtronomy, but only ſuperadded to their more ancient Zodiac; conſequently, it might be added either before the time of Salivaganam, or in his reign; which latter I have ſhewn to be the moſt probable.

"Upon the whole, (ſays M. Gentil) among the Bramins, there are more evident traces of the antiquity of aſtronomy, than in any nation, much more than among the Chineſe."

N. B. In my laſt there are two inaccurate expreſſions, which may occaſion a miſtake of my meaning, and ought to be thus corrected:

p. 555. l. 12. read, *Had no knowledge of ſuch a Zodiac as is repreſented by Mr.* Call, *until, &c.*

p. 557. l. 20. read, *Communications with Grecian and Roman Aſia.*

Mr.

[*The following Letters are the more curious, as they ſhew the different tempers of the Poet and the Philoſopher: the firſt only laughs at his antagoniſt; the laſt is very angry, and wants to rid the world of a joker.*]

M. de VOLTAIRE *to Monſ.* KOENIG.

Potſdam, Nov. 17, 1752.

A Volume of letters, which Maupertuis has printed, was brought me a month ago. I can only pity him; he has nothing more to be angry at. He is a man who pretends, that, in order to be better acquainted with the nature of the ſoul, we muſt go to the Southern hemiſphere, to diſſect ſome brains of giants, twelve feet high, and ſome hairy men who wear monkies tails.

He would have us intoxicate people with opium, in order to obſerve, in their dreams, the ſprings of the human underſtanding.

He propoſes the digging a large hole, to penetrate to the centre of the earth.

He would have the ſick beſmeared with reſin, and their fleſh pierced with long needles, well contrived; ſo that the phyſician ſhall not be paid, if the patient be not cured.

He pretends, that men might ſtill live eight or nine hundred years, if they were preſerved by the ſame method that prevents eggs from being hatched. The maturity of man, he ſays, is not the age of manhood: it is death. This point of maturity needs only be retarded.

Laſtly, he aſſures us, that it is as eaſy to ſee the future as the paſt; that predictions are of the ſame nature as memory; that every one may propheſy; that this depends only on a greater degree of activity in the mind, and that we have nothing to do but to exalt our ſouls.

All his book is filled, from one end to the other, with ideas of this ſtamp. Be no more, therefore, ſurpriſed at any thing. He was at work on his book when he perſecuted you; and I can tell you, Sir, when he tormented me too, in another manner, the ſame ſpirit inſpired his work and his conduct.

All this is unknown to thoſe, who, charged with great affairs, occupied with the government of ſtates, and the duty of rendering men happy, cannot look down on quarrels and on works like theſe. But as for me, who am only a man of letters,—me, who have always preferred this title to all,—me, whoſe employment it has been, for more than forty years, to love truth, and to ſpeak it boldly,—I will not diſguiſe what I think. It is ſaid, that your adverſary is at preſent very ill; I am not leſs ſo; and if he carries to his grave his injuſtice and his book, I ſhall carry to mine the juſtice which I think your due.

I am, with as much truth as I have put into my letter, &c. &c.

[As an anſwer to the Diatribe of Dr. Akahia, M. de Maupertuis wrote the following letter, to which M. de Voltaire gave the reply annexed.]

M. de Maupertuis *to M. de* Voltaire.

I Declare to you, that my health is good enough to find you out wherever you are, in order to be moſt completely revenged of you. Be thankful for the reſpect and obedience which have hitherto witheld my arm. Tremble. MAUPERTUIS.

M. de Voltaire's *Anſwer.*

I Have received the letter with which you honour me. You inform me that you are well, that your ſtrength is perfectly re-eſtabliſhed, and you threaten to come and aſſaſſinate me, if I publiſh the letter of Beaumelle. This proceeding is neither like a preſident of an academy, nor like a good chriſtian, ſuch as you are. I congratulate you on your good health, but I am not ſo ſtrong as you: I have kept my bed for a fortnight, and I beg you to defer the little experiment in natural philoſophy that you wiſh to make. You want, perhaps, to diſſect me; but conſider I am not a Patagonian, and my brain is ſo ſmall that the diſcovery of its fibres will give you no new idea of the ſoul. Beſides, if you kill me, be ſo good as to remember, that M. de la Beaumelle has promiſed to purſue me even to hell: he will not fail to go thither in queſt of me. Though the hole which is to be dug by your order to the center of the earth, and which is to lead directly to hell, be not yet begun, there are other ways of going to it, and he will find that I ſhall be as ill treated in the other world, as you have perſecuted me in this. Would you, Sir, carry your animoſity ſo far? Again, be ſo good as to attend a little. Little as you are pleaſed to exalt your ſoul to ſee diſtinctly into futurity, you will ſee, that, if you come to aſſaſſinate me at Leipſic, where you are not more beloved than any where elſe, and where your letter is depoſited, you run ſome riſk of being hanged;

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hanged; which will too much forward the moment of your maturity, and would be very unſuitable to the preſident of an academy. I adviſe you firſt to have the letter of Beaumelle declared forged, and derogatory to your glory, in one of your aſſemblies; after which you will, perhaps, be more at liberty to kill me as a diſturber of your ſelf-love. To conclude, I am ſtill very weak: you will find me in bed, and I can only throw at your head my ſquirt and my chamber pot. But as ſoon as I have recovered a little ſtrength, I will charge my piſtols *cum pulvere Pyrio*, and, multiplying the quantity by the ſquare of the velocity, till the action and I are reduced to a cypher, I will lodge the lead in your brain; it ſeems in need of it.

It will be a ſad thing for you, that the Germans, whom you have ſo much deſpiſed, ſhould have invented powder, as you ought to lament their having invented printing. Adieu, my dear Preſident.

Mr. URBAN,

THE following extract from Conſul Drummond's Travels through Germany, Italy, Turkey, &c. giving a particular relation of the firſt royal viſit to an Engliſh fleet, may, perhaps, be thought a proper ſupplement to the preſent King's review this year of his fleet, and therefore deſerving a place in your valuable repoſitory.

Yours, A. R.

"*A truly auguſt Occurrence, of which I was an Eye-witneſs, in Sweden.*

"A BRITISH ſquadron, conſiſting of twenty-four ſhips of the line and ſix frigates, beſides bomb-veſſels, fire-ſhips, tenders, &c. lay at a little diſtance from Dalleroen, commanded by Sir John Norris, and two other inferior admirals. The King, Queen, and all the nobleſſe of Sweden, were invited to dine on board this fleet, and a good many Britiſh gentlemen were diſperſed among the different ſhips, to entertain the company, becauſe few of the captains could ſpeak any other language than their own; and my ſtation was on board the Hampton-court, Captain Piercy; who, though not the moſt polite gentleman in the world, was a worthy man, a gallant officer, and, as he told me, the real male heir of the Northumberland family. All the barges of the fleet, with their crews in white ſhirts, ribbons, and black caps, lay at Count Falconberg's houſe, where every one took water. Their Majeſties, Lord Carteret, and Sir John Norris, embarked in Sir John's barge, and his Captain ſteered the boat as cockſwain, while their retinue went into the other barges, according to their ſeveral degrees of quality. No ſooner was the Queen's boat put off, than the reſt followed in a direct line, the ſurface of the water being as ſmooth as a piece of poliſhed glaſs; and upwards of three hundred oars played in it with as uniform a motion as if all of them had been actuated by one piece of clock-work. When their Majeſties came along ſide of the admiral, nothing was to be ſeen aloft but enſigns, jacks, ſtreamers, and the heads of ſailors, who ſaluted them with three cheers, as the Queen ſet her foot upon the accommodation ladder, or ſtair-caſe, which, together with the gang-ways to the quarter-deck, was lined with officers or gentlemen volunteers finely dreſſed, with their ſwords drawn for the protection of the royal gueſts. The Queen had not been many minutes on deck, when, by her permiſſion, each of the Admirals fired a royal ſalute of one and twenty guns, and every other ſhip in the fleet fired fifteen. Nothing could be more terribly grand than the effect of this compliment; for, as we lay environed by huge mountains, the ſound of the cannon was reverberated ſo long and ſo loud, as to confound and aſtoniſh the hearers. After dinner the King and Queen were conducted on ſhore with the ſame attendance, and accompanied by the ſame tremendous noiſe."

Mr. URBAN,

I Am well pleaſed that Mr. Sharpe has anſwered my objections with candour; it is a mark of true urbanity: and I conſider his giving up his name and place of abode as a kind of pledge, that he, as well as myſelf, has the good of the public in view; on which account I am almoſt tempted to give him mine; but ſeveral reaſons forbid, amongſt which diffidence of my abilities is not the leaſt. But I hope he will not let this circumſtance deprive me of the pleaſure, and the public of the benefit, that may accrue from his anſwers to my objections: for I promiſe him, I would not, if in my power, avail myſelf thereby of any advantage that an open amicable diſputant ought not to take. It is not victory that I ſeek, but a clear and indiſputable removal

moval of the objections that ſeem to me to plead forcibly againſt adopting this new mode of conſtructing wheel-carriages, which, I apprehend, this gentleman has not yet done; I, therefore, crave leave to occupy another column or two in the ſucceeding Magazine.

High and low wheels, the ſubject we are upon, being connected with a very great number of contingent circumſtances, many arguments may be either true or falſe according as thoſe are ſeverally taken into conſideration: I ſhall not, therefore, take up the debate as it now ſtands, but begin with, firſt, conſidering the property of wheels when applied to the purpoſe of carrying loads from place to place: next, I ſhall conſider the ſeveral properties of the roads over which they have to paſs; and, laſtly, endeavour to point out the ſeveral advantages or diſadvantages that will be derived from different conſtructions under different circumſtances; and thence, as far as in me lies, determine which has the preference. But, previous thereto, I would make a few remarks on what has hitherto been ſaid.

In the firſt place, I think, Mr. Sharpe, in his reply, has in ſome reſpects wandered a little from the point in diſpute. He more than once ſhews the advantage of broad wheels over narrow ones; but I never did, at leaſt never intended to plead for narrow ones. He aſſures us that *low rollers* have been uſed with good effect: but this is no proof that low are preferable to high rollers; which is the point he ought to prove. I perceive, too, that he has miſunderſtood me in ſeveral places, one of which I muſt ſtop to ſet him right in, becauſe it ſeems to fix a fundamental error upon me, notwithſtanding we pretty well agree on that part of the ſubject, viz. I ſaid, that the ſame weight, ſupported on a broad baſe, or on a point, when drawn along a plane, would occaſion the ſame friction. In oppoſition to this Mr. Sharpe quotes Dr. Deſaguliers, and allows, that "*friction ariſes from the weight that preſſes the parts together, and not from the number of parts that touch.*" Now, if the number of parts that touch make no alteration in the friction, the friction of a point muſt be the ſame as a broad baſe; otherwiſe the Doctor is wrong as well as I. The truth of the matter is, in experiments of this kind a ſameneſs of circumſtance muſt be underſtood. If the ſurface over which this weight is drawn be ſo ſoft as to admit the weight to make a very deep impreſſion, the angle of draught will be altered thereby, and conſequently the requiſite ſameneſs deſtroyed.—Iron is undoubtedly heavier than water, and will ſink therein, but it may be ſpread ſo thin as to ſwim. In ſhort, there is no other difference between the Doctor and me than that he has expreſt himſelf better.

To return, I grant the idea of conſtructing our carriages of burthen, ſo that they ſhall have a tendency to improve rather than impair the roads, is a good one; but I think it not practicable on the plan laid down. We muſt therefore again conſider the four propoſitions in favour of low wheels, viz.

1. They are lighter.—This, upon the credit of what Mr. Sharpe has ſaid, I will take for granted: but perhaps the ſequel may ſhew there is little advantage derived from that circumſtance.

2. They have leſs friction.—This, as ſaid before, appears to me a miſtake.

3. They paſs over obſtacles better.—This, too, muſt be an error.

4. The animals can apply more force.—This was granted, in part, at firſt; but I ſaid then, and ſhall attempt to prove, there is more loſt than gained thereby.

This premiſed, I ſhall now purſue the ſubject in the method above hinted.

Syſtematic writers on mechanics have generally founded their diſcourſes upon a ſuppoſition that there are ſix mechanical powers, that is, as I underſtand it, ſix different principles whereby power may be gained, viz. the lever, wheel and axle, pulley, inclined plane, wedge, and ſcrew.—I dare not take upon me to ſay this is erroneous; becauſe ſeveral of thoſe writers ſeem to have been greatly my ſuperiors in underſtanding: but I hope it will not be deemed arrogance in me to acknowledge I never could reconcile their reaſonings to this poſtulatum. It appears to me as if there were but three mechanical powers or principles, viz. the lever, the inclined plane, and the roller.—By the firſt we gain power abſolutely—by the ſecond we apply the power we have to the beſt advantage—by the third we remove the obſtacles that reſiſt the power applied.

The ſimple lever is any long ſtraight bar or handſpike, when uſed by means of a prop, fulcrum, or centre of motion: but in its application to machinery it takes upon itſelf various forms, as the crank, wheel and axle, &c. The laſt-mentioned form may, with ſome propriety,

propriety, be called *a perpetual lever*, or, to diſtinguiſh it from what follows, *the wheel of communication*.

The inclined plane, or rather planes, I believe, has but one variation from its original form *the wedge*; that is, when it is lap'd ſpirally round a cylinder; and it is then called *a ſcrew*.

The roller is any hard round body, whether ſphere or cylinder, which is applied as a medium between a moving body and the ſurface it moves upon. The ſphere is uſed in circular motions, the cylinder in ſtraight-lin'd ones, the object of enquiry now before us. By this principle no power is really gained: it only takes off friction, the grand obſtacle to all kinds of motion; and this it very near effectually does, when uſed in its primitive ſtate, that is, when the body moved, and the ſpace over which it paſſes, both come in contact with the circumference only of the roller.—But when any ponderous body is to be moved to a great diſtance, it would be very inconvenient (as rollers thus uſed are inevitably left behind) to be always taking them from thence, and replacing them in front: therefore, it being a well known fact, that all revolving bodies muſt have an axis or central line which does not move at all, it was contrived to ſeparate this from the roller, and fix it to the body moved; by which means the roller is carried with it. But, as this immoveable centre of the roller is a mere mathematical line, without any thickneſs, and pivots, gudgeons, or axle-trees require thickneſs equal to the weight they are to carry, it follows, that by this contrivance we loſe as great a proportion of the effect of a roller as the diameter of the axle bears to the diameter of the roller, or *wheel*: for, when a roller is thus uſed, I would call it the *perpetual roller* or *wheel of paſſage*, to diſtinguiſh it from the perpetual lever or wheel of communication above deſcribed.

The reaſon of this long digreſſion upon mechanical powers being introduced here, is, in order to adjuſt ſome confuſion of ideas which Mr. Sharpe ſeems to have fallen into. He ſeveral times mentions carriage-wheels as being "*levers leſſening friction*," yet afterwards ſays, "*a wheel then is properly a mechanical power, whenever the force is applied to the extremity, as in mills, &c. becauſe the moving power paſſes thro' more ſpace than the moved; but this cannot, ſurely, be ſaid of a carriage-wheel, &c.*" From whence I ſuppoſe he would infer, as I do, that carriage-wheels, by that mode of reaſoning, are not mechanical powers; yet he himſelf calls them levers; and all mechanical writers have very juſtly deemed the wheel and axle a mechanic power. But if we adopt the ſyſtem (if I may ſo call it) above laid down, and call the circular combination of levers (which all mill and clock wheels, &c. certainly are) the perpetual lever or wheel of communication; and diſtinguiſh the carriage-wheel by the appellation of wheel of paſſage, or perpetual roller, under which denomination it properly falls; all confuſion will then be avoided: both will appear to be mechanical powers, though of different ſpecies, and to be accounted for ſomewhat differently.

Indeed, I am inclined to think the above little ſketch of mechanical arrangement has ſome foundation in truth: for the very ingenious and ſenſible Mr. Ferguſon, in his Analyſis of his Lectures, through following the other track, has ſlid imperceptibly into a palpable abſurdity. He ſays, there are ſix machines whereby power is gained, called mechanical powers, viz. the lever, wheel and axle, pulley, &c. yet he afterwards ſays, "the ſingle pulley only changes the direction of power, it gives no mechanical advantage;" which, in the ſenſe he means, is truth; but then I ſay, if a ſingle pulley gives no advantage, neither can a combination of them give any; for ever ſo many cyphers cannot make one unit.—Yet that gentleman's lectures, for perſpicuity and real utility, are not, I believe, excelled, if equalled by any; I ſincerely wiſh his ingenuity and labour may meet with the reward they merit; and have ſingled him from the reſt only as one whoſe accuracy might be moſt likely to have helped us over the difficulty occaſioned by multiplying principles without ſufficient diſtinction. The pulley is undoubtedly a wheel and axle, and therefore one or the other might have been left out of the number; and truly I think both; they being compound, not ſimple machines, which all principles ought to be.

According to the foregoing definition, carriage-wheels may, without detriment to Mr. Sharpe's arguments, be called perpetual rollers: and a little conſideration will, I think, make it plain, that no power is gained by theſe contrivances; for the wheel does not

move

move the carriage, but the carriage the wheel: whereas, in all machines where power or velocity is gained by wheels, the wheels are firſt moved, and then the weight or body to which they are applied, as in mills, &c.

We will, then, take it for granted, that wheels (on a perfect plane that is hard enough to reſiſt their preſſure) give no other advantage than the quantity of friction they take off. And as this effect is proved (ſee Ferguſon's Analyſis) to be in exact proportion of the diameter of the axis to the diameter of the wheel, it follows, that the experiments I propoſed were proper, and the deductions I made were juſt. But Mr. Sharpe endeavours to obviate them, by informing, that his axles are but half the diameter I propoſed. And this certainly does remove part, but not all the objection; for any one, the leaſt acquainted with calculation, will readily perceive there ſtill remains one third in favour of high wheels: a ſuperiority not to be overlooked. With reſpect to the ſteeling and caſehardening he mentions, as the ſame medium, viz. cart-greaſe, muſt be uſed to both, there will be no difference in the friction on that account: in the wear I grant there will; and ſo there had need; otherwiſe ſuch ſmall axles, with ſo much additional friction, would ſoon be worn through.

I cannot therefore but be greatly ſurpriſed that Mr. Sharpe ſhould ſay "*that friction at the centre is very little, if any, increaſed by making three revolutions inſtead of one*;" he might as well have ſaid, there is as much friction produced in going one mile as in going three. The friction being occaſioned ſolely by the revolution of the wheels round the axles they ſupport, no one need be told that three revolutions muſt have the friction of one revolution three times repeated. To what purpoſe, then, was it to introduce the ſilk-winders bobbins? No other conſequence can be drawn from that machine than this, the bobbins are ſo light, and the ſpindles they turn upon ſo ſmall, that the friction of their very rapid motion is not equal to the ſtrength of a child's arm; which no ways affects the ſubject we are upon.

It may not be improper here to notice two other very capital miſtakes Mr. Sharpe ſeems to have inadvertently fallen into, notwithſtanding the experiments hinted at: he advances, that carriages have more friction in proportion to the weight of their wheels; and that the wheels of any carriage are a part of the load the horſes have to draw. The firſt is, I think, ſelf-evidently wrong; for the friction is occaſioned ſolely by the preſſure of the carriage on the wheels during the motion. Now, that the weight of the wheels can add nothing to the preſſure of the carriage on themſelves, tho' they do to the preſſure of the whole on the ground, is ſurely as plain as that the table a bottle of wine ſtands upon adds nothing to the weight of the liquor, tho' the bottle and contents certainly do to the weight of the table.

The other propoſition I mean to ſtart here, that the weight of wheels occaſioned by their height adds little or nothing to the load the horſes have to draw, tho' not ſelf-evident like the former, is, I think, no leſs demonſtrable. In order thereto, we muſt conſider that all inert matter is equally indifferent to motion or reſt. A body at reſt requires an effort proportioned to its gravity and ſurrounding reſiſtances to put it in motion; and, when in motion, requires juſt the ſame power to reduce it to a ſtate of reſt again. This property in matter, being different from gravity, tho' proportioned thereto, philoſophers call *Vis Inertiæ*. And hence flow the following conſequences: that matter, once in motion, would continue to move for ever, if not reſiſted; and that, the vis inertæ and ſurrounding reſiſtances once overcome, it requires not more force to continue the motion communicated than is equal to the reſiſtances only: wherefore, as high heavy wheels have leſs friction on the axis, and the reſiſtance at the circumference is likewiſe leſs, there remains nothing but the vis inertiæ, which, when once overcome, is no longer an impediment (and that it eaſily is, on account of the equilibrium they are in); conſequently, upon the whole, they are little addition, perhaps none, to the load the horſes have to draw. Q. E. D.

But as the ſtrongeſt and plaineſt arguments have not the force of experience, I will adduce two facts that are pretty generally well known and underſtood. Retail maltſters and ſome cornchandlers have querns or handmills to grind their corn, that turn with a winch; but the force required to uſe them thus ſimple, if any thing of a ſize, is more than any human arm is equal to for a continuance: to remedy this, a large heavy wheel or fly

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is uſually added to them; and by this additional weight, ſimply, more work may be done, in leſs time, and with more eaſe.—Analogous to this, if any one will pleaſe to obſerve one of our high broad-wheel waggons when ſtanding ſtill on plain firm ground, he will find, when the waggoner firſt bids the horſes move, that every one exerts himſelf ſmartly, till the load has got fully into motion; after which they go on with eaſe, almoſt as if no load were behind them. On the contrary, when the driver bids them ſtop, the waggon will continue to move ſome little time after every horſe has ceaſed to pull; and this laſt effect will be more conſpicuous in proportion to the height (and conſequently weight) of the wheels: but the firſt reſiſtance will not be increaſed in the ſame proportion; becauſe circular motions round a centre of gravity do not ſo much counteract the vis inertiæ of matter as ſtraight-lin'd ones do.

The next circumſtance to be conſidered in this diſcuſſion is, the beſt mode of applying power to wheel carriages. If we were to aſk a boy, who was about to ſtrike a ball over a certain boundary, whether he had beſt ſtrike the blow in an angle to the right or to the left of the boundary, he would doubtleſs anſwer neither, but in a direct line towards the mark the ball was intended to paſs. Juſt as clear I think it is, what angle the line of draught ſhould make with the carriage to which it is applied.—But, as Mr. Sharpe has ventured to ſuggeſt, that an elevated angle, which he ſays is only attainable by low wheels, is a circumſtance to be wiſhed for, and I have undertaken to controvert his opinions, where they claſh with my idea of mechanical rectitude, I am thereby under a neceſſity of endeavouring to elucidate what I think a ſelf-evident propoſition. This is a taſk I could wiſh to avoid, as well becauſe it is difficult to execute, as becauſe it is not eaſy to do it without ſeeming to think more lightly of one's opponent than I would wiſh to do of a gentleman, that, it is evident, does not want for underſtanding; and who, I hope, has no view to private emolument that is inconſiſtent with public good.—But I have entered the liſt, and cannot well recede. Let us, therefore, ſuppoſe one of theſe two-feet ſixteen-inch rollers placed at one end (and in the middle, with reſpect to the ſides) of a long floor, which is perfectly ſmooth and horizontal; let this roller have an axis fixed to it, whoſe ends project beyond the ſides in ſmall pivots or gudgeons; let it be required to draw this roller by a rope looped over the pivots, with the leaſt poſſible force, in a direct line to the other end of the floor. In this caſe, it is evident, all tranſverſe application muſt be fruitleſs. We will, therefore, place a pulley perpendicularly over the roller, paſs the rope over it, and apply weight to the other end; the conſequence will be, after ſufficient weight applied, the roller will be lifted from the floor, but not one jot will it approach the deſtined place. What then muſt we do? To apply force downwards will have the contrary effect.—Reaſon points out, and experiment proves, that a medium between the two is the ſought for place of application. The only moſt advantageous application of force is in a line at right angles with a perpendicular let fall from the axis to the plane of progreſſion; or, in other words, in a line drawn from the centre of motion parallel to the plane the roller moves on. And Mr. Sharpe may readily prove to himſelf, by the experiments he is qualified to make, that, in proportion as the angle is varied, either upwards or downwards, ſo much of the power will be loſt: and as this is the caſe with a ſingle roller, ſo will it be with more of them when ſupporting a waggon. This of courſe ſets aſide all the advantage he boaſts from an elevated angle of draught, and gives the pre-eminence to a horizontal poſition.

I am well aware, there will be objected to this the uneven ſurface of the roads, and the ſuppoſed advantage of the horſes poſition; but theſe things are purpoſely waved here, thinking it ſufficient to have thus far proved what is advanced, and intending, if the Printer will give me leave, and I can find leiſure, to purſue the ſubject further at a future opportunity, when the various contingencies of roads, &c. ſhall be taken into conſideration: all that has hitherto been laid down being on the ſuppoſition of a horizontal plane; which is the only proper ſituation for forming a true eſtimate of the natural effects of this ſpecies of mechaniſm. Beſides, I am apprehenſive I have already written as much as will be willingly admitted into one publication. —I ſhall therefore conclude, and once more ſign myſelf,

SIMPLEX.

Mr.

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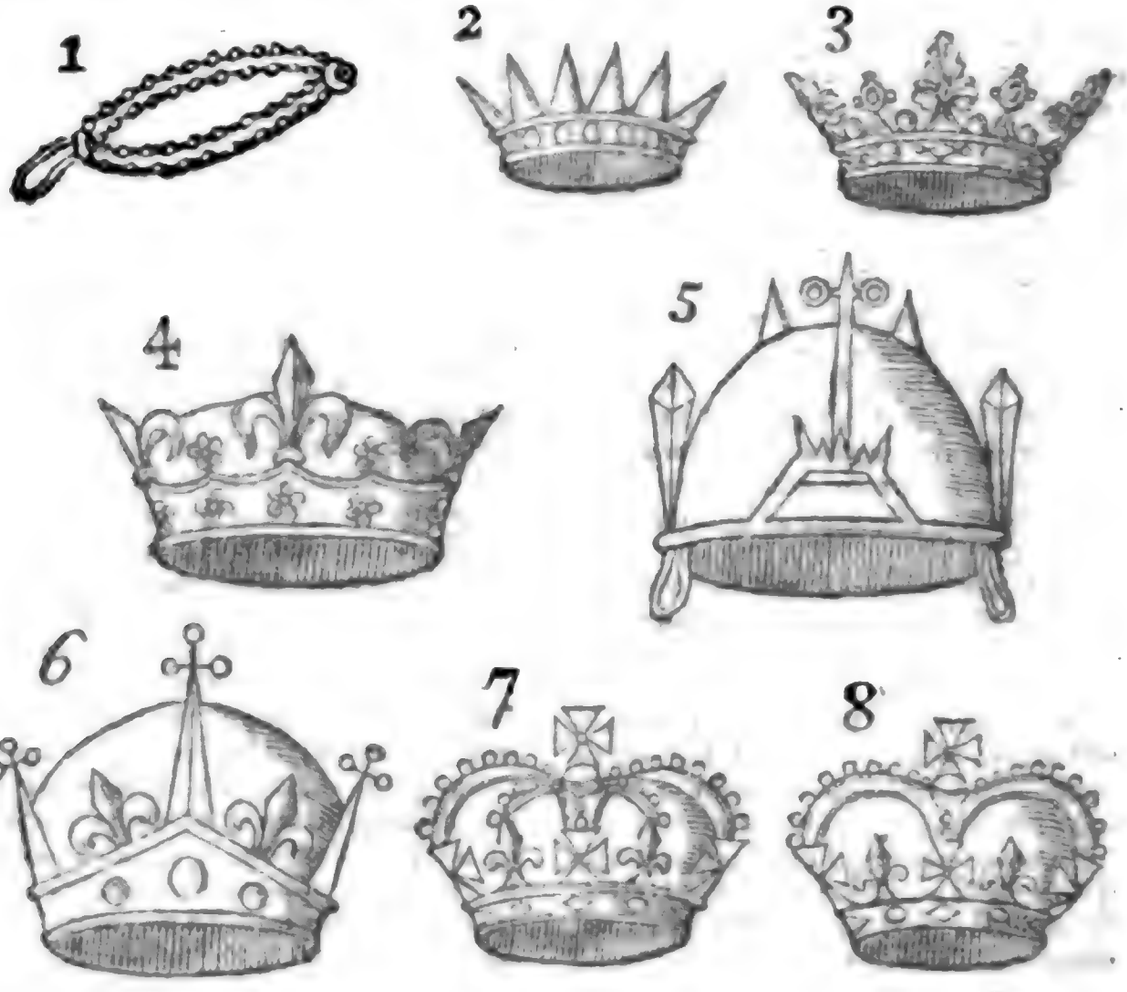
Mr. URBAN,

IF you ſhould think the following queries worthy a place in your uſeful Magazine, and your antiquarian correſpondents judge they merit their attention; a free communication of their candid remarks upon them will greatly oblige,

Your conſtant reader, and humble ſervant, C. B.

I. WHether the *Britons*, at the arrival of the *Saxons*, were poſſeſſed of any kind of diadem or crown peculiar to the regal dignity? and, if they were, what was the form and compoſition of it?



II. None of the kings of the Saxon heptarchy appearing in their coins but only with the plain fillet, pearled diadem, &c. (ſee figure 1) except *Egbert*, who has a radiant crown (ſee fig. 2); whether this radiant crown was the regal crown common to the whole heptarchy?

III. Whether *Egbert*, when crowned ſole monarch of *England*, was not crowned with this radiant crown? if not, what was the form of that with which he was crowned? or was it any thing like fig. 3?

IV. *Spelman* ſays, in his Life of *Alfred* the Great, p. 201, that *Alfred* cauſed a richer and more auguſt crown to be made than had been heretofore uſed in this kingdom, that it was kept in *Weſtminſter Abbey*, that *Edward* and *Athelſtan* were crowned with it; if ſo, was it of the form of fig. 4? and how long did it continue without alteration?

V. *Selden*, p. 169 of his Titles of Honour, makes mention of *Achajus* king of Scotland altering the Scotch crown from a plain fillet of gold to fleurs de lis and croſſes; might not *Alfred* alter the Engliſh crown in order ſomething to imitate the Scotch? which probably was nearly the form of fig. 4.

VI. The preſent crown of England, I think, is called *St. Edward's* crown, in commemoration of that uſed by *Edward* the *Confeſſor*; whether that uſed for the coronation of *Edward* the *Confeſſor* was like that found on his broad ſeal, which appears to be no other than a cap of armour. See fig. 5.

VII. Whether the crowns on the ſeals and coins can be depended on for regal crowns? for, it is evident, they are very different, as may be ſeen on the ſeal and coin of Henry VI. the crown on the former being ſomething like an earl's coronet, but that on the latter an arched cloſe crown. The like may be obſerved on the ſeals and coins of *William* the *Conqueror*, and others.

VIII.

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VIII. *Carter*, in his Analyſis of Honour and Armory, has given a figure of a crown, which he ſays he inſerted to ſhew the difference between the antient imperial crown of England and the preſent; but, beſide that this figure is taken from the ſeal of *William* the *Conqueror* (ſee fig. 6), and appears more like a cap of armour than a crown, *Guillim*, in his laſt edition, fol. 1724, *Mackenzie's Precedency*, p. 77, takes notice, that the firſt imperial crown was worn either by Henry the Third, or Henry the Firſt: how then can that quoted by *Carter* be an imperial crown?

IX. Whether the crown or cap found in the ſeal of *William* the *Conqueror* be not peculiar to the Duke of Normandy? and that William, who was always deſirous of introducing the Norman cuſtoms, their language not excepted, might not chuſe to appear with a coronet proper to his Norman dukedom? and whether this may not ſomewhat account for *Edward* the *Confeſſor* appearing nearly the ſame, he being deſcended from the Normans by his mother, Queen *Emma*?

X. Is it at all likely there ſhould be new regal crowns till neceſſity required it? We find King John had the misfortune to looſe his crown and regalia in the waſhes that part Lincoln and Norfolk; and, if ſo, a new crown muſt be made for the coronation of his ſucceſſor Henry the Third; and why might not this crown be made with fleurs de lis and arches, ſince we find fleurs de lis and arches on the coins and coronets long before Henry the Third.

XI. *Selden* informs us, p. 173 of his Titles of Honour, that he has ſomewhere read, Henry the Fifth firſt made himſelf an imperial crown; and, indeed, *Speed* has firſt placed it over the arms of the above Henry. But others obſerve, that *Edward* the Third firſt made uſe of this ſort of crown; at leaſt they ſay, over his arms it was firſt painted: and the reaſon they give is, becauſe he was made Vicar General through the Empire, by the Emperor *Lewis of Baviere*. Quere, whether the crown here meant to be placed over Henry's or Edward's arms, was like fig. 7? or whether the imperial crown of England ever was of that form, with ſix arches like that of France? as that made uſe of now in England has only four arches. (See fig. 8.)

An Epitome of the VOYAGE *round the* WORLD *by Lieutenant* Cook, *accompanied by Mr.* Banks, *and Dr.* Solander. *Continued from p.* 596.

THE indignity offered to Tootahah, as mentioned in our former, was reſented not only by the people in general, but by Mr. Banks's friend Tubourai Tamaide, who with difficulty was prevailed upon to ſpare a few baſkets of bread-fruit for a preſent ſupply. It therefore became abſolutely neceſſary to appeaſe the offended regent, in order to procure proviſions, as none were now to be purchaſed at any price.

For this purpoſe the Captain, Mr. Banks, Dr. Solander, and the principal officers belonging to the ſhip, thought it adviſeable to make a viſit in form to Tootahah, previous to which they ſent a meſſenger to acquaint him with their deſign, who was very hoſpitably received. He was then at his houſe at Eparre, about four miles from the tents; and, when the ſtrangers arrived, he was ſitting with his nobles about him under a tree.

The manner of their reception put them in mind of the ſimplicity of the firſt ages of the world, when the venerable patriarchs, of whom we read, received their gueſts under the ſhady branches of the ſpreading ſycamore. He roſe to receive them, and he ſhewed, by the joy expreſſed in his countenance, that he thought the inſult offered him by the inferior officers, was more than atoned for by the condeſcenſion of their ſuperiors. After the uſual ſalutations had paſſed, he gave them to underſtand, that a *heva* (the common name for every kind of public diverſion) was prepared for their entertainment, and that the performers were ready to begin. This was a wreſtling match, not unlike that deſcribed by LUCIAN, as a part of the Olympic games. It was, however, very ruſtically exhibited, and differed in nothing from the wreſtling-matches at our wakes, except in the temper with which it was concluded. The combatants parted with the ſame good humour with which they engaged; and the company expreſſed their ſatisfaction by laughter and loud acclamations.

After the ſports were over, Tootahah ordered a dinner, which he had provided, to be ſent on board the ſhip, and he accompanied the ſtrangers back, that his people might be witneſſes to the reconciliation of their chief.

This had the deſired effect: proviſions were brought to market again as uſual;

uſual; but, as the conſumption had for ſome time paſt been great, the quantity began proportionably to abate, and the price to increaſe. Nails alone were the current coin; and beads and bugles, which at the firſt coming of the ſtrangers would purchaſe every thing but hogs, were now of very little value.

After preſents had mutually been exchanged between Tootahah and the officers of the ſhip, Oberea and Obadee, with Tupia, their prieſt, came on board, and brought with them proviſions of every kind the iſland afforded; in ſhort, all jealouſy ſeemed to be laid aſide on the part of the natives, and all fear from ſome or that of the Engliſh.

On the 9th of May, the forge was erected at the fort, and the natives brought all the iron they had procured to be faſhioned into tools. Oberea brought a broken hatchet to be mended, and iron enough to make another. In the firſt ſhe was gratified, but the complaiſance of the Captain did not extend to oblige her with the latter. It is, therefore, not much to be wondered at, that a kind of coolneſs took place on her part, and an indifference on the part of the Engliſh gentlemen. She departed at night with her followers, and promiſed to return in a few days; but forgot her engagement.

On the 12th, they were viſited by two ladies in a double canoe, who brought with them nine pieces of cloth, which, after ſome uncommon ceremonies, in which the innocence of Eve was expreſſed by the careleſs uncovering of her deſcendants, were preſented to Mr. Banks. The ladies firſt cauſed the cloth to be ſpread upon the ground, and ſtepping upon it, one after another, turned themſelves deliberately round three ſeveral times, with their garments gathered above the waiſt, and then retreating till it was rolled up, advanced and ſaluted the gentleman to whom it was preſented. Mr. Banks returned their civilities with a becoming grace, and after a ſhort ſtay they departed.

On the 13th, Mr. Banks, having walked out with his gun in the evening, was followed into the woods by Tubourai Tamaide, who ſuddenly ſnatching his piece out of his hand, cocked it, and preſenting it in the air, endeavoured to fire it off; but it fortunately miſſed fire. This gave Mr. Banks another occaſion of ſhewing his diſpleaſure to his friend, who, in his turn, expreſſed his reſentment by removing with his family from the neighbourhood of the fort, and haſtening to the court of Tootahah, whither it was thought adviſeable to follow him, to prevent the conſequences of his complaints. This was done with ſo much celerity, that he was perſuaded to return the ſame night, and to ſleep with his women in Mr. Banks's tent. Many of the chiefs of the Indians, being invited to attend divine ſervice on Sunday the 19th of May, behaved with becoming reverence during the ceremony, but after it was over did not ſeem at all affected with the ſolemnity with which it was performed. The rites of Venus, in which the inhabitants of Otaheite are very early inſtructed, was much more fervently attended to in the afternoon, than the new ſervice was, they had been witneſſes to in the morning: for, in the preſence of a numerous aſſembly of both ſexes, men, children, maids and matrons, a youth ſix feet high prepared a little girl ten years old for the participation of the Lucinian myſteries, after the uſual time of probation. In this ceremony, Oberea and other ladies of the firſt quality were the principal aſſiſtants, who inſtructed the young noviciate in ſuch parts of her duty, as, from her tender years, ſhe could not be ſuppoſed to be yet acquainted with.

In a ſecond viſit, which the Engliſh gentlemen made to Tootahah, in order to procure a ſupply of hogs, their entertainment, though it was friendly, was yet attended with ſome notable adventures. They were obliged to take up their reſidence within the verge of the court for one night, during which Mr. Banks was kindly invited to ſleep with Oberea in her canoe, while the reſt of the party were left to ſhift for themſelves. On his awaking about the dead of night, he ſearched for his cloaths; but no cloaths were to be found. He alarmed Oberea, who, ſtarting up, diſcovered that he had not only loſt his cloaths, but his piſtols, powder-horn, and whatever elſe happened to be in his coat and waiſtcoat pockets. He could not join in purſuit of the thief, for want of apparel; and he could not alarm the gentlemen of his party, becauſe he did not know where they were lodged. A company of muſicians that had been ordered to ſerenade the ſtrangers, had about this time awakened the ſleepers, and, as is uſual in that country, had drawn a multitude about them. Moſt of the

ſtrangers

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ſtrangers were among the crowd, and Mr. Banks, who had been ſupplied by Oberea with the cloaths of the country, made one among the number. He found Capt. Cook and ſome of his companions, who were all in the ſame tale; each making his complaint to the other of the loſs he had ſuſtained. Thus circumſtanced, they made themſelves merry, and, when the concert was over, every man returned to the quarters he had quitted. Dr. Solander was the only one who had loſt nothing, and who had lodged at a hamlet at a diſtance from the palace, where the knavery of the courtier had not yet found its way to the cottage of the peaſant. In vain did they attempt in the morning to recover their cloaths: they were complimented with hogs, but their cloaths were retained to pay the purchaſe. In their way back they were diverted by a party of ſwimmers, the moſt dexterous they ever beheld: in a ſurff, in which no European boat could have lived a moment, the Indians played their gambols with as much unconcern, as if they had been in the calmeſt ſea. When a wave came rolling on to overwhelm them, they inſtantly dived, and, when it was paſt, came up on the other ſide. This they repeated, till the ſtrangers were tired with gazing at them; and their wonder was encreaſed by the facility with which they managed the ſtern of an old canoe, which they puſhed and catched, and catched and returned in the ſurff, with ſuch amazing agility, that it appeared almoſt beyond the human powers to attain ſo difficult an art.

The day of obſervation now approached, and all things being in readineſs at Otaheite, Capt. Cook ſent out parties to other ſituations, that, if the tranſit could not be ſeen in one place, it might have a chance of being viſible in another.

One party ſailed to the Eaſtward for this purpoſe, and another to the Weſtward; in that to the Weſtward were Mr. Banks, Dr. Solander, and many of the natives; in that to the Eaſtward, Mr. Hicks, the firſt Lieutenant, and three or four other officers.

The firſt party pitched their tents on an iſland on the coaſt of Imao, and were joined by the chiefs of the iſland immediately on their arrival. The night before the tranſit was ſpent in anxiety; but the ſun riſing in the morning without a cloud, every heart was elated, and the obſervers were impatient till the critical moment approached. In the mean time, Mr. Banks went aſhore to receive the compliments of the chiefs, to procure proviſions, and to return the accuſtomed preſents. This done, he returned to the obſervatory with the King of the country, and three or four beautiful ladies, to whom he ſhewed the planet on the body of the ſun, and endeavoured to make them underſtand, that he and his companions had come from a far country on purpoſe to ſee it.

The obſervation was made in the three different ſtations with equal ſucceſs. They all ſaw an atmoſphere, or duſky cloud, round the body of the planet; but they differed from each other in the times of the contacts: according to Mr. Green, who was appointed by the R. S. for that purpoſe,

	h.	*m.*	*s.*
The firſt external contact was	9	25	42
The firſt internal contact was	9	44	4
The 2d internal do. (P. M.)	3	14	8
The 2d external do. (P.M.)	3	32	10

The latitude of the obſervatory was 17° 29′ 15″

And the longitude W. from Greenwich 139° 32′ 30″

For a more particular account, ſee the Tranſactions of the Royal Society, Vol. LXI. part ii. p. 397.

On the fifth of June, an antient lady happened to die, and on the 10th the funeral ceremony was to be performed on the body. Mr. Banks was deſirous of performing a part, and he was ſtript, his body blacked, a cloth tied round his waiſt, and his place aſſigned in the proceſſion. The proceſſion was lengthened to a conſiderable diſtance; in all which way every native fled before it as if from an unclean thing. When the body was brought to the ſepulchre, it was depoſited on a frame of wood, under a kind of awning, and near it was placed bread-fruit, fiſh, and other proviſions, as an offering to the gods, and not, as has before been conjectured, as food for the ſpirit in a ſeparate ſtate; yet a ſeparate ſtate they muſt believe in, or their notion of a deity would have no effect. This done, the ceremony ended, and the company were diſmiſſed to waſh themſelves in the river, and cloath themſelves as uſual.

Tho' no bows and arrows had yet been ſeen among theſe people, yet bows and arrows they had, and Tubourai Tamaide produced his, and ſhot an arrow 274 yards.

Among

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Among theſe people Mr. Banks, in his walks, fell in with a band of minſtrels, not unſimilar to thoſe deſcribed by antient authors, whoſe buſineſs it was to travel about the country, and celebrate the praiſes of heroic actions in ſongs and choruſſes. Theſe minſtrels were rewarded by thoſe whoſe actions they celebrated.

Before they quitted the iſland, ſome petty thefts on the one part, and ſome provocations on the other, were wellnigh embroiling both ſides in an open quarrel. Some trifles that had been ſtolen, were not, upon the moſt peremptory requiſition, reſtored; and the ſtones of an incloſure that ſurrounded a repoſitory of the dead had been wantonly pulled down for ballaſting the ſhip. This prophanation was more violently reſented by the natives than all the indignities that had been hitherto offered to their chiefs; and a meſſenger was diſpatched in form to the commanding officer, to inſiſt on their reſtoration in terms the moſt expreſs. As this inſult was committed without the Captain's knowledge, the grievance was ſoon redreſſed: and, as there was reaſon to think, that the things ſtolen were carried out of the iſland, the theft was overlooked.

Among the preſents of proviſions that had often been made by the chiefs, dogs were not unfrequently a part: and as fat dogs were among the delicacies in moſt eſteem among the natives, the Engliſh gentlemen determined to make trial of one dreſſed after the country manner: Tupia was both butcher and, cook, and after four hours baking in the manner already deſcribed, it was brought up to table, and highly commended. Theſe dogs are ſuffered to eat no animal food, and are fatted with fruits of the moſt nouriſhing kind.

Before they took their departure, a viſit was made at the fort with greater form than any they had yet received. A chief, accompanied by a youth of ſeven years of age, and a beautiful lady of ſixteen came down and demanded an audience. The natives, at their approach, uncovered themſelves to their waiſts, and Oberea went forth to meet the chief, who received her with a kind of diſtant reſpect. The chief entered the fort; but no entreaty could prevail on the young lady to follow him: nor would the natives permit the youth to approach farther than the gate; but Dr. Solander, taking him by the hand, led him in without being perceived; yet, as ſoon as he was miſſed, the people appeared all in a ferment, and they could not be quieted till he was brought out to them. Theſe circumſtances excited the curioſity of the Engliſh to know the quality of their viſitors, who were told, that the chief was Oamo, the huſband of Oberea, from whom ſhe had been parted ſome time; that the young lady and the youth were their children; and that the youth was heir apparent to the ſovereignty of the iſland, of which Tootahah was only the regent.

While the crew were preparing to depart, the captain and Mr. Banks made the circuit of the iſland in the pinnace, with a view to take a ſketch of it; and in their progreſs touched at the harbour where Bougainville anchored; and converſed with the brother of Outerou, who accompanied that navigator to Europe. See vol. xlii. p. 207.

They alſo paſſed a diſtrict, which ſeemed much better cultivated and improved than any they had yet ſeen; the brooks were every-where narrowed, and the edges of the banks faced with ſtone: the ſhore had alſo a facing of ſtone; and tho' the houſes were few, the canoes were innumerable, and of a better conſtruction than thoſe of the diſtrict where the ſhip lay. This was on the eaſtern diviſion, the iſland being parted in two like an hour glaſs, and the iſthmus in the middle ſo narrow, that the Indians frequently hauled their canoes from one ſide to the other, as inclination or buſineſs happened to ſuit.

On the ſouth-eaſt end of the iſland, they found in the poſſeſſion of a chief a gooſe and a turkey-cock, left by the Dolphin, which the Indian had fed and made ſo tame that they followed him about wherever he went.

In their rout they were frequently obliged to land, as well to purchaſe proviſions as to ſleep. On theſe occaſions they were generally hoſpitably received, but it ſometimes happened, that their repoſe was interrupted by the knavery of filchers; to obviate which, Mr. Banks, who always undreſt before he ſlept, judged it ſafer to ſend his cloaths on board the pinnace, than to truſt to his own vigilance to ſecure them. It happened one night, however, that covering himſelf with his cloak, a chief that had accompanied him ſome days, and had gained his confidence, expreſſed a deſire to ſleep under

der the ſame kind of covering; which was readily complied with; but in the dead of night both the chief and the cloak were miſſing. The alarm was given, and Mr. Banks as uſual ſtarted up, and ſhewed his piſtol. The company (which were numerous) were frighted; purſuit was made, and the cloak recovered; but, what was their ſurpriſe, when in the morning they were told by the centry, that he had looked at the ſhore, and no pinnace was to be ſeen! This was an affair of more ſerious concern; they were now only four in number, had but one muſket, a few piſtols, and not a ſecond charge of ball; in a remote part of the iſland, and hardly a poſſibility of receiving any ſuccour, if the inhabitants were minded to ſet upon and deſtroy them. In this ſtate of ſolicitude and conſternation they repaired to the water-ſide, where they heard the claſhing of oars, but ſaw no pinnace. Unknowing what courſe to take, they returned to the houſe in which they had ſlept, and found it deſerted by every human being. This increaſed their fears, and confirmed them in the belief that it was a concerted deſign to cut them off. They recollected many previous circumſtances, and, by comparing them together, concluded that all of them concurred to indicate a conſpiracy. While they were terrifying themſelves with apprehenſions of premeditated miſchief, the centry came haſtily running to acquaint them, that the pinnace was in ſight, and approaching faſt to the place in which it had been ſtationed the night before. This in an inſtant removed their fears, and their infallible concluſions, founded upon a concurrence of circumſtances, ſhewed the vanity of groundleſs conjectures in a moſt ridiculous light. The boat had been driven from her grappling by the force of the current, and was again brought back on the return of the tide.

The moſt remarkable curioſity they met with in this circuit, was the figure of an idol in baſket-work, not ill deſigned, and tolerably conſtructed. It was about ſeven feet high, and rather bulky in proportion to its height. It was cloathed with feathers, curiouſly diverſified, and ſeemed, upon the whole, a valuable ſpecimen of Indian ingenuity: they ſaw likewiſe a figure in ſtone, which, tho' rudely carved, ſeemed to be highly prized by the natives, as it was defended from the weather by a covering of wood.

The greateſt ambition of the chiefs of this country ſeems to be to have a magnificent *morai*, or burying-place for the dead: that of Oamo and Oberea was 267 feet long, and 87 broad, built in the form of a flight of ſteps, narrowing from the baſe, and cloſing at the top like the ridge of a houſe. It conſiſted of eleven ſteps, each ſtep about four feet high, and it was built of coral ſtone ſquared and poliſhed, without mortar or other cement, and yet was as neatly jointed as if the materials had been wrought by the beſt artiſt.

As they traverſed the coaſt of this diſtrict, which was a part of the diviſion of the iſland where the ſhip lay, they were annoyed with the bones and vertebræ of human ſkeletons, which lay unburied along the ſhore; and, upon enquiry, they were told that they were the remains of natives who had been killed by a neighbouring people, who had made an incurſion into the country of Oamo and Oberea, had driven them to the mountains, killed many of their people, and carried away their hogs and the ſpoil, among which were the gooſe and the turkey already mentioned; and this accounted for the diminution of Oberea's authority ſince the firſt viſit of the Dolphin, when ſhe was in the height of it.

Having ſurrounded the iſland, and gratified their curioſity, they arrived at the fort, after ſix days abſence. They found every where a ſcarcity of bread-fruit, and learnt that the produce of the former year was near exhauſted, and that what was on the trees would not be ripe in leſs than three months to come. In this tour they found the iſland to be about thirty leagues in circumference.

While Mr. Banks was examining the ſources of the river which formed the harbour where the ſhip lay, the mariners were employed in haſtening their departure; but two of them, who were abſent on leave, having quarrelled with the natives, returned much wounded. Fortunately, the aſſailants had taken refuge in the woods, or the crew and the natives had probably been involved in a general rupture. However, an incident happened that threatened a breach, though, by proper management, it ended amicably. A night or two before the ſhip had orders to ſail, two young fellows, marines, ſecreted themſelves on ſhore, with a view of remaining there with the women with whom they had contracted an intimacy,

timacy; and they were encouraged thereto by the natives, who had ſhewn them where they might lurk till the ſhip ſhould depart. The Captain, ſuſpecting their intention, and determining not to ſail without them, firſt made hoſtages of ſome of the principal leaders, and then ſent a party, with proper guides, to recover the runaways. The natives, in their turn, made priſoners of the party ſent on the purſuit, and diſpatched a meſſenger to acquaint the captain, that they ſhould be detained till the chiefs were releaſed. The Captain, not reliſhing the meſſage, ſent his Lieutenant, with a ſtrong party of men, to reſcue the priſoners; and, inſiſting that Tootahah ſhould give peremptory orders for their delivery, or be anſwerable for their detention, he readily complied; the purſuers and purſued were peaceably reſtored, the chiefs releaſed, and the whole affair amicably accommodated.

This was the laſt conteſt that happened with the natives; and Tupia, of whom mention has frequently been made in this and the former voyage, having expreſſed a deſire of viſiting Europe, he, with his ſervant Tayota, a youth about thirteen, were joyfully received on board. This man was, perhaps, the moſt intelligent Indian the iſland could boaſt of, and, had he ſurvived, would probably have enlightened Europe with a new ſpecies of learning, and explained the whole ſyſtem of myſtical ceremonies in the idolatrous religion of the inhabitants of the tropical regions, all of whom ſeem to pay adoration to the ſame kind of gods. His death, therefore, cannot be ſufficiently regretted.

On the 13th of July, they weighed, and ſet ſail. Juſt before their departure the ſhip was crouded with the chiefs, who came to take leave of their friends, and ſurrounded with canoes, filled with a mixed multitude, but chiefly women of the inferior claſs, who came to expreſs, by their tears and lamentations, their ſorrow for the departure of their new acquaintances: ſo ſenſibly are the paſſions excited by the dumb language of the heart; for, as yet, their ſpeech was as unintelligible to each other as the cackling of ſo many geeſe.

Whatever might be the Captain's motive in taking ſo much pains to recover the two marines that had expreſſed their deſire to remain with their women upon the iſland, it is much to be regretted that they did not make their eſcape. In proceſs of time they would have made themſelves acquainted with the language, cuſtoms, policy, and religious worſhip of the inhabitants; would have given them higher notions of the Supreme Being; would have introduced new arts among them; and, it is not improbable, that, in viſiting the neighbouring iſlands, diſcoveries might have been made, by their means, of mines, or other valuable articles of traffic, highly advantageous to their native country.

The ſhip being now under ſail, the ſcene at parting was truly affecting; for the natives appeared to have contracted a real affection for their viſitors, and to be ſenſible of the advantages they ſhould reap from their longer ſtay. Among the better ſort, the tears dropt inſenſibly from their eyes, and they parted with their friends in ſilent ſorrow. The inferior claſs filled the air with their cries, and preſſed about the ſhip in ſuch multitudes, that it was with difficulty ſhe made her way thro' the croud. Tupia mounted, with Mr. Banks to the maſt-head, and looked wiſhfully towards his country all the while it remained in ſight.

[*Theſe voyages to be concluded in our next.*]

Mr. URBAN,

THE Beggar's Opera and its tendency having been of late the general topic of converſation, it may not be amiſs to lay before your readers the following letter on that ſubject, which was printed, during the exhibition of that popular entertainment, in one of the public papers. It was written, we are informed, by the late William Duncombe, Eſq.

—— *Non ſi quid turbida Roma*
Elevet, accedas. PERSIUS.

SIR. *March* 30, 1728.

IT has, I think, been generally agreed among moraliſts, that all public ſports and entertainments ſhould be ſo regulated, as to have a tendency to the encouragement of virtue, and the diſcountenancing of vice and immorality. The practice eſtabliſhed by the wiſeſt legiſlators, who were ſenſible how great an influence plays and other diverſions have on the minds of the populace, has been conformable to this ſalutary maxim. How ſhocking, then, would it have appeared to the venerable ſages

ſages of antiquity, to have ſeen an author bring upon the ſtage, as a proper ſubject for laughter and merriment, a gang of highwaymen and pickpockets, triumphing in their ſucceſsful villainies, and braving the ignominious death they ſo juſtly deſerve, with the undaunted reſolution of a Stoic philoſopher? The courage expreſſed in the following lines would have become a Seneca or a Raleigh, but ſeems not ſo ſuitable to the character of a criminal.

The charge is prepar'd, the lawyers are met,
The judges all rang'd—a terrible ſhow!
I go undiſmay'd,—for death is a debt,
A debt on demand,—ſo take what I owe.

The chief end of puniſhment is to prevent the commiſſion of the like offences for the future; and therefore all good ſubjects ſhould endeavour, as far as they are able, to heighten the terrors of the penalties annexed by the laws to flagrant crimes; but to place, on the contrary, theſe penalties in a ludicrous light, and to repreſent them as eaſy to be borne, and contemptible, is, in effect, blunting the edge of the civil ſword, and opening the floodgates (if I may ſo ſpeak) to the moſt outrageous enormities. The miſchief will be ſtill further promoted, if the lives of ſuch abandoned wretches as robbers and ſtreet-walkers are deſcribed as agreeable, and full of mirth and pleaſure. How far a late celebrated entertainment may have contributed towards thoſe daring attacks which are daily committed on the property of the ſubject, in the ſtreets of our capital, in defiance of all law, and, I believe, beyond the example of former ages, I will not pretend to ſay; but, I am ſure, nothing can be more proper to foment theſe violences than ſuch lines as theſe:

See the ball I hold!
Let the chymiſts toil like aſſes,
Our fire their fire ſurpaſſes,
And turns all our lead to gold.

The agreeableneſs of the entertainment, and its being adapted to the taſte of the vulgar, and ſet to eaſy tunes (which almoſt every body can remember), makes the contagion ſpread wider, and the conſequence the more to be dreaded. What Cicero ſays of the poets in general may, with a little alteration, be more juſtly applied to the ſongs in vogue: *Ita ſunt dulces, ut non tantum avidâ bibantur aure, ſed etiam edi-cantur. Sic ad malam diſciplinam, vitamque diſſolutam, et effrænatam, cum acceſſerunt hujuſmodi poëtæ, nervos omnis virtutis eliſunt.*—I ſhall conclude with a very juſt obſervation of Mr. Addiſon, in the 249th Spectator: *If the talent of ridicule were employed to laugh men out of vice and folly, it might be of ſome uſe to the world; but, inſtead of this, we find it is generally made uſe of to laugh men out of virtue and good ſenſe, by attacking every thing that is ſolemn and ſerious, decent and praiſe-worthy, in human life.*

P. S. Since the writing of the foregoing letter, a ſermon has been preached in the chapel of one of our inns of court, on the ſame ſubject. The judicious critic was there diſplayed, as well as the Chriſtian orator. However this diſcourſe may be ridiculed by the fluttering beaux and belles of the town, I will be bold to ſay, that, as low as our morals are ſunk, the clear reaſoning, good ſenſe, and manly rhetoric in it, will command the approbation of all perſons of virtue and ſobriety, who have ſo much thought and conſideration as to attend to the conſequences of things.—It has been objected, that the ſubject was beneath the preacher's notice; to which it may be replied, in the words of Horace,

——— *Hæ nugæ ſeria ducent*
In mala.

And nothing, which has a direct tendency to promote a general depravity of manners, can be thought unworthy the rebuke of a Chriſtian divine.

There has lately been printed at Canterbury, *a pamphlet of ſome curioſity for the novelty of its ſubject, entitled,* The CANTERBURY PATRIOT: *Or, the late* MAYOR's *new method of defending liberty, property, and the privilege of the preſs. In a narrative of a law-ſuit, commenced againſt Mr.* William Francis, *of that city, for the recovery of money obtained at gaming. By* Thomas Rock, *Author of* The Abuſe of Corporation Government. *Printed for the Author.*

THIS pamphlet contains a remarkable account of a gaming or gambling match, in the city of Canterbury, in January laſt, which, like a late cricket match in that neighbourhood, laſted near three days, that is, from Saturday evening to Monday morning, Sunday not excepted, in the whole ſixty ſix hours, in which this writer, who, it ſeems, is a cabinet-maker, had not (he ſays) two hours reſt. During

Printed in 1760.

that time his antagoniſt, Mr. W. Francis (a ſurgeon and apothecary) *figured* on him (as his phraſe is) at the game of two-handed whiſt, about 200l. of which he paid him immediately eighty guineas in money. After ſleeping himſelf into part of his ſenſes, he began, however, from ſeveral circumſtances, to think he had been cheated; and this and his adverſary's refuſal to abate 20l. of the profit of the job, ſo exaſperated our author, that he determined to proſecute the winner on the gaming act. With this view, in order to have legal proof of it, he prevailed on a friend, a grocer, to be concealed in a cloſet in his houſe, while Mr. F. owned and wrote down on a paper, previouſly marked, the ſums that he had won. And on R.'s mentioning his marking the cards by his manner of cutting them, F. is ſaid to have replied, "That he had a right to do ſo, if he could prevent cutting honours." In conſequence of this the action was ſerved; but the evidence not being thought ſufficient, it was thrown into chancery. The bill of enquiry was ſerved, and eighteen gentlemen at a tavern were acquainted by our author with his proceedings. But at length, by the perſuaſion of his counſel, he conſented to an arbitration, both parties firſt referring it to the ſaid counſel and the recorder of the city, and, on the latter's declining it, to the late mayor, George Gipps, Eſq; who, R. ſays, "preſſed" him to this compromiſe "to a degree of intruſion." It appears, too, that F. knew the conditions, though they were kept ſecret from R. till he had ſolemnly agreed to abide by them. They were as follows: *That F—— ſhould keep the money R— ſued him for; that R. ſhould pay all his expences at law, and be bound never to publiſh any thing concerning it.* To the laſt clauſe R. would not conſent, and, thinking the whole a very hard and unjuſt ſentence (as the law was on his ſide), he here appeals from his Worſhip's deciſion to that of the public, making by the way ſome very ſevere and ſhrewd ſtrictures on the conduct of this chief magiſtrate, Mr. Francis his antagoniſt, Mr. Stodden his attorney, the men of honour, and ſeveral other inhabitants of that city, who, as the modern phraſe is, ſeem to have *ſent* our mahogany merchant *to Coventry*, by baniſhing him from their ſocieties at ſeveral clubs which he had frequented, and alſo by excluding him from his ſhare in a ſubſcription for buliding a new concert-room, for which he had given a bond. He concludes with drawing his own character as a citizen and a tradeſman, during his twenty-four years reſidence in Canterbury, and in particular recapitulates a victory he gained over the corporation at the aſſize ſome years ago (related in a former pamphlet), by which he procured an exemption for every freeman from an arbitrary fine before impoſed on them by the city companies. Loſers certainly have a right to ſpeak. We, therefore, have read this narrative with ſome attention and compaſſion, and, on the whole, cannot but think that our Hibernian hero has been rather hardly treated both by his friends and foes, if the fact be true, that he was intoxicated at the time of playing, as this ſurely was taking him at an unfair advantage, his opponent being ſaid to be quite cool and ſober. Nor ſhould we, had we been arbitrators, have previouſly acquainted either party with the conditions, or have ſaddled the loſer with the whole coſts.

One Abraham Rye, a corn-chandler, whom our loſing gameſter has pretty roughly handled, as "the ſtreet and alehouſe advocate of the men of honour," has ſince addreſſed a letter to him, merely perſonal, and not a little ſcurrilous, the chief ſting of which is a ſuppoſition, that our cabinet-maker is one T. Roach, an Hibernian alſo, who has lately advertiſed his wonderful recovery from a violent ſcorbutic diſorder, by Maredant's drops. To this is added, by way of poſtſcript, an affidavit from *the man in the cloſet*, in which he ſays, that he was induced to be thus ſecreted, "on a promiſe from R. that no one ſhould ever be acquainted with it;" though certainly the view muſt have been to make him an evidence; and he alſo denies his ſaying, that "F. ſaid he had a right to *mark* the cards, to prevent the cutting an honour;" but that "he ſaid, he had a right to *cut* them ſo, if he could prevent cutting an honour."

To be ſerious, all but men of honour, who read this narrative, will reflect with concern on the ſpirit of gaming, which now ſo fatally poſſeſſes all ranks among us, and will join with us in thinking, that theſe two-handed whiſters would have been much better employed with their peſtles or chiſſels, than in ſhuffling and cutting, however fairly, and even on week-days only.

But Brutus is an honourable man,
So are they all, all honourable men.

POLI-

POETICAL CHRONOLOGY *of the* KINGS *of* ENGLAND. *By* T. M. *Esq;* (*Continued from* p. 613. *and concluded.*)

IN sixteen hundred twenty-five, see Charles
With haughty step ascends Britannia's throne;
Beset by flatt'ring priests, to teach mankind
*"Th'enormous faith of many made for one."
As if our father God, who ever joys
To see his creatures happy, he who gave
To man a front and mind sublime, were pleas'd
To see him some proud tyrant's trembling slave!
As if the social state, and civil plan,
Could be by either God or man design'd,
For what?—to wait the nod, and swell the pomp
†Of one, and oft the vilest of mankind!
Such weak and impious doctrines Reason scorns,
Religion damns.—May Britons ever be
Both learn'd to know, and dauntless to assert,
‡The Right divine that man has to be free!
And such were Britons, of this noblest gift
Of heaven, when Charles, with sacrilegious hand,
Assay'd to spoil them; and her iron chain
Bid Slav'ry shake insulting o'er the land.
Stung by oppression into rage, to arms
The nations rush.—How fall the brave and good!
O Charles! not all the power of Eastern kings
Is worth an Hampden's, or a Falkland's blood.
Curs'd Flatt'ry's work!—"Charles, had thy regal frown
Forbade that Syren audience," Candor cries,
"Peace o'er thy throne had spread her wings, and thee
Had wafted from thy pillow to the skies."
That worthless sensualist, the second Charles,
In sixteen hundred forty-nine, behold!
To God and man ingrate; ‖"a pension'd king,
Against his country brib'd by Gallic gold."
Amidst acclaiming monks, the second James,
In sixteen hundred eighty-five, the throne
Ascends, while Pop'ry on her bigot son
Show'rs blessings, and accounts his realms her own.
And so he vow'd they should be,—and he [vow'd,
(Warn'd by his father's tragic fate, in vain,
How perilous th' attempt) with feeble arm,
To bind on Freedom's martial limbs the chain.
Mad, mad with tyrant pride, the sacred code
Of Law he dashes furious to the ground:
Freed from its high controul, see Jefferies rage
Fierce o'er the land, and spread his murders round! [Behold
But hark!—what sudden peals of joy?—
Th' invited fleet, in all the glorious pride
Of war, approaches, and triumphant bears
Immortal Nassau o'er the briny tide.
To rescue nations from a tyrant's fang,
To heal their wounds, and lenient bid them rise
In more than wonted vigour, godlike work!
The hero comes.—The dastard tyrant flies:
And with him fly the shades of papal night,§
(Ne'er may they sadden British skies again!)
And stern Oppression with his iron arm,
And Slav'ry howling with her broken chain.

* Pope.

† As if for one, and sometimes for the worst,
Heav'n had mankind in vengeance only made.
Thomson's Liberty.

‡ It may be demonstrated, from the attributes of God, that man has a divine Right to liberty.

‖ Thomson's Liberty, B. 4.

§ Milt. Par. Lost, B. 4. 1014.

The LONDON GENERAL BILL *of* CHRISTENINGS *and* BURIALS *from* December 15, 1772, to December 14, 1773.

Christened	Males 8549	Buried	Males 10839	Decreased in the Burials this Year 4397.	
	Females 8256		Females 10817		
Died under 2 Years	6850	20 and 30 -	1953	60 and 70 -	1524
Between 2 and 5	1589	30 and 40 -	2325	70 and 80 -	1113
5 and 10	655	40 and 50 -	2306	80 and 90 -	444
10 and 20	839	50 and 60 -	2004	90 and 100	53

101 - - 1							
102 - - 0							
103 - - 0							
105 - - 0							

DISEASES.						CASUALTIES.	
Abortive & Stilborn	714	Evil	28	Miscarriage	2	BIT by mad Dog	0
Aged	1490	Fever, malignant Fever, Scarlet Fever, Spotted Fever, and Purples	3608	Mortification	220	Broken Limbs	4
Ague	5			Palsy	63	Bruised	0
Apoplexy & Sudden	281	Fistula	6	Pleurisy	20	Burnt	14
Asthma & Tisick	434	Flux	13	Polypus	0	Choaked	0
Bedridden	8	French Pox	63	Quinsy	4	Drowned	123
Bleeding	12	Gout	70	Rash	4	Excessive Drinking	4
Bloody Flux	3	Gravel, Stranguary, and Stone	35	Rheumatism	14	Executed	18
Bursten & Rupture	10	Grief	6	Rickets	5	Fractured	0
Cancer	35	Headach	2	Scald-head	4	Found Dead	7
Canker	4	Headmouldshot, Horsheochead, and Water in the Head	22	Scurvy	1	Killed by Falls, and several other Accidents	58
Chicken pox	2			Small Pox	1039		
Childbed	192	Jaundice	123	Sores and Ulcers	18		
Cholick, Gripes, Twist of the Guts	44	Impostbume	2	Sore Throat	3	Killed themselves	33
		Inflammation	205	St Anthony's Fire	4	Murdered	7
Cold	1	Itch	0	Stoppage in the Stomach	11	Overlaid	4
Consumption	4825	Leprosy	3	Surfeit	1	Poisoned	0
Convulsions	5669	Lethargy	2	Swelling	1	Scalded	2
Cough, and Hooping-Cough	235	Livergrown	0	Teeth	652	Smothered	1
		Lunatic	64	Thrush	61	Stabbed	2
Diabetes	3	Measles	199	Tympany	3	Starved	6
Dropsy	970			Vomiting and Loose	8	Suffocated	3
				Worms	11	Total	279

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